THURSDAY, THE NOVEMBER 1, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 801.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 1ſt of November next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Bartagons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Picklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlas and Flanders Ticking,
Jconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured K-nt ings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Garteting,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

THE Subſcriber informs his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed into Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, and next door to the honourable Robert Morris's, where he continues to carry on the Gold and Silver Smith's buſineſs, in all its various branches; and has for ſale the following articles, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms, viz.

COFFEE-POTS,
Waiters,
Tea Cannifters,
Cream Urns,
Salts,
Soup Ladles,
Punch Ditto,
Ditto Strainers,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Tea Tongs,
Carved and plain Shoe Buckles,
Ditto, ditto, Stock Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Knee Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Belt Ditto,
Coat and Waiſtcoat Buttons,
Spurs,
Small Swords,
Cutteau de Chaſſe,
Sciſſars chains,
Hoops and ditto,
Shoe-claſps.
Steel-top thimbles,
Silver top thimbles,
Gold ſtock buckles,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto ear bobs,
Ditto rings,
Ditto broaches,
Paſte ſhoe buckles,
Ditto Knee ditto,
Ditto ſtock ditto,
Ditto Ear-bobs,
Ditto broaches,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto rings,
Ditto ſeals,
Ditto hair-pins,
Morrocco pocket-books,
Elegant etwee caſes,
Smelling-bottles,
Hunting-knives and forks,
Ink-pots,
Snuff boxes,
Spectacles,
Chapes & tongues, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful thanks to his former cuſtomers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their Favours. All thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction.——His plate, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt article, he will warrant good, both in quality and workmanſhip.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1781.

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will Be received in this office, from the date hereof until the firſt day of December next inclusive, for ſupplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Weſt-Point, and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the firſt day of January to the laſt day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Alſo one quart of ſalt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of ſoap, and three pounds of candles, to every ſeven hundred rations.

The contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations. The payments to be made, in gold or ſilver, at the times ſtipulated in the contract. The propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices, and longeſt terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horſes ſuitable for carrying paſſengers and their baggage, Will ſet out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, preciſely at ſix o'clock breakfaſt at Cheſter at the houſe of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfaſt at Suſquehannah Tueſday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, ſhift paſſengers, and return from thence the ſame at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; ſo that any paſſenger ſetting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Suſquehannah four hard dollars, from Suſquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like ſum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one-eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the perſon ſending the ſaid letter.

NATHANIEL TWINING,
GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 25, 1781.

Pippin Apples, by the barrel,

TO BE SOLD BY HENRY KEPPELE.

IRELAND.

GALWAY, Auguſt 27.

ON Monday the 20th inſtant, the different corps which compoſed our late review, conſiſting of the eaſtern and weſtern troops of Clanricarde cavalry; Lortha rangers; Barony light horſe; and Gort light dragoons.——The Clanricarde infantry, with their artillery company, and two field pieces; Tuam volunteers, Headlord fuſileers; Roxborrow volunteers; and Derrymacloughney volunteers, arrived in town from their ſeveral quarters, where they were received by the Galway battalion and artillery company, drawn up for that purpoſe, under arms; and on the evening of the ſame day, the right honourable the earl of Clanricarde, reviewing general, eſcorted by a large detachment of cavalry.——On his arrival (which was announced by the firing of ſeveral pieces of cannon) he was received by the different volunteer corps who lined the ſtreets for that purpoſe, amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants, who teſtified their approbation by a general illumination, and every other demonſtration of joy.

On the Friday following, (the weather proving favourable) the ſeveral corps marched to the field, where his lordſhip having ſhortly after arrived, the review commenced, and the infantry, attended by two companies of artillery, with four field pieces, performed their exerciſe, firings, and evolutions with the greateſt eaſe, ſteadineſs, and alacrity.—The infantry having concluded with manœuvres to the entire ſatisfaction of the general and ſpectators, the cavalry were reviewed, and diſplayed a knowledge of diſcipline that ſurpaſſed our moſt ſanguine expectations. The field was ſurrounded by an extraordinary number of perſons of the firſt faſhion, who expreſſed their higheſt approbation and gratitude to thoſe diſintereſted guardians of their liberties. The whole was conducted with ſuch a degree of harmony and unanimity, as became the cauſe for which they firſt embodied.

Sligo, Aug. 28. On Sunday laſt, our firſt company of Tyreril volunteers, and the Ballintogher blues, paraded at Calloony, and after hearing divine ſervice in the church of that town, marched from thence to Mercury, the ſeat of the right honourable Joſeph Cooper, their worthy commander, where they were entertained at dinner, in the moſt polite and friendly manner, in marquees erected for that purpoſe, in the beautiful lawn before the houſe. The tables were covered with a profuſion of every variety the ſea or could afford, and it may with juſtice be ſaid, hoſpitality and elegance were never more generouſly diſplayed on any ſimilar occaſion. Many loyal and truly patriotic toaſts were drank, and the evening concluded with the greateſt unanimity.

At the Newry review on Tueſday ſennight, a cloud had like to have overſpread the ſcene, and caſt a damp on the general pleaſure: the accidental diſcharge of a rammer in the heat of the manœuvres, would have been fatal to a gentleman of the troop of Newry Rangers, but for the braſs in front of his helmet. The review ſtopt; the firelocks were examined through the whole line; the unfortunate delinquent was carried under a guard to the commanding officer, confeſſed his fault, and his ſentence of, perpetual excluſion from the volunteer army, to which a general court martial, held the following day, thought him, in ſtrictneſs, liable, but which the tenderneſs of the court, and its reſpect for the good character he received from his captain, ſoftned into excluſion for two years only, has afforded to the volunteers of Ireland a leſſon of caution and dignified pride, and to the world of hiſtorical philoſophy a ſubject of curious diſcuſſion and wonder.

How cautious muſt be in future the volunteer, when even a caſual negligence may exclude him from the firſt ſociety in the kingdom—that of his brethren in arms? What a body of men is that from which excluſion for life would be infamy, and even a temporary excluſion from which, thought neceſſary for example's ſake, is lamented by the very judges as too grievous a puniſhment for a negligence which might have taken away the life of a brother ſoldier!

Kinſale, May 3. The count de Guichen, commanded by captain Nicholas Anthony, belonging to Morlaix a luggar privateer, has taken a great number of veſſels ſince Saturday laſt off Dungarvan, ſome of them were ranſomed and arrived here, viz. Spooner from Glaſgow, for 1500 guineas; Peace from Whitehaven, for 2000 guineas, and the Fortitude from Glaſgow, for 1500 guineas.--'Tis ſaid the privateer had 18 ranſomers on board yeſterday morning. The William of Briſtol for Youghall, was alſo taken by the above privateer laſt Tueſday, and ranſomed for 500 guineas; and the Elizabeth for Milford, Thomas John, maſter, and ranſomed for 110 guineas. They both have arrived in Youghall.

Mullingar, Auguſt 29. Laſt Sunday the following corps of this county aſſembled, for the purpoſe of a grand field day--Ralphſdale grenadiers, captain Smythe;

Mullingar volunteers, colonel Judge; Castlepollard volunteers, captain Nugent; captain Leving's, and captain Reynell's corps of infantry, together with detachments from the Fartullagh rangers, and Moyashel horse to keep the lines. After hearing an excellent sermon at Dougman church preached by the rev. Mr. Forde, they marched to the review field, a level piece of ground opposite Knock Eme, in the rear of which was the Crooked Wood, and to the left a fine view of the lake, as far as the eye could stretch: from the beautiful romantic situation of the place, and the masterly plan drawn up by capt. Smyth, a plan which expressed in every line the language of a Wolfe or Rawdon, and displayed that accurate knowledge of ground, which forms so great a part of military skill, it must have afforded a very pleasing and august spectacle; but incessant rain prevented the execution of it.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, to lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated New York, the 3d of July, 1781; received by his majesty's ship Roebuck.

My LORD,

BY his majesty's ship Warwick, which arrived here the 26th ult. with the victuallers and recruits destined for this place, I had the honour to receive the originals of your lordship's dispatches, dated the 31st of January and 12th of February; and the day following the Carteret and Duke of Cumberland packet boats came together into this port, with the English mails for April and May.

As the sudden departure of vice-admiral Arbuthnot for Europe, in his majesty's ship Roebuck, does not afford me time to write so fully to your lordship as I wish to do upon the several matters contained in your dispatches, I must therefore defer answering them till the departure of the next packet, which I propose to expedite soon: It gives me much pleasure, however, in the mean time, to acquaint your lordship of the safe arrival of the three regiments from Ireland at Charlestown, together with the recruits for this army, all in great health, on the 3d ult.

The enclosed copies of letters from lord Rawdon to lord Cornwallis, and one to me, which I received by the Warwick, will inform your lordship as to the situation of affairs in the province of South-Carolina, at the time those letters were written, since which period I have not heard from thence.

I have also the honour to enclose to your lordship an extract of a letter lately received from major general Leslie.

Extract of a letter from lord Rawdon to lord Cornwallis, dated camp at Monk's Corner, May 24, 1781.

THE situation of affairs in this province has made me judge it necessary for a time to withdraw my force from the back country, and to assemble what troops I can collect at this point. I hope a recital of the circumstances which have led to this determination will satisfy your lordship as to the expediency of the measure.

After the action of the 25th of April (an account of which I had the honour of transmitting to your lordship) major general Greene remained for some days behind the farthest branch of Granny's Quarter creek. A second attempt upon his army could not in that situation be undertaken upon the principles which advised the former. In the first instance I made so short an excursion from my works, that I could venture, without hazard, to leave them very slightly guarded, and I had the confidence, that had fortune proved unfavourable, we should easily have made good our retreat, and our loss, in all probability, would not have disabled us from the further defence of the place. To get at general Greene, in his retired situation, I must have made a very extensive circuit in order to head the creek, which would have presented to him the fairest opportunity of slipping by me to Camden; and he was still so superior to me in numbers, that had I left such a garrison at my post as might enable it to stand an assault, my force in the field would have been totally unequal to cope with the enemy's army. I had much to hope from the arrival of a reinforcement to me, and little to fear from any probable addition to my antagonist's force.

Whilst upon that principle I waited for my expected succours, general Greene retired from our front, and crossing the Wateree, took a position behind Twenty-five Mile creek. On the 7th of May, lieutenant colonel Watson joined me with his detachment, much reduced in number, through casualties, sickness, and a reinforcement which he had left to strengthen the garrison at George-town. He had crossed the Santee near its mouth, and had re-crossed it a little below the entrance of the Congaree.

On the night of the 7th I crossed the Wateree at Camden ferry, proposing to turn the flank and attack the rear of Greene's army, where the ground was not strong, though it was very much so in front.

The troops had scarcely crossed the river when I received notice that Greene had moved early in the evening, upon getting intimation of my being reinforced. I followed him by the direct road, and found him posted behind Sawney's creek.

Having driven in his piquets, I examined every point of his situation. I found it every where so strong that I could not hope to force it, without suffering such loss as must have crippled my force for any future enterprize, and the retreat lay so open for him that I could not hope that victory would give us any advantage sufficiently decisive to counterbalance the loss.

The creek (though slightly marked in the maps) runs very high into the country. Had I attempted to get round him, he would have evaded me with ease; for, as his numbers still exceeded mine, I could not separate my force to fix him in any point, and time (at this juncture most important to me) would have been thus unprofitably wasted. I therefore returned to Camden the same afternoon, after having in vain attempted to decoy the enemy into action, by affecting to conceal our retreat.

On the 9th I published to the troops and to the militia my design of evacuating Camden, offering to such of the latter as chose to accompany me, every assistance that we could afford them. During the ensuing night I sent off all our baggage, &c. under a strong escort, and destroyed the works remaining at Camden, with the rest of the troops, till ten o'clock the next day, in order to cover the march.

On the night of the 13th I began to pass the river at Nelson's ferry, and by the evening of the 14th every thing was safely across. Some mounted militia had attempted to harrass our rear guard on the march, but a party of them having fallen into an ambuscade, the rest of them gave us no further trouble. We brought off all the sick and wounded excepting about 30, who were too ill to be moved; and for them I left an equal number of continental prisoners in exchange. We brought off all the stores of any kind of value, destroying the rest; and we brought off, not only the militia who had been with us in Camden, but also all the well affected neighbours on our route, together with the wives, children, negroes, and baggage of almost all of them.

My first news, upon landing at Neilson's, was, that the post at Motte's house had fallen. It was a simple redoubt and had been attacked formally by sap. Lieutenant M'Pherson had maintained it gallantly till the house in the centre of it was set in flames by fire arrows, which obliged his men to throw themselves into the ditch, and surrender at discretion.

But as major M'Arthur had joined me with near 300 foot and 80 dragoons, I conceived I might, without hazarding too far, endeavour to check the enemy's operations on the Congaree. On the 14th at night I marched from Neilson's, and on the evening of the 15th I reached the point where the roads from Congaree and M'Coard's ferry unite. Various information was brought to me thither that Greene had passed the Congaree at M'Coard's ferry, and had pushed down the Orangeburgh road. The accounts, though none of them positive or singly satisfactory, corresponded so much that I was led to believe them, and the matter was of such moment, that it would not admit of my pausing for more certain information; therefore, after giving the troops a little rest, I moved back to Eutaws the same night, but hearing nothing there, I pursued my march thither.

By my present position I cover those districts from which Charlestown draws its principal supplies; I am in readiness to improve any favourable occurrence, and guard against any untoward event.

It is a secondary but not a trifling advantage, that I have been able to supply the troops with necessaries, for the want of which (occasioned by the long interruption of our communications) they suffered serious distress.

I am using every effort to augment our cavalry, in hopes that the arrival of some force will speedily enable us to adopt a more active conduct.

Extract of a letter from lord Rawdon to lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, dated Charlestown, June 5, 1781.

GENERAL Greene invested Ninety six on the 22d of May. To my great satisfaction, however, I learn (by messages which I have found means to interchange with lieutenant colonel Cruger) that the new works were compleated before the enemy's approach; the garrison is ample for the extent; and the fire of the enemy had no effect: lieutenant-colonel Cruger therefore, only apprehends that relief may not arrive before his provisions are expended.

Fortunately we are now in a condition to undertake succouring him, without exposing a more valuable stake; and, from a report of his provision which he sent to me, I trust we shall be fully in time.

Augusta is likewise besieged; but, I hope in little danger. Sir James Wright represented so strongly the want of troops at Savannah, that I thought it necessary to send the King's American regiment thither with all dispatch.

On the 3d current the fleet from Ireland arrived, having on board the 3d, 19th and 30th regiments, a detachment from the guards, and a considerable body of recruits; the whole under the command of colonel Gould of the 30th. Lieutenant colonel Balfour and I immediately made known to colonel Gould the power which your lordship had given to us, for detaining such part of the expected reinforcements as we might conceive the service required; and it has been settled, that the three regiments shall remain here, until your lordship signifies your pleasure respecting them. I shall march on the 7th towards Ninety six, having been reinforced by the flank companies of the three new regiments.

I am happy in mentioning to your lordship a happy testimony of zeal to his majesty's interests, which has occurred here: considerable difficulty having arisen in the formation of cavalry, some of the principal inhabitants of this town made a subscription, amounting to near 3000 guineas? which sum they requested I would apply to the purpose of equipping a corps of dragoons in the manner I should judge most expedient. As I had no means of forming such a corps but by draughts from the infantry, I thought your lordship would be pleased that a compliment should be paid to the loyalty of the gentlemen above-mentioned, by fixing upon men connected with the province; I have therefore ordered the South-Carolina regiment to be converted into cavalry; and I have the prospect of their being mounted and completely appointed in a very few days.

June 6. I have just had the satisfaction to learn, that the King's American regiment arrived safe at Savannah.

Extract of a letter from colonel lord Rawdon to sir Henry Clinton, dated Charlestown, June 6, 1781.

I CANNOT in any manner give your excellency a more explicit account of what has passed in this province, and of the present state of our affairs, than by enclosing to your excellency, copies of the letters which I have, at different periods, written to lord Cornwallis. The situation of the province has been critical; yet, I am well convinced, that numbers have joined the enemy merely to shield themselves from the atrocious barbarity of the rebel militia, which has been beyond what I ever heard among the most savage nations. Should we be successful in our present enterprize, it will probably be found necessary to make the Santee and Congaree the boundaries of our posts, and to invite the friends of government to settle upon the estates of revolters within the chain of our stations. The back parts of the province must necessarily depend upon the country enclosed by those rivers, as long as we keep possession of the Chesapeak.

Extract of a letter from major general Leslie to sir Henry Clinton, Portsmouth, June 17, 1781.

I HAVE no accounts from lord Cornwallis since he marched from Westover the 16th ult. When I hear from his lordship I shall forward the contents to New-York by an advice vessel. All is quiet here, the whole country taking parole.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Balfour, commandant of Charles Town, in South-Carolina, to lord George Germain, dated Charles Town, June 27, 1781.

AFTER the advantage gained by lord Rawdon, on the 25th of April, over general Greene's army, of which your lordship was informed by my dispatch of the 1st ultimo, the general state of this province rendering it expedient to relinquish the post at Camden, lord Rawdon therefore quitted that place, after having again offered battle to general Greene, who, secured in a strong position behind Sawney-creek, could by no efforts be induced from it.

On the corps under lord Rawdon falling back towards this town, the enemy, by detachments, invested the posts at Mott's house, Congarees and Augusta, having previously taken that at Wright's Bluff. These posts, my lord, had been established for controuling the country, and preserving its communications. Unfortunately from the superiority of the enemy, and the impossibility of immediate relief, as affairs were then circumstanced, these garrisons were obliged to surrender, though gallantly defended: However, I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that the stores in them were but inconsiderable, and the troops have since been exchanged, under a cartel which has lately taken place between my lord Cornwallis and major general Greene, for the release of all prisoners of war in the southern district.

Having accomplished these smaller purposes, general Greene combined his force, and laid close siege to Ninety Six, the most commanding and important of all the posts in the back country, and which was therefore maintained by about 350 men, exclusive of militia, and put under the charge of lieutenant colonel Cruger, an able and zealous officer.

Thus circumstanced was this province, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Ireland arrived; and, as soon as the necessary arrangments could be made, lord Rawdon, having under him a corps of near 2000 men, proceeded to the relief of Ninety Six, an undertaking, from the unfavourableness of the climate at this season, which your lordship knows must have been attended with many difficulties and much fatigue; but which the zeal and exertion of the troops enabled them to surmount.

General Greene on finding this corps approaching him, took the resolution of attempting to storm the garrison, as an expedient less dangerous and decisive than coming to action with lord Rawdon. On the morning of the 19th instant, he therefore made the experiment; but by the gallantry of the troops was repulsed, having, as acknowledged by the enemy, at least 75 killed, and 150 wounded. On this occasion, and during the siege, our loss was truly inconsiderable, tho' at present I am unable to specify to you lordship the particulars of it.

Thus disappointed in his views, general Greene the ensuing day raised the siege, and retired with his army behind the Saluda, to a strong situation, within 16 miles of Ninety-six, at which post lord Rawdon arrived on the 21st.

The essential service done by the troops under colonel Cruger, in his gallant defence of the post, which was closely pressed by the enemy, and the noble spirit with which they repelled the assault of all Greene's army is much too obvious to require any tribute I could pay to such distinguished merit.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Balfour to lord George Germain, dated Charles Town, July 27, 1781.

SINCE the date of my dispatch of the 27th ult. I have been honoured with two letters from lord Rawdon, who pursued general Greene to the fords of the Ennoree; but, though near, was unable to come up with him, from the uncommon precipitancy with which the enemy retreated, and their having so much the advance on the march. This circumstance, and the great fatigue of the troops in attempting to counteract it, rendering improbable all hopes of overtaking general Greene's army, so as to effect any thing decisive, lord Rawdon is returned to Ninety-six; and general Greene having passed the Jyger and Broad rivers, it would from thence seem that the object of his march pointed towards Virginia, which I am the rather inclined to believe from the intelligence, to which, however, I do not give the fullest credit, which has reached me, of his being ordered there to join the force now under generals la Fayette and Wayne.

Wants a place, a young Man,

who writes a good ready hand, is well acquainted with both public and private business, and can be well recommended. Any gentleman inclining to employ such will please to leave their name, at Mr. JAMES GALLAGER's in Second-street, opposite the Friend's Meeting-house, or at Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS's, at the corner of Second and Market streets.

From the St. James's Chronicle, or British Evening Post, of July 31, 1781.

IT is a known fact, that the French are now making exertions in their navy, with a vigour that shows a determination to be superior to England. They have five ships, of above 100 guns, each on the stocks at Brest and Toulon, which will be ready by March, 1782. There are two of equal force at Cadiz; and their list of seventy fours on the stocks, in France and Spain, amounts to twenty five! so that they are taking the most decisive measures for perpetuating the superiority which they actually have at sea. The government prints may talk of their not getting timber or stores, or copper; but every day's experience gives the direct lie to such ideas by seeing them launch and put to sea, fleets superior to our own: We are then told, that their ships at sea are in a bad condition; but we immediately read, even in the Gazette, of drawn battles with an equal force: and single ships of the enemy, fighting yard-arm to yard-arm, as gallantly as our own. The honour of the naval war is with them—they have fought as well as ourselves; even when their political designs do not lead to action when their aim is to strengthen themselves—to preserve their marine—and to ruin us by expence. The revenues of France and Spain will certainly out-build us, while we make only common exertions—and the war itself makes sailors for them. Such then being the case, how much ought we to condemn the conduct of the admiralty, in not making the greatest exertions—in not straining every nerve to exceed the force of France, whose navy, singly taken, is now equal to our own—and actually carries a superiority of ships in the West Indies and in the East-Indies, and drives our Channel fleet, at the same time, into port. Why is Milford Haven neglected, where a whole fleet might be building at the same time? Why have we not a naval militia, and county ships built?—large and rich ones to build three deckers, and the rest seventy-fours? If some measures of decisive vigour, are not taken, the importance and independency of this kingdom is at an end! LEGION.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.

On Wednesday morning the 24th ult. official accounts came to this city, of the surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army on the 19th preceding. At 11 o'clock, the vice president of the state and the members of the council waited upon his excellency the president of Congress, the members of that august body, and excellency the minister of France, who congratulated each other on this great, important and happy event—The standard of the state was hoisted, and at 12 o'clock, a salute was fired from the artillery in the state-house yard, as also from the shipping in the harbour with colours displayed. In the afternoon the honorable the congress, the minister of France, the council, the chief officers of the state and a considerable number of great and respectable characters, both in the civil and military line, attended divine service, (which was performed by the reverend Mr. Duffield, one of the chaplains to congress,) to express their gratitude, and return their thanks to the great disposer of all events, for the smiles of his providence, in granting such a glorious and signal success to the arms of these United States and their allies. At 6 o'clock the whole city was illuminated, and people of all ranks seemed to contend who should distinguish themselves most, in demonstrating their joy on this important event. By reason of the unfavourable weather, the exhibiton of the fire-works, which were new and excellent in their kind, were postponed till the succeeding evening.

Mr. Alexander Quesnay de Glovay being desirous, upon the evening of the late illumination of this city, to participate with the inhabitants in their testimonies of joy on that memorable occasion, exhibited, at his lodging in Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, a beautiful spectacle, viz —On the right window were seen thirteen stars, representing the thirteen United States, each of which diverged a ray of virtue towards the name of his excellency general Washington, which encircled a quiver. The names of the thirteen virtues are: 1. Wisdom. 2. Justice. 3. Strength. 4. Temperance. 5. Faith. 6. Charity. 7. Hope. 8. Courage. 9. Religion. 10. Love. 11. Policy. 12 Friendship, and, 13. Constancy. Over this were three flowers de luce, which environed the count de Grasse's name, with the motto, HUZZA! diverging three rays of joy towards the said thirteen states.

On the left window was drawn, the picture of the illustrious American commander, with his lance in his hand, trampling under foot the crown of Britain, with this motto, BRITISH PRIDE. Over this were three flowers de luce, standing about the count de Rochambeau's name, with the motto, HUZZA! which also diverged three rays of joy towards the aforementioned illustrious hero. The whole was formed by different colours, in the nicest and most expressive manner, and attracted not only the notice, but the universal admiration of the numerous spectators.

The succeeding evening Mr. PEALE had his house most beautifully illuminated. At the lower widow was represented a large ship, under sail, with the word "CORNWALLIS" on her stern, and the flag of France erected over that of the British, emblematical, first, of the assistance of the fleet of our great Ally; second, the taking a fine ship is justly compared to the glorious conquest of Cornwallis; and third, her fast sailing, to his rash and precipitate movements in some of the southern states.

At the middle window, in the second story, the Portraits of our illustrious CHIEF and the Count ROCHAMBEAU, with rays of glory from them; over their heads, two Laurel Crowns, interlaced; and the whole incircled with palms and laurel branches—With this motto, "SHINE VALIANT CHIEFS"

And on the third story, in large letters, the words, "FOR OUR ALLIES, HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!"

The whole in transparent Painting.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle.

When the news arrived here of the surrender of lord Cornwallis, the citizens to manifest their joy, erected a flag pole near the state-house, on which were hoisted the American continental colours a little above those of the British. After thirteen platoons of musquetry were discharged, all the respectable citizens repaired to an entertainment provided for them, where thirteen patriotic toasts were drank: in the evening the town was illuminated, and every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. One circumstance was remarkable; while the two flags were flying a westerly storm arose, and blew down that of the British while the other held its station---A happy presage of its permanent stability.

The Bonetta sloop of war, with lord Cornwallis's dispatches, was spoke with the 26th ult. on her way from York-town, in Virginia, to New-York, by the privateer ship Rising Sun, capt. Casson, which arrived here yesterday from a cruize.

BY THE UNITED STATES,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America in their important struggle for liberty, against the long continued efforts of a powerful nation: it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his Providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its first rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the discoveries were seasonable and important, and the means were seemingly inadequate or fortuitous: In preserving and even improving the union of the several states, on the breach of which our enemies placed their greatest dependence:—In increasing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty:—In granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the most discouraging appearance:—In raising up for us a powerful and generos ally, in one of the first of the European powers:—In confounding the councils of our enemies, and suffering them to pursue such measures, as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own desires and expectations:—Above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these states, when in their power, and their savage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in opposition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of these states to a retrospect on the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war, so we recommend in a particular manner to their observation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclusion. In which the confederation of the United States has been compleated:—In which there have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies, particularly in the southern states, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had ever run, leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea:—In which we have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our allies, while in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the allied army:—In which there has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people:—And in which, after the success of our allies by sea; a general of the first rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied force, under the direction of our commander in chief.

It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace, that it may please him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen, and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our counsellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas.

Done in Congress this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and in the sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Springetsbury in the Northern Liberties, on the 25th instant, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, one white foot, a small star in the forehead; he has lately been bit by a horse on the off loin, where the hair has dropped off, and appears like a healing wound, he trots and canters. Whoever brings him to JAMES BROWN at Springetsbury, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above Reward.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of Wood, standing about four miles from the city on this side Schuylkill. Likewise a frame building, 60 feet long by 24 feet broad, can be divided into four tenements. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the honourable WILLIAM MOORE, esquire, vice-president, and the supreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by divers depositions, taken according to law, it appears, that on the night of the twenty-second instant, October, the treasurer of the county of Bucks, within this state, has been robbed of silver, and paper money, to the amount of near two thousand pounds, by a number of armed men unknown. AND WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance that the perpetrators of such atrocious crimes shou'd be brought to condign punishment: WE HAVE thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robbery, who shall be apprehended, and convicted of the same. And we do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all judges, justices, sheriffs, constables, and all other the faithful and liege subjects within this government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the above offenders, and to use the utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure them, and every of them, so that they may be brought to justice.

GIVEN, by order of the council, under the hand of the honourable William Moore, esquire, vice-president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this 25th day of October, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MOORE, vice-president.

Attest. T. MATLACK, secretary.

GOD SAVE the COMMONWEALTH!

The Commissioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propose to LET, for the term of years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them situate at the east end of Callow-hill-street, the other on the east side of Front street, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them so at the expiration of said Term. Any person inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premises, may deliver their Proposals in writing, at the Court-House, the 16th of this instant. November 1, 1781.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, with valuable improvements four miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading from Franckfort to Germantown; containing one hundred and forty acres, on which Mrs. LAWRENCE now resides, known by the name of

CLEREMONT.

On this place there is an elegant stone house, fifty-three feet front, and twenty-eight feet deep, finished in the best manner; under the first floor, which is considerably raised from the ground, is a very large and convenient kitchen, pantry and cellars; at the back of the house a piazza fifty-three feet in length, commanding a view of the Delaware, from two or three miles above the city, to Red-Bank above the same distance below it, with an extensive prospect of the Jerseys. There is a brick house on said farm, within a small distance of the mansion-house, having one large room below, and two above, with a convenient cellar; also a large frame coach-house, with several out-houses, consisting of a smoak-house, corn-house, and spring-house, over the latter is a commodious granary; a good frame dwelling house, suitable for a tenant, is likewise on part of the land; the whole enclosed with cedar post and rail fence, and divided into several lots. There is between forty and fifty acres of orchard, bearing great plenty of choice fruit, and producing annually a large quantity of the best cyder. The garden contains two acres, well laid out, enclosed with a cedar board fence, and having a collection of the finest fruit. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known to any person inclining to purchase, by applying to Colonel JOHN SHEE, or to Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, in Philadelphia.

Whereas the Subscriber has rode

post from Philadelphia to Nottingham, Christiana, Newport, Head of Elk, &c. &c. and his employers have not been so kind as to comply with their promises in paying him for the trouble and expence he has been at in serving them. He therefore requests all persons indebted to him, will please to discharge his demands on them, by complying with the terms of their agreement. And he takes this method to inform all those gentlemen who may please to employ him, that the following are his terms from the 7th of next month, viz. One dollar a quarter for each paper, the half of which to be paid at beginning, and the remainder at the expiration of one half of the last quarter.

DAVID MORGAN.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the 30th instant, from the subscriber living in Water-street, 5 doors this side Race street; three small hats, and a large one, lined red and white linen, a copper Tea kettle, that holds half a gallon, and a brass candle-stick. The person, who took the above articles, is lame in one leg, and had the following cloaths on, a white coat, a round felt hat, the other cloaths not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, and the above mentioned articles, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable charges, by ELIZABETH EVET.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy Negro Boy,

about 14 years old, is to serve till he is 28 years old. Enquire of the Printer.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Shuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groſs, &c. &c. &c.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

At their STORE in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, have for SALE,

BURLINGTON Pork,
Hogs Lard in kegs,
Spaniſh Brown and Yellow Oker in kegs,
Pepper,
Laval Linens,
Superfine Broad cloths of different colours,
Shalloons,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſtings,
Black Callimanco,
Orange colour and white Chineſe Ribbons,
Black and white Modes,
Black half ell Paduaſoy,
Pink coloured ell wide Perſians,
Crimſon Cotton Velvets,
Womens lamb and kid Mitts,
Scarff Twiſt of different colours,
Fine white Threads,
Book Muſlin and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
White Barcelona ditto,
A few pieces of double purple Calicoes, and elegant Furniture Cottons,
Fine Linen Stripes,
Shirt Buttons,
A ſmall Anchor, with an iron Stock, ſuitable for a ſhallop,
Two elegant braſs hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins,
Sundry Sails ſuitable for a Brig,
A large Screw Jack for ſtowing ſhips holds,
Black Lead Pencils,
Small Pins,
Silk Knee Garters of various colours,
Striped Waiſtcoat Buttons,
Bees Wax,
Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
A Copper Still of about 50 gallons, with a Worm ſuitable,
Iron Pots, Kettles, and Cart Boxes,
Gun Flints,
Cinnamon,
Japanned Plate Warmers,
A large quantity of Logwood to be ſold by the ton.

ALSO to be SOLD,
A ſorrel Colt, three years old,
A natural pacer, ſuitable for a woman's hackney,
And a genteel Chariot, almoſt new.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A NEW IMPRESSION of
William Scull's MAPS of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
On a Neat White Paper.

THE late erected county of Waſhington, weſtward of the Monangahela river is added to this edition, and the Weſtern Bounday delineated agreeable to a ſettlement made with the Virginia Commiſſioners at Baltimore, in September 1779.

The above Maps may be had at Mr. William Poyntell's ſtore in Second-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet; and at Mr. John Linnington's, in Second-ſtreet above Race-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
A two ſtory brick Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, adjoining the City-tavern. Alſo, a good frame Building, two ſtories high, forty-four feet in length, by twenty feet in breadth. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about nine acres and thirty-eight perches, ſituate in Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia city, bounded by Taccony road, the meeting road and Taccony creek; being a fine ſituation for a country ſeat, in the neighbourhood of the manſion houſe of Edward Stiles, Eſq; Alſo, another LOT, of near five acres, adjoining the above.

For terms apply to Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, living back of the city tavern in Philadelphia; or to Mr. JOSEPH PAUL, in Frankford; or RICHARD WHITEHEAD, ſcrivener, at his office, the north-weſt corner of Vine and Water ſtreets.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,
A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—
Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Merklinghergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes &c. ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,
Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

To be hired by the day or jobb,
A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careſull driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white-horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention.

To be diſpoſed of,
A large quantity of Scaffold Poles,
One dozen of elegant Urns, proper for decorating any public Building, and a number of ſmaller ditto. Alſo 12 Pillaſters, with carved capitals, eight of which would form a beautiful ſummer-houſe, of an octagon figure, and the other 4 an equal right angled or oblong ſquare. There is likewiſe a quantity of rail and ballufters, plain and carved modelions, proportioned nearly to the height of 17 feet, ſome ſmall rope, and ſundry other articles.
Apply to THOMAS NEVELL.

To be Let, A
LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Goods ſold on Commiſſion by
PETER LOHRA and Co.
At their STORE, the North-Weſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and diſpatch.

TO BE SOLD, A
Healthy, likely, Negro Wench,
about 28 years of age, a very good cook, can waſh, iron, ſpin, and clean houſe, is fit for either town or country; ſhe is ſober and honeſt. The reaſon for her being ſold will be given candidly. Enquire of the Printer.

Six Silver Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or ſtolen on the 7th of September laſt, off the Commons of this city, from the Subſcriber living in Fifth-ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet; two MARES, the one a bay with a large blaze in her face, and never was docked, and was branded on her near ſhoulder but dull to be ſeen, ſhe is about ten or eleven years old, thirteen and half hands high and a natural trotter; the other a grey, quite blind, about thirteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares and brings them home or ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, viz. four for the bay Mare and two ſilver DOLLARS for the grey, and all reaſonable charges paid by SAMUEL DICKINSON.
October 18, 1781.

Wanted immediately, as a Wet Nurſe, a Woman that can be well recommended, both for her honeſty and ſobriety, as none other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber,

THAT beautiful ſituated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and ſixty five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the beſt order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining ſixty five are wood land about two miles from the houſe. A beautiful two ſtory frame houſe well finiſhed, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms ſuitable for ſervants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and ſeparated by lattice, one of them was deſigned for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine ſpring-houſe on a never failing ſtream, a few yards from the houſe, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, ſtables, cow-houſe with ſtalls for twenty-ſix cattle, cyder-houſe, two large ſheds, barracks, coach-houſe, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this ſeaſon: peach orchard, pears, plumbs and cherries of the beſt kind; a good garden near the houſe. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Briſtol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jerſey. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.
JOHN CLARK.

New-Jerſey, Middleſex County.
BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Dicamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Milton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 10 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinſey; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the township of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marrinor, innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſſes before the day of ſale.
September 4th, 1781. JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

Dancing School.

MR. M'DOUGALL begs leave to inform the Public, that he has opened his School in Carter's alley, for the Tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of dancing. Thoſe who may pleaſe to ſend their children, may depend on their being taught in the moſt genteel method, and proper attention paid to their manners. An Evening School will likewiſe be opened for grown gentlemen.

Loſt on Wedneſday morning laſt,
in the market, a Piece of Fine Country made Blue Cloth, yard wide, about ſix and an half yards. Whoever will leave it with the Printer ſhall have Four Dollars Reward.

Twenty Silver Dollars Reward.
RAN away, laſt night, from Mount-Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, a MULATTO Slave named WILL, twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he is a ſenſible well-made fellow, has been uſed to farming, but theſe twelve months paſt has work'd in a forge, at a finery; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old greyiſh coloured coat, black cloth or flannel jacket, country-linen ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of pumps, with narrow rim'd ſilver buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Ten Dollars, and if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by
Sept. 25. JAMES FRANKLIN.
N. B. He lately cut one of his ankles with an axe, which is not quite healed up.

Three Dollars Reward.
STOLEN or ſtrayed off the Commons, near the old Center-houſe, laſt Tueſday night, A Black MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a heart and a croſs in it, ſhe paces and trots, and lifts her feet remarkably high and is ſhod all round. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, at the Middle-ferry Bridge, ſhall receive the reward and reaſonable charges.
JOSEPH OGDEN.

A genteel Furniſhed Lodging
To be Let. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1781.

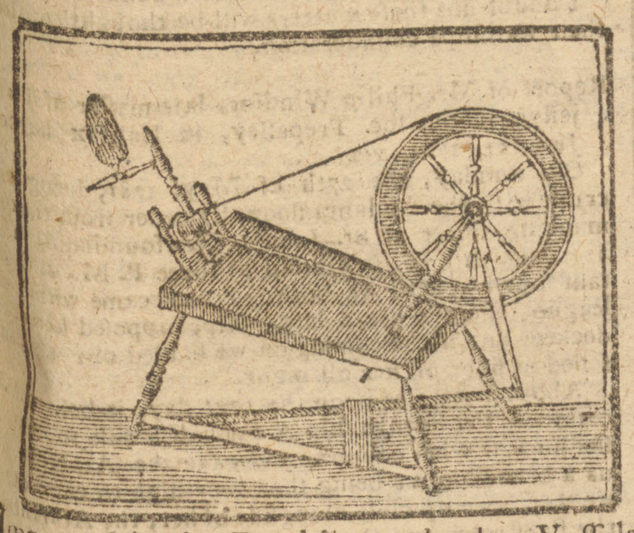
THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 802.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broad-cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunelias,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancors, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Cranes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7 8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans.
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and children's Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Cambletts.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Cateut.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon. Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

The Commiſſioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propoſe to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them ſituate at the eaſt end of Callow-hill-ſtreet, the other on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them ſo at the expiration of ſaid Term. Any perſon inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premiſes, may deliver their Propoſals in writing, at the Court-Houſe, the 16th of this inſtant.

November 1, 1781.

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Springeſbury in the Northern Liberties, on the 25th inſtant, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, one white foot, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead; he has lately been bit by a horſe on the off loin, where the hair has dropped off, and appears like a healing wound, he trots and canters. Whoever brings him to JAMES BROWN at Springeſbury, or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1781.

From the St. James's Chronicle, or Britiſh Evening Poſt, of July 31, 1781.

THE victory which our Gazette ſome time ſince announced to be gained by earl Cornwallis (whoſe merits as a military officer however are unqueſtionable) puts me in mind of the Scotch ſoldier, who called out to his captain, "Plaiſe yare honour, I hae taen a priſoner." Then bring him along, replied the captain. "Nay, but he wonna cum." Why then come yourſelf. "Au, but he wonna let me." In ſhort, ſir, as I have uniformly announced, from the infancy of the American war to this day, that we are juſt like the boys who endeavour to catch waterwagtails, by putting ſalt upon their tails; we cannot doubt but our miniſters give us the beſt and moſt favourable extracts from their American general's letters, and that they ſink the worſt; yet, it is very evident, by what they have given us, from lord Cornwallis's diſpatches, that his army has ſuffered grievouſly, that his wounded have died for want of ſuch comforts as could not be obtained, and that he was obliged to retire an hundred and fifty miles from the ſcene of action! nor do we hear one word of that ONE Arnold, whoſe rapid ſucceſſes were of late ſo trumpeted here, and I will venture to pronounce, from a thorough knowledge of that country, that lord Cornwallis's victory was not very unlike general Burgoyne's defeat: and if it be true, as is ſaid, that twelve ſhips of the line are ſailed from old France, to cruiſe between New-York and the capes of Virginia, lord Cornwallis's army muſt be ſtarved, as he can only be ſupplied from New-York. Yet ſuch is the condition of this poor devoted country, that no man can now ſay, which would be moſt fatal to us, giving up the conteſt or purſuing it, though at home we ſee large majorities ſupporting the men who have thus frittered, I had almoſt ſaid fettered the kingdom. But what do theſe complaints ſignify? Have we not maſquerades as uſual? Are not the veſtris brought here to teach us, that dexterity of the heels is preferable to underſtanding in the head? Have we not celeſtial beds, Sunday routs, petit ſoupees, and all the delicacies of the Eaſt introduced among us? Have we not ſenators who refine upon the moſt ſenſual delights? and miniſters who have wit, if not wiſdom? And if by taxing Port wine, they tempt the wine brewers to poiſon the petit monde, what need they care, who always drink the wine of our enemies? If ſallad oil be three ſhillings a flaſk, inſtead of fifteen-pence, what need they care? If groat ſugar be eightpence, this is nothing to them. And if gentlemen and their ſons, of two or three hundred pounds a year, cannot afford the neceſſaries of life, is not the army open to them? Let them eat ammunition-bread, or ſtarve. Keep the poor down, and you will not want ſoldiers; as to our ſailors, we muſt ſend to our enemies to know where they are

June 16. M. M.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 3, 1781.

DISPATCHES were yeſterday received from admiral ſir George Brydges Rodney, bart. knt. of the Bath, and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at the Leward Iſlands; and from vice-admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in North-America; of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a duplicate of a letter from admiral ſir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at ſea, the 6th of May, 1781.

I MUST deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that on the 4th current, his majeſty's ſhip the Ruſſel joined me, the captain of which informs me, that rear-admiral ſir Samuel Hood had an action with the French fleet arrived from Europe, and which conſiſted of 21 ſail of the line, and were, during the action, joined by four ſhips of the line that had been blocked up in the bay of Fort-Royal. By captain Sutherland's account, the French, as uſual, kept at a conſiderable diſtance, and ſeemed to bend their greateſt force againſt the four van ſhips of ſir Samuel Hood's line, which muſt have ſuffered conſiderably; the Ruſſel having ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, was in danger of ſinking, the water being above the platform in the magazine.

Upon receiving the news, I inſtantly diſpatched the convoys bound for Great Britain, Jamaica and America: in ſix hours repaired the damage ſuſtained by the Ruſſel; ſent that ſhip to old road St. Chriſtopher's, to complete her water, which was exhauſted, with orders to her captain to join me without a moment's loſs of time; and put to ſea myſelf, with the Sandwich and Triumph, in order to join the fleet, with all the diſpatch poſſible, which I am now endeavouring to do.

N. B. Sir Samuel Hood's diſpatches, giving an account of his action with the French fleet, on the 29th of April, which accompanied the original of the date above mentioned, were, with that letter, thrown overboard, when the Snake ſloop, in which they were coming to England, was captured by a rebel privateer, and no duplicate or copy of thoſe diſpatches have yet come to hand.

Extract of a letter from admiral ſir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Carliſle-Bay, Barbadoes, June 29, 1781.

SIR,

SINCE my diſpatches of the 6th and 9th of May, dated from Baſſeterre road, St. Chriſtopher's, and ſent by captain Smith in his majeſty's ſloop Snake, I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that I put to ſea with the Sandwich, Triumph, and the ſhips that had received damage in their late engagement with the French fleet, uſing every endeavour to get to windward with all poſſible diſpatch.

Between the iſland of Montſerrat and Antigua, ſir Samuel Hood, with the remainder of the fleet, joined me: their neceſſities obliged me to anchor in St. John's road, Antigua, in order to relieve them: Having before detached ſeveral ſmall and quick ſailing veſſels to St. Lucia, to acquaint general St. Leger and the commanding officers of his majeſty's ſhips who might be at that iſland, that I was haſtening to windward with his majeſty's fleet, and that they might depend upon being ſpeedily relieved in caſe the enemy, encouraged by his majeſty's fleet being to leeward, ſhould make an attack upon it. That general Vaughan, with a reinforcement of troops, was on board the fleet, and coming to their aſſiſtance.

Not a moment's delay was made at Antigua; the whole fleet put to ſea, and in a few days weathered the Iſland of Deceada. The day we left Antigua, the

Pegaſus rejoined me from St. Lucia. Captain Stanhope acquainted me, that he had arrived, in the night of the 12th of May, under Pigeon iſland, where lieutenant Miller, late of his majeſty's ſhip the Deal Caſtle, and whom I had left with a body of men to fight the batteries I had cauſed to be erected on that iſland; and captain Campbell, who commanded a company of the 87th regiment, ſtationed on the ſaid iſland, informed him, that the iſland of St Lucia was inveſted by a fleet of 25 ſail of the line, and that the marquis de Bouille, with a conſiderable body of troops, had landed and taken poſſeſſion of the village of Gros Iſlet; that he had, by a general officer, demanded, with the threats of uſing every ſeverity of war, unleſs Pigeon iſland was inſtantly ſurrendered.

His threats were received with the contempt they deſerved, by officers determined to do their duty to their king and country, by their immediately opening, from the batteries, a heavy fire upon the enemy's fleet, which continued till ſeven of them were obliged to cut their cables and retreat to leward. I was in no pain relative to the fate of St. Lucia; however, not a moment's time was loſt in haſtening to its relief, and diſpatching ſeveral quick ſailing veſſels to acquaint them with the approach of the fleet with a reinforcement of troops.

On my arrival off Barbados, one of my quick-ſailing tenders joined me, with diſpatches, acquainting me that the enemy's fleet had ſuddenly re-embarked their troops in the night, and retired to the Bay of Fort-Royal, Martinique, in ſuch a hurry as prevented their taking on board all their baggage; part of which, with a quantity of ammunition, they had left on the iſland.

On the 27th of May I received intelligence, that a ſmall ſquadron of the enemy, conſiſting of two ſhips of the line, four frigates, and three cutters, with nine hundred troops on board, had inveſted Tobago.

As general Vaughan had ſome time before our arrival at Barbados ordered a detachment of two engineers, and forty of the train to that iſland, who had ſafely arrived there; and as I had, more than a year ſince, ſent a number of cannon, with ammunition in proportion, and knowing its natural ſtrength, and that its garriſon conſiſted of near three hundred troops, capable of doing duty, excluſive of upwards of five hundred militia, all natural born Britiſh ſubjects, I was convinced the enemy could make no great impreſſion before it was relieved. However, I inſtantly diſpatched ſeveral ſmall quick-ſailing veſſels, with poſitive orders to make ſome port in Tobago, acquainting the inhabitants, that a ſquadron, with a body of troops, would ſail the next day for their relief, which it did accordingly, compoſed of ſix ſail of the faſteſt ſailing ſhips of the line, and three frigates, under rear-admiral Drake; and the 69th regiment, a flank company of the 60th, and the company of volunteers, under the command of brigadier general Skeene.

As I had received intelligence, that the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of twenty-four ſail of the line, had left Fort Royal, and were cruiſing between the Diamond Rock and St. Lucia, in the hopes of drawing me to leeward with his majeſty's fleet, while they were carrying on the ſiege of Tobago, I gave Mr. Drake notice of the ſituation of the enemy's fleet, and cautioned him to be upon his guard, and upon no account run the riſk of an engagement with a ſuperior force; but, after landing general Skeene and the forces at Tobago, and endeavouring to deſtroy the enemy's ſquadron that was inveſting it, to rejoin me with his ſquadron, without a moment's loſs of time.

Mr. Drake, with the forces on board, arrived off Tobago the next day. The enemy, who I am well informed, had made an attack on the town of Scarborough, but were beat off, had ſent a cutter expreſs to the French admiral, that by the reinforcement lately ſent from Barbados, and the ſtrong ſituation the Engliſh had taken, he could make no impreſſion on the iſland without a large reinforcement. The day after Mr. Drake ſailed, I received intelligence from my cruiſers, that the French fleet were to windward of St. Lucia, ſtanding to the ſouthward towards Tobago.

As Mr. Drake had the moſt poſitive orders, in caſe the enemy's fleet appeared off Tobago, to rejoin me without one moment's loſs of time, ſending his quick ſailing frigates to give me notice of that event, I gave orders for the whole fleet to weigh the moment the ſquadron under Mr. Drake ſhould appear in ſight. The Rattleſnake, a remarkably faſt ſailing veſſel, which had been employed in carrying the reinforcement from Barbados to Tobago, and which I had employed on this important occaſion, was diſpatched by rear admiral Drake, to acquaint me, that, on his making the iſland of Tobago, the whole French fleet appeared in ſight, to leeward of him; that, agreeable to his orders, he was haſtening, with all poſſible diſpatch, to rejoin me. The captain of the Rattleſnake aſſured me he had ſeen the French fleet; they appeared to him ſo far to leeward, that he imagined they could not fetch Courland bay: that Mr. Drake's ſquadron, though to leeward, would be off Carliſle bay, by the morning; that he could aſſure me the poſt his majeſty's troops and the militia poſſeſſed, was of ſuch ſtrength, that they were determined to make no capitulation, as they were certain general Vaughan and myſelf, with the whole fleet, would haſten to their aſſiſtance, agreeably to the aſſurance that had been given them.

Mr. Drake with his ſquadron appearing at day-light off Carliſle-Bay, the whole fleet inſtantly put to ſea, general Vaughan having embarked with me, and immediately proceeded towards Tobago. The next day, June the 4th, we made that iſland, and, on our approach to the north end, diſpatched the Fly cutter, commanded by captain Ponſonby, a ſchooner, commanded by captain Shepherd, and the Munſter Laſs ſchooner, to get intelligence, and to know the places they might wiſh the troops to be landed at, and procure proper guides to conduct them. Theſe veſſels had orders to go to three different bays, that in caſe of any accident to either of them, the inhabitants might learn from the others, that the whole Britiſh fleet, with troops on board, were come to their aſſiſtance: They had likewiſe the ſtricteſt injunctions to make enquiries concerning the French fleet, and on what part of the iſland they might have anchored, and the ſituation in which they lay.

The next day, as the whole fleet were ſtanding towards Man-of-War-bay, in order to anchor, that I might be better informed of the ſituation of the enemy's fleet, and, if neceſſary, to land the troops, one of the three veſſels I had diſpatched the day before for intelligence (called the Munſter laſs) rejoined me. Lieutenant Johnſton, of the marines, a briſk and active officer, and zealous in the public ſervice, had requeſted me that he might be permitted to go in that veſſel to gain intelligence. He landed at 12 o'clock at night, in Tyrrel's-bay, and immediately repaired to one of the principal planter's houſes, called Mr. Alexander Gordon: he inſtantly requeſted, that Mr. Gordon would diſpatch meſſengers to the governor, acquainting him with the arrival of the fleet, and to know where it would be proper to land the troops that came to the aſſiſtance of the iſland.

Lieutenant Johnſton's ſurpriſe was great indeed, when Mr. Gordon told him the iſland had ſurrendered on the 2d current, and that lieutenant governor Ferguſon and major Stanhope were priſoners at Scarborough.

I am convinced, that ſomething extraordinary muſt have happened, which could have induced governor Ferguſon and the troops to have capitulated; but I hope, and ſincerely believe, that notwithſtanding the enemy have taken the iſland of Tobago, they will have no reaſon to boaſt at the end of this campaign.

As their whole fleet is again in Fort-Royal Bay, and as his majeſty's iſland of Barbabos, under protection of the fleet, is again put in a ſtate of defence, I ſhall inſtantly proceed with the whole fleet off Martinique, to watch the motions of the enemy.

I muſt now, ſir, acquaint you, that after receiving the intelligence of the ſurrender of Tobago, I ſtood with the fleet to the northward, and about two in the afternoon of the 5th inſtant deſcried (from the maſt head) the enemy's fleet to leeward towards Grenada and the Grenadillas. Before ſunſet we had neared them very conſiderably, and plainly obſerved that they conſiſted of twenty-nine ſail, 24 of which were of the line, and five frigates. Their ſituation was ſuch as rendered it impoſſible to attack them with a probability of ſucceſs, as it was in their power (night coming on) to entangle his majeſty's fleet in the Grenadillas, to decoy them into the channel between Grenada and the Spaniſh Main, where the currents are ſo very rapid, that his majeſty's fleet might have been driven far to leeward, while the enemy had it in their power to anchor under the batteries of Grenada, which might have been attended with the capture of Barbados, before I could poſſibly have given it ſuccour.

The enemy's fleet ſtanding to the northward as well as his majeſty's, I flattered myſelf that they, depending upon their ſuperior number, might be induced to riſk a battle; and I was in hopes to draw them, by the next morning, to windward of the iſland of St. Vincent, where we ſhould have ſea-room to have attacked them.

With this view I gave orders that all the lights of the fleet ſhould be particularly conſpicuous to the enemy, that in caſe they choſe an action, they might be ſure their wiſhes would be complied with the next day.

On the 6th, in the morning, at day light, then to windward of the iſland of St. Vincents, no enemy appeared in ſight: they had tacked in the night, and, as I hear, ſheltered themſelves in Courland-bay, Tobago. We inſtantly ſent a reinforcement of troops to St. Lucia, to ſtrengthen the garriſon, and put that iſland out of all danger.

I cannot conclude this letter, without aſſuring their lordſhips, that I have the higheſt confidence in the ſpirit of the officers and men of the fleet I have the honour to command; nor have I the leaſt doubt, but, if the enemy will give them a proper opportunity, that it will redound to the honour of the Britiſh flag.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Arbuthnot, to Mr. Stephens, dated Bedford, off Sandy Hook, July 4, 1781.

THE rumours that had been abroad for a conſiderable time paſt, that a reinforcement of troops was daily expected from France, induced me to ſend a ſquadron into Boſton bay of ſuperior force, as the enemy's guard was reported to be only two frigates: the Aſſurance, Charleſtown, Amphitrite, Vulture, and Savage, are employed on this ſervice; and the Royal Oak, in her way to Halifax, was directed to take that route.

I have ſince, by the channel of the rebels, received intelligence, that a few recruits and ſome ſtore ſhips have, notwithſtanding, got into Boſton, with a French 50 gun ſhip, and two frigates; but captain Duncan, of the Medea, which arrived from Halifax, on the 30th ult. informs me, that his majeſty's ſloop, the Atalanta, which had been taken after a very gallant action, by the rebel frigate Alliance, of 40 guns, was retaken by that detachment in Boſton-bay, and that he ſpoke a ſtore ſhip, of near 800 tons, alſo a prize, on her entrance into the port of Halifax, as he came out. It is believed they have been much more ſucceſsful, but I have no authentic advice of their operations. (I reſerve ſome particulars of the Atalanta's action for another letter.) The Medea, on her return, captured 2 privateers from Salem, the ſhip Rover, of 18 ſix pounders, and 140 men, and the ſloop Revenge, of 10 guns.

I had frequent intelligence from Rhode-Iſland of the intentions of the enemy. The maintenance of the French garriſon there, prevented their affording material aid to the cauſe of rebellion. It was to have been evacuated in June, and the forces which conſtituted its defence, were to have joined Waſhington; the low ſtate of whoſe army, and the deſtruction of all the reſources for it ſupport, had determined him once again to meditate an attempt againſt New-York: however, the count de Barras, at preſent commanding the French ſquadron, being directed to continue at Rhode-Iſland, the greateſt part of the French troops, of courſe, remain with him for its defence.

The rebel general Greene, after his defeat at Guilford Court-houſe, penetrated into Carolina; and after his ſecond overthrow by lord Rawdon at Camden, giving up all thoughts of Charleſtown, retired up the country and inveſted our poſt at Ninety ſix, which is defended by colonel Cruger. The arrival of the Warwick and Solebay at Charleſtown, on the 13th of June, with the troops under their eſcort, which were immediately landed, determined lord Rawdon to proceed after him; and from the rebels we have ſince learned, that Greene immediately retreated to the northward. The event of lord Rawdon's march is not yet officially known here, as the Warwick and Solebay, immediately after having made the debarkation, proceeded to join me, and arrived here on the 26th, with the remainder of their convoy, the recruits for the guards excepted, which were left with lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Arbuthnot, to Mr. Stephens, dated Bedford, off Sandy-Hook, July 4, 1781.

I HAD the honour to mention, in my letter of this date, my intentions of reporting ſome particular circumſtances reſpecting the capture of the Atalanta; they are communicated in the incloſed paper.

The Atalanta, with a gallantry that does her captain the higheſt honour, maintained the action ſome time after the Trepaſſey ſtruck, until ſhe was a wreck, in which ſtate ſhe was carried into Halifax.

The behaviour of lieutenant Samuel Arden, of the Atalanta, was brilliant beyond expreſſion. He loſt his right arm in the fight, and the inſtant it was dreſſed reſumed his ſtation on deck, where he remained until the ſtruck, notwithſtanding his weakneſs and loſs of blood.

I doubt not theſe matters will be thought entitled to their lordſhips conſideration.

Report of Mr. Philip Windſor, late maſter of his majeſty's ſloop, the Trepaſſey, in Halifax harbour, June 11, 1781, viz.

ON Sunday, the 27th of May, 1781, being on a cruiſe with the Atalanta ſloop, by order from the commanding officer at St. John's, Newfoundland, in lat. 41: long. 61: W. ſaw a ſail at three P. M. S. E. diſtant four leagues: we bore up and came within one league; finding her a large ſhip, ſuppoſed her a two-decker, and night coming on we hauled our wind, and ſailed in ſight of her all night.

About twelve at noon the next day, it being almoſt calm and the ſtrange ſhip about half a mile to leeward, ſhe hoiſted rebel colours, and gave the Atalanta and us a broadſide, we being then very nigh to each other; we then bore up cloſe alongſide of her, the Atalanta on the ſtarboard, and the Trepaſſey on the larboard quarter, and began to engage. About an hour after the action began, captain Smith, of the Trepaſſey, was killed; upon which I ſent to lieutenant King to acquaint him thereof, in order to his reſuming the command, and engaged the enemy in the ſame poſition for two hours and an half longer, and at laſt ſtruck the colours, in obedience to the orders he ſent me by Mr. Samuel Pitts, a midſhipman of the ſhip: we loſt 5 ſeamen killed and ten wounded in the action, which ended at half paſt three P. M. The Atalanta continued to engage ſome time, and then ſtruck alſo.

The rebel frigate proved to be the Alliance.

Captain Edwards of the Atalanta, and his lieutenant, and alſo lieutenant King of the Trepaſſey, are carried away as priſoners, and myſelf was left in charge of the two ſhips' companies, put on board of the Trepaſſey by Mr. Barry, captain of the Alliance, who for that purpoſe diſabled and turned the Trepaſſey into a cartel brig; and have brought her in here, with directions to ſend the cartel to Boſton, as rebel property.

Being thus left in charge of theſe people, I think it my duty to acquaint you hereof, as commanding officer, requeſting to be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as you ſhall direct; and being ready to anſwer to any court martial for my ſhare and proportion in the defence and loſs of his majeſty's ſaid ſloop.

(Signed) PHILIP WINDSOR,
maſter of the Trepaſſey.

N. B. The Atalanta ſloop had 16 guns and 125 men; the Trepaſſey ſloop 14 guns and 80 men.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral ſir Peter Parker, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, dated Port-Royal, June 8, 1781.

SINCE my laſt liſt of prizes, to the 1ſt of February, this ſquadron has been very ſucceſsful; and I have the pleaſure to inform their lordſhips, that the Unicorn is among the number of captures lately made. The incloſed account from captain Rowley, of the action between the Reſource and Unicorn, muſt give their lordſhips great ſatisfaction, and make an impreſſion much to their honour.

Extract of a letter from captain Rowley to Sir Peter Parker, dated at Port Royal, June 2, 1781.

ON the 19th of April, at noon, I made Cape Blaiſe; and on the 20th at two P. M. I perceived a ſtrange ſail to windward bearing down upon me. As I was then ſtanding S. S. W. I tacked and made a private ſignal; but as ſhe did not anſwer it, and ſtill continued bearing down upon us, I beat to quarters and made every preparation for action: at half paſt three I hoiſted my colours, and at four, being within a cable's length diſtance of the ſtrange ſail, which I diſcovered to be a ſhip of force, I ordered the top gallant ſails to be handed, and the courſes to be hauled up. At half paſt four ſhe hoiſted French colours, and fired a broadſide which I returned immediately, and came to a cloſe action, which continued till ſix o'clock, when ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be the Unicorn frigate, of 20 nine pounders, 8 carronades, twelve pounders, and 181 men, commanded by the chevalier de St. Ture.

The loſs which I ſuſtained upon this occaſion was, 15 killed and 30 wounded; among the former was Mr. High, the gunner, and the latter Mr. Edwards, ſecond lieutenant, and Mr. Good, my clerk. I cannot exactly aſcertain that of the French; but, from the beſt information I can procure, it was 8 killed and 30 wounded, 4 of whom are ſince dead.

The behaviour of Mr. Hulke, the firſt lieutenant, the officers and ſhip's company, was ſuch as does them the greateſt honour, is deſerving of every encouragement, and, in conſequence thereof, I beg leave to recommend them to your notice.

The ſignal ſervices likewiſe received from major Alexander Campbell, the officers and men of the loyal American rangers, as alſo of the artillery then on board, entitle them to every commendation I can give.

BASSETERRE, August 14.

His majesty's frigate Triton capt. M'Laurin, a few days ago, in her way to Antigua, as she was tacking near Redondo, perceived a man on the rock waving and making a signal with his shirt. Captain M'Laurin sent his boat for him and brought him on borad the frigate; he said he was a Dutchman, and was on board a French sloop from Martinico, which struck on the rock in the night fifteen days before; the rest of the crew were Frenchmen and all perished; he lived on sea-fowl, with which this rock abounds, his drink was the blood of those fowls; during the time he remained on that place, he saw several vessels, but at too great a distance to be taken notice of; his gratitude is so great that he refuses to quit the ship.

CARENAGE, (St. Lucia,) Aug. 4. 1781.

The beginning of this week a fleet, said to consist of about 60 sail, with 4 or 6 sail of the line, went into Martinico.

The high wind on Monday morning, we are sorry to learn, did considerable damage to the ground provisions, &c. in different parts of this island, particularly the bearing plantain trees, which are in many places entirely thrown down. We are afraid its bad effects have not been confined to this island only.

August 11. The fleet mentioned in our last to have gone into Martinico, was from Marseilles, and under convoy only of two frigates and a sloop of war. The report of its being convoyed by line of battle ships arose, we presume, from some large Spanish armed ships, which made a part of the fleet.

St John's (ANTIGUA,) August 28, 1781.

On Sunday evening last, brigadier-general Christie, the present commander in chief of his majesty's forces stationed at Barbados and the Leward Islands, accompanied by lieutenant colonel Cuyler, lately appointed adjutant-general of the said forces, captain Fisher, secretary to the general, and brigade-major Waring, together with a part of the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, embarked on board his majesty's ship Triton, and some other frigates; and early on Monday morning they sailed for Barbados.

The command here devolves upon brigadier general Prescot.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

The very great joy which the people of this city felt on the arrival of the glorious news of the capture of lord Cornwallis and his whole force, immediately diffused itself through all parts of the country. Particularly, a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Plumstead township, assembled at the house of capt. Wm. M'Calla, on the 22d ult. to congratulate each other, and celebrate this most important event, which we may justly say is big with the fate of Britain, and a certain prelude to the crush of its power in America. After shewing the most undissembled satisfaction at the important success of the combined arms, the company partook of a genteel collation, provided for the purpose, which was followed by the undermentioned toasts:

General Washington and the allied army,
Count Rochambeau,
Count de Grasse and the navy of France,
May the independence of America be firmly established, commerce flourish, and British influence totally excluded from our country.

Captain M'Calla's house was beautifully illuminated, a large bonfire was made before the door, which, added to the gladdened hearts of the company, contributed to make a most agreeable evening, and was concluded with great order and decorum.

At a MEETING of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 31st of October, 1781.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That Dr. Bond be requested to unite Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physick, with his Course of Clinical Lectures the ensuing season, until such time as a Professor in that Branch of Medicine be appointed, and undertakes the business.

Resolved, That Wednesday next be appointed for the Election of Professors of Materia Medica, the Theory and Practice of Physick, Chemistry and Botany.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the News-Papers printed in the city of Philadelphia.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, Secretary.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 8th of November instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

TO BE SOLD BY

Alexander Foster,

Below the Draw-bridge, in Pine-street,

A VERY large and cheap assortment of Irish Linens, with woolen and other Goods suitable to the season, among which are mens and boys HATS of different prices.

A good Gardener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glass-Ware

STORE,

In Second-street, the third door below Market-street, and opposite the Quaker's Meeting-house.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quart, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.
Round and oval Dishes and Plates.
Tea and Coffee-Potts of different sizes.
Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.
Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots.
Pudding Pans and Soup Bowls.
Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.
Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN's-WARE.

ROUND and oval Dishes, of all sizes.
Flat and Soup Plates.
Sallad Dishes and Fish Drains.
Pudding Dishes and Dish Covers.
Pepper and Mustard Pots, and Salts.
Round and oval Tureens, of all sizes.
Wash Hand Basons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.
Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.
Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, single and double Flint, plain and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.
Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.
Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.
Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and stemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glasses, with and without Covers.
Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glasses, of all sizes.
Table Wash Basons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Mustard Pots, and Salts.
Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, English, French, and Spanish Window Glass, by the box or smaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Consisting of,

WHITE and stained ivory, real and sham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.
Tortois shell, real buck, and stained horn Penknives.
Best cap'd and plain Raizors and Lancets.
Cutteau, shoe, and butchers Knives.
Scissars and taylors' Sheers,
Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.
Augers, Gouges, Chissels, Files, and Rasps.
Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.
Chest, H and HL Hinges, of different sizes.
Stock, chest, common, and bag Padlocks.
Gimblets, Brass Cocks, and Snuffers.
Kniting, sail, and sewing Needles.
Mens and womens Thimbles
Fish Hooks, of all sorts and sizes.
Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and steel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.
Coat, vest and sleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

A L S O,

DURHAM Flour of Mustard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.
Long and short smoaking Pipes, by the box, groce, or dozen.
Best European mould Candles, by the box.
Green Paint, brown and yellow Oaker, ground in oil, by the keg.
Mariners Compasses, of different sizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Assiduity, Attention to Please, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Vessels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to dispose of, may meet with a Purchaser, as above.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, within one mile of Græme Park, and about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a square, and at present divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The soil is equal to any in the township, the land is free from stones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful prospect. There is on one of the places a Farm-house, an excellent spring and a large stone Spring-house, with Hay-barracks, stabling, &c. On the other a large Farm-house half stone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Wash and Spring house. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every necessary conveneincy for the 500 acres, a branch of Neshaminy creek runs through a part of the last described farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Also 110 acres of Wood-land, situate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield township, Chester county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibson's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-street.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the subscribers, being inhabitants of Pittsburgh, take the liberty of informing the Public, of the great success in the cure of Cancers, on these Western waters, performed by Doctor HUGH MARTIN, of this place, late surgeon of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment; since his retirement from public service, and but a few months since, in which time we have seen to our great surprize, so many of the most inveterate cases cured by him, that we look upon it our duty to acquaint our fellow citizens of it, that those of them who are languishing under this deplorable disorder may know where to find a safe, speedy and sure remedy: And what greatly adds to the honour of that ingenious persevering young gentleman, is that the medicine he uses in the cure, is his own discovery, which he has to our great satisfaction, found in this country in large quantities: Nor has his labours been less indefatigable and successful in the cure of all other diseases common to these parts, as well as his industry in cultivating and improving the many natural productions peculiar to this soil, to the great advantage of this new country, particularly those things which belong to his own profession.

A. FOWLER, auditor general western department.
EWD. WARD.
JOHN IRWIN.
Wm. AMBERSON.
DEVEREUX SMITH.
JOHN ORMSBY.

BE it known to the public, that Doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittsburgh, has cured me of a cancer, which I had the space of twelve months, and made such progress as to eat away part of the palate and roof of my mouth, so that I had almost lost my speech and hearing, in spight of many others, who in vain attempted to cure me before I met with doctor Martin, who effected it in two months. My hearing I am perfectly recovered of, and my speech nearly as good as formerly. He at the same time cured me of another cancer on my side, which is now perfectly well.

Given under my hand near Pittsburgh, the 28th of August, 1781. JAMES HAMILTON.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittsburgh, has effectually cured my wife Esther Hamstead of a cancer in her nose, which had eat away a great part of it, and also her eye-lid, but is now perfectly restored to health: She had been afflicted with it these fifteen years, and without a remedy, tho' I applied to many to have her cured, but till now all remedies failed; and she is in age upwards of seventy.

Given under my hand, near Hanna's town, this 25th day of August, 1781.
WILLIAM HAMSTEAD.

THIS certifieth, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittsburgh, has cured my mother Anna Perry of a cancer in her temple, which she had for upwards of twelve months.

Given under my hand, at Lewickley settlement, Westmorland county, this 12th day of October, 1781. JAMES PERRY.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittsburgh, has effectually cured my son Thomas Swearingen of a cancer on the nose, which he had for upwards of two years. VAN SWEARINGEN.
August 23, 1781.

I do hereby certify, that I have been cured by doctor Hugh Martin, of a cancer on my cheek, which I had for the space of six years.

Given under my hand at Hanna's town, county of Westmorland, this 10th day of October, 1781. HANS IRELAND.

TO BE SOLD,

By GRAFF and LINDSEY,

The corner of Market and Second streets,

A neat assortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chin se, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with sliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and brass taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkscrews, steel Spurs, door Bolts, and brass Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and sundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE, being several years.
Enquire of the Printer.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture. without, as best suits, until the spring.
Enquire of the printer.

Wanted immediately, a young Woman as Housemaid, that can wash and iron, &c. None need apply but those that can be well recommended. Likewise a waiter with a good character. Enquire of the printer.

Pippin Apples, by the barrel,
TO BE SOLD BY HENRY KEPPELE.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Cambletes and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchief and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

TAKEN up this Morning, in the river Delaware, about half way between the iſland oppoſite the city and the Jerſey ſhore, a round bottomed BOAT, abont 15 feet long, not painted, and ſeems to be pretty much weather beaten. The owner is deſired to apply to John Labateaux, near the Draw-bridge, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 30.

FOR SALE,

A Two ſtory Brick Houſe, having four Rooms on each floor, and good Cellars under the whole houſe. Alſo a wooden tenement on the ſame lot; which is 47 feet on Second ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian ſtreets, Southwark; ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

N. B. Part payment will be taken in Merchandize.

For farther particulars, enquire of C. W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lumbart-ſtreets.

TO BE LET, A
Small plantation in the Northern

Liberties, three miles from town, with a fine young Orchard, a large Garden, and four acers of choice Land; all in the beſt order, and good fence; together with a very neat brick Tenement, with out-Houſes, Well, Oven, &c. all compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

Cordage, Lemon-juice, Brandy,
and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD
By Lacaze & Mallet,
In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Imported in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantz, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine ſecond and coarſe broad cloths, of all colours, with ſilk ſerges, ratinets, ſhalloons, and other ſuitable trimings, coatings, frizes and ſwanſkins, ſcarlet, yellow, and white flannels, ſattinets, prunellas and princeſs ſtuff, a variety of velvets and velverets, durants, tamies and callimancoes, mens worſted and ſilk hoſe, a large aſſortment of linens, calicoes and chintzes, Flanders bed ticks, yard and five quarter muſlins, cambricks and lawns, oznabrigs, black ſattins and peelongs, ditto modes and mantuas, perſians and ſarſnets, variety of neat ſilks for gentlemens wear, bandano and ſilk romall handkerchiefs, black and coloured Earcelona ditto, printed linen ditto, black lace, gold ditto, buckrams, black ribbons, pins and needles, loaf ſugar, indigo, and an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fourth door below Cheſnut ſtreet,

BOHEA TEA, in cheſts and half cheſts,
White SUGARS in hogſheads, boxes and barrels,
China PLATES and DISHES,
Maryland TOBACCO,
White BISCUIT in kegs and barrels.

Scales and Weights, for weighing of gold; beſt plated SPURS; and a variety of

Silver Work;

To be Sold by DANIEL DUPUY, in Second-ſtreet next door but one to the Meeting-houſe.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quallity: a good neat ſulky &c. &c.

October 25th, 1781.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Draſts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN AWAY from Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehana, A Negroe MAN, named JACOB, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high: Had on when he went away, a white cloth jacket, tow trowſers and linen ſhirt, a half-worn felt hat and old ſhoes; he is a ſtout made fellow, and very bow-legged, ſays he is a ropemaker by trade; he was taken in a veſſel belonging to the enemy off Egg Harbour, laſt winter or ſpring, and was ſold out of Monmouth jail; it is likely he will try to get on board of ſome veſſel, as he has been ſome time at ſea; he was lately ſold by Yoſt Drieſback to William Bryan. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward. WILLIAM BRYAN.

N B The Reward will be paid in Philadelphia, by RICHARD GLOSSOCK.

STOLEN,

From the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, three doors above Walnut-ſtreet, on the 27th inſtant, the following articles, viz. 2 light Chintz gowns, 1 Pompadore camblet gown much worn, a black ſattin cloak lined with black ſilk, trim'd with lace, 1 calico counterpain, 1 ſheet, 1 marſeilles petticoat, a yard and half of light chintz, about three quarters of a yard of light blue mantua, a lawn half handkerchief and ſeveral yards of ribband. Whoever diſcovers the above goods ſhall have Six Pounds reward, Nine Pounds for thief and goods, or in proportion for any part, by

Oct. 29. MARY RHOADS.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

Superfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours, Caſſimers, Mens Silk and Worſted Stockings, Corduroys, Listings, &c. &c.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worſted Hoſe,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Callicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbatu, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
3 4, and yard wide Brittanias, Checks,
Dameſk table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and ſprig'd Muſlin,
Mantuas,
Ell wide Perſian Taffaties
Roſe, black, and blue 3-4 Perſians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogſheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Tract of near 820 Acres of Land, lying on Conedogwinet-Creek. Cumberland county, about ſix miles from Shippenſburgh, in Letterkenny townſhip: It is exceeding well timbered, and watered by ſeveral ſtreams, and the creek runs above a mile through it; there is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a ſquare log houſe on it; about five or ſix acres of good meadow made, and a large quantity of rich bottom, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow; this bottom is rich ſtrong land. This tract would divide well in three plantations, and each have a ſufficiency of bottom and upland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes may be informed of the terms, which will be eaſy, by applying to ROBERT JONES, in Union, between Second and Third ſtreets; or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where a draught of the land may be ſeen.

October 5.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

ON Wedneſday night the 24th inſtant October, was taken out of the ſtable of John Irwin, at the White-Horſe Inn, between Derby and Cheſter, a handſome blooded Bright Bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, a black ſwitch tail and mane, carries himſelf well and appears, from the form of his head and neck, to have run ſome time a ſtallion, has ſome ſcars on his near ſhoulder and breaſt, trots and gallops. At the ſame time and place, was taken a ſtrong made Dark Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, black tail and legs, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſaddle marks, and a ſmall white ſpot on his off hip bone, has the mark of a collar on his breaſt, trots and gallops; both horſes about ſeven years old. Whoever will deliver the above mentioned horſes to Mr. John Irwin, at the White-Horſe Inn aforeſaid, or to Mr. Redmond Byrne, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be paid the ſum of Three Pounds Specie for each horſe, beſides all reaſonable charges.

Two Half Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle county, St. Georges hundred and Delaware ſtate, a NEGRO MAN named PETER, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is marked with the ſmall pox, ſtreight limbed, and well made; was raiſed in Kent county, Delaware ſtate, by a certain Peter Cooper, and afterwards given to a certain Joſeph Barry, and after ſaid Berry's deceaſe, ſold by the ſheriff of Kent county as the property of ſaid Berry, to Nehemiah Tilton at Dover, of whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed ſaid negro, who ran away from me the 22d of February, in the year 1780: he has been formerly ſeen in Kent county, but ſince has been in Philadelphia, and was out the laſt cruize in the ſhip Congreſs, captain Geddes commander, and paſſed by the name of DICK BUTCHER. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any goal on the continent, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

GEORGE CROW, near Port-Penn.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, about four weeks ago, a middle ſized Red and White COW, with a ſtick on her horns. Whoever owns ſaid cow, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 27. JACOB DILWORTH.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Briſto' townſhip, on the Frankfort road, near ſix miles from Philadelphia, about five months ago, a Black COW, quite dry, with a white belly, and a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Oct. 27. GEORGE SNYDER.

To be SOLD,

A healthy, honeſt, ſober Negro Wench, who is a very good houſe ſervant—as ſhe can waſh, iron, ſew, cook, &c. &c. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 803.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the honourable WILLIAM MOORE, esquire, vice-president, and the supreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by divers depositions, taken according to law, it appears, that on the night of the twenty-second instant, October, the treasurer of the county of Bucks, within this state, has been robbed of silver, and paper money, to the amount of near two thousand pounds, by a number of armed men unknown. AND WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance that the perpetrators of such atrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment: WE HAVE thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robbery, who shall be apprehended, and convicted of the same. And we do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all judges, justices, sheriffs, constables, and all other the faithful and liege subjects within this government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the above offenders, and to use the utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure them, and every of them, so that they may be brought to justice.

GIVEN, by order of the council, under the hand of the honourable William Moore, esquire, vice-president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this 25th day of October, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MOORE, vice-president.

Attest. T. MATLACK, secretary.

GOD SAVE the COMMONWEALTH! 2

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 8th of November instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

The Commissioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propose to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them situate at the east end of Callow-hill street, the other on the east side of Front-street, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them so at the expiration of said Term. Any person inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premises, may deliver their Proposals in writing, at the Court-House, the 16th of this instant.

November 1, 1781.

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Springetsbury in the Northern Liberties, on the 25th instant, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, one white foot, a small star in the forehead; he has lately been bit by a horse on the off loin, where the hair has dropped off, and appears like a healing wound, he trots and canters. Whoever brings him to JAMES BROWN at Springetsbury, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above Reward.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1781.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reason to believe, that there are divers persons, in the extreme parts of this state, who are still ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase and interest due on lands heretofore sold, and granting patents for the same, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the west wing of the State-house, and the Surveyor General's at his own house, on the north side of Market-street, near Seventh-street.

A good Gardener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MORROCCO, June 8.

OUR sovereign, desirous of notifying to the Prussian cabinet, through the ministry of his vizier, the Bacha de Duguela-Mahomet-Ben-Hamett, his disposition to protect the Prussian flag, hath sent a number of passports in the Arabic language to the consul Audibert Caille, resident at Sallee, for the use of the Prussian merchant ships, with a letter, intimating, that he has given orders to all the commanders of his ships of war to pay proper respect to and treat in an amicable manner the Prussian flag; in consequence of which all the subjects of the king of Prussia may freely, and without the least obstruction, trade in all the ports and estates of Morrocco; but, on his part, our sovereign expects the same treatment from his Prussian majesty, who hath accepted of these propositions.

Smyrna, June 18. The plague hath made such ravages in this city for some time past, that the people shut themselves up in their houses, or retire into the country.

We are in a melancholy situation here from the want of provisions, which are at an exorbitant price; and we have no prospect of an end of this calamity, as the locust, though less numerous than the preceding years, destroy all the produce of the neighbouring countries.

Frontiers of Turkey, June 30. It is undoubtedly true that great differences have arisen between the Porte and Russia; the reason of which is, that the Russians, under pretence of carrying on trade, are endeavouring to establish themselves still more and more in the Crimea, and that the Kan seems to act in concert with them. The grand visir is very uneasy at the proceedings of the inhabitants of the Crimea: he hath also deposed the governors of some provinces whom he suspected of carrying on a private correspondence with those two nations. It was in order to prevent a revolt, that the capitan Pacha detached from his fleet several ships to the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and Egypt, and he will go in person to those places where his presence may be most necessary.

Courumna, June 27. The Rambler American privateer, besides the Snake, and several other prizes, on the 22d of this month, met eight sail of English ships, of which she took four, two of which, with the Rambler, came in here yesterday. On board them are 30 English families, and some Jew families, that were retiring from Gibraltar. These passengers say, that since the commencement of the bombarding, above 800 persons had died there.

Genoa, July 1. Among the foreign ships lately arrived in this port, was a Dane, from Mahon, by the captain of which we learn, that the English ship the Tartar had arrived at Gibraltar with some provisions, which she had shipped at Leghorn for that garrison. The captain added, that the commander of the camp at St. Roche had sent notice to general Elliot, who commands the above fortress, that if he should take it by assault, and find provisions in it for less than five months, he would put the whole garrison to the sword. The Spanish lines advance, and are now so close that they can hear the English talk; however, a bomb thrown lately from the garrison into the camp of St. Roche did a great deal of damage.

Petersburgh, July 3. The ratification of the accession of his Prussian majesty to the armed neutrality was exchanged the 25th of last month; and on this occasion the usual presents have been dilivered to the plenipotentiaries who signed the said accession. On the 6th inst. a courier will be dispatched to Berlin with magnificent presents for the two ministers of state, the count de Finkenstein and de Hortsberg; and also for the three principal secretaries of the king's cabinet; and the minister of his Prussian majesty will avail himself of the departure of this courier, and send the ratification to his court.

Cadiz, July 6. The French squadron under M. de Guichen entered the bay this day; it consists of four ships of 110 guns, one of 80, nine of 74, four of 64, three frigates, and other smaller vessels. The Majestueux of 110 guns, and a frigate arrived on the 3d.

The sieur Gabriel Lallemont, captain of the Neptune, an American goellette, of 12 guns and 22 men, arrived from Philadelphia in 25 days, reports, that eight or ten days before his departure, that is to say, about the 1st of June, the conquest of Pensacola was given out as a fact; that the 11th of last month, being yet in Delaware Bay, he fell in with four American brigantines which had left the Havannah the 4th and that he learnt by their captains, that part of the troops of the expeditions against Pensacola were already returned to the Havannah, after taking that place.

A letter from the president of Guatimala, dated April 5, addressed likewise to the governor of the Havannah, informs us also, that the detachment destined to drive out the enemy from the river and port of St. Juan, and visit that place, after having retaken the fort of that name, had completely fulfilled their object. The English had miscarried, and left in that port a frigate, eight pirogues, and a sloop of 12 guns, which they had employed in the siege of that place. They had likewise left a great quantity of bullets and stores in good condition. As soon as we shall have received the particulars, which are expected here, they will be made public.

His majesty, willing to celebrate in a suitable manner events so glorious, has ordered Te Deum to be sung in his royal chapel.

Madrid, July 9. The court received dispatches yesterday from Cadiz, with advice that M. de Guichen is arrived there with his squadron, consisting of 18 ships of the line and 8 frigates, &c. and that Le Majestueux, a French ship of 110 guns, commanded by count de Rochechouart, and the frigate la Precieuse, captain Vialis, from Toulon, are also arrived there, so that the number of French and Spanish ships of the line now at Cadiz is 53.

Nantes, July 12. On the 9th of this month, an American ship from Edington, in North-Carolina, arrived in this port, after a passage of 32 days.

Amsterdam July 23. Captain Brown, commander of a privateer from Boston, is arrived in the Texel, with several papers and letters from America, the oldest of which are of the 7th of June.

Dantzick, July 13. We are very hard at work here building merchant ships, and the high freight given will make them answer very well, as in three voyages to Portsmouth or Plymouth the building of them is paid for.

Madrid, July 13. We have accounts from the camp of St. Roch that the enemy's fire has lately increased, and that they have even fired red hot balls, but without doing any further mischief than wounding one cadet and a soldier. On our side the fire has been warmly returned, and one of our balls entered an embrasure of the princess Amelia's battery, just as they were firing the cannon, and a bomb burst upon the old Mole among about 20 English who were assembled together: no doubt both these did mischief.

Amsterdam, July 19. The directors of the East-India company have received the agreeable news, that three of their ships, viz. the Triton, the Oud Harlem, and the 'T Loo, are arrived at Huxholm from Batavia and Bengal, richly laden. The English will not hear with pleasure, that our merchantmen destined for the West Indies, carry arms, and therefore that it will not be so easy to take them as they did many others that were defenseless. The prince Stadtholder, at the request of several merchants of this city, has been pleased to grant letters of marque to 14 ships ready to sail from the Texel. A privateer of Dunkirk has taken an English brig, bound to Petersburgh, and carryed her into the Meuse.

Berlin, July 21. The king, by an order in council, hath forbidden the establishment of a Vauxhall, illumination, and fireworks in this city.

Frankfort on the Main, July 25. Letters from Switzerland mention, that an English nobleman is arrived there to raise, principally in the country of Thurgaw, a free corps of 1200 men for the service of the English East-India company. It is also said that some English officers are arrived, in divers provinces of Germany, to enlist men. Levies for the Hanoverian troops are also carrying on here.

Paris, July 27. Last Saturday two English line of battle ships and some frigates appeared off Cherbourg, and attempted to destroy some batteries erected on the point of a little island, and which defend the enterance of the bason, but some bombs soon made them sheer off, and their cannonading did not do us the least damage. If it was the fleet sent out against Vlessingen, that place had but little to apprehend, as they were the worst gunners that ever were seen.

LONDON, July 28.

The last first rates built in France, Le Terrible, Le Majestueux, and L'Invincible, each of 110 guns, have 64 pounders on an entire new construction for their lower-deckers; they have also furnaces for firing red-hot cannon balls, that are heated in 48 minutes; 64lb of red hot iron lodging in a ship would be fatal.

Many of the Jamaica ships which are arrived in the river, have been obliged to land part of their cargoes in Scotland, on account of the damage they received during a long and troublesome passage.

Yesterday the printer of a morning paper stood in the pillory facing the royal exchange for publishing a libel on the Russian ambassadour; a vast crowd of people surrounded the pillory, but not one attempted to offer the least insult to him.

They write from Boston in letters of the 7th of June, that the continental frigate, the Alliance, captain Bar-

re from l'Orient, was arrived there after a cruiſe of 70 days, in which he took two veſſels from Jamaica, two Brigs armed for a cruiſe, and two ſloops of war, of ſixteen guns each. Captain Prichard, who commanded the laſt, was killed in the engagement, and 30 of his people wounded. On board the prizes were 400 priſoners, whom captain Barre had ſent off in one of the brigs for Newfoundland, to exchange them for the like number of American priſoners.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington, dated Head Quarters near York, October 27, 1781.

"SIR,

"I do myſelf the honour to encloſe to your excellency, copies of Returns of Priſoners, Artillery, Arms, Ordnance and other Stores, ſurrendered by the enemy in their poſts of York and Gloceſter, on the 19th inſtant, which were not compleated at the time of my laſt diſpatches, and but this moment handed to me: A draft of theſe poſts, with the plan of attack and defence, is alſo tranſmitttd; and twenty four Standards, taken at the ſame time, are ready to be laid before Congreſs.

My preſent diſpatches being important, I have committed to the care of colonel Humphry, one of my aids de camp, whom, for his attention, fidelity and good ſervices, I beg leave to recommend to Congreſs and your excellency."

GENERAL RETURN of Officers and Privates ſurrendered priſoners of war, the 19th of October, 1781, to the allied army under the command of his excellency general Waſhington, taken from the original muſter rolls.

General and Staff,	1 lieutenant general, 1 brigadier general, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 chaplains, 1 town-major, 1 commiſſary priſoners, 1 aſſiſtant quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon and field inſpector, 3 ſurgeons, 10 mates, 2 purveyors, 4 ſtewards, 2 ward-maſters, 19 aſſiſtants, 2 carpenters, 5 deputy commiſſaries, 1 deputy com. of forage, 5 aſſiſtant commiſſaries, 2 clerks, 3 iſſuers, 2 coopers, 1 labourer.	Total 79
Artillery,	2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 1 ſerjeant, 4 drums, 193 rank and file, 1 com. of military ſtores, 9 conductors, 5 conductors of horſe, 16 artificers.	Total 242
Guards,	3 lieutenant colonels, 12 captains, 1 enſign, 2 adjutants, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 3 mates, 25 ſerjeants, 12 drums, 467 rank and file.	Total 527
Light Infantry,	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 2 ſurgeons, 33 ſerjeants, 13 drums, 594 rank and file.	Total 671
XVIIth Regiment,	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 ſurgeon, 9 ſerjeants, 13 drums, 205 rank and file.	Total 245
XXIIId Regiment,	3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 16 ſerjeants, 205 rank and file.	Total 233
XXXIIId Regiment,	1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 ſurgeon, 15 ſerjeants, 9 drums, 225 rank and file.	Total 260
XLIIId Regiment,	1 major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 22 ſerjeants, 16 drums, 307 rank and file.	Total 359
LXXIſt Regiment,	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 11 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 28 ſerjeants, 9 drums, 242 rank and file.	Total 300
LXXVIth Regiment,	1 major, 6 captains, 16 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 38 ſerjeants, 18 drums, 628 rank and file.	Total 715
LXXXth Regiment,	1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 27 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 49 ſerjeants, 20 drums, 588 rank and file.	Total 689
Two batt. Anſpach,	2 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 32 lieutenants, 1 chaplain, 2 quartermaſters, 2 ſurgeons, 10 mates, 32 ſerjeants, 25 drums, 948 rank and file, 1 waggonmaſter, 8 waggoners, 2 provoſt marſhal, 1 aſſiſtant.	Total 1077
Prince Hereditary,	1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 chaplain, 1 quartermaſter, 4 ſurgeon's mates, 19 ſerjeants, 11 drums, 425 rank and file. 6 waggoners, 1 prov. marſhal.	Total 484
Regiment de Boſe,	2 majors, 5 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 3 mates, 46 ſerjeants, 16 drums, 271 rank and file, 1 prov. marſhal.	Total 349
Yagers,	1 captain. 3 lieutenants, 1 ſurgeon, 1 trumpet, 68 rank and file.	Total 74
Britiſh Legion,	1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 6 quartermaſters, 1 ſurgeon, 17 ſerjeants, 7 trumpeters, 192 rank and file.	Total 241
Queen's Rangers,	1 lieutenant-colonel 1 major, 10 captains, 15 lieutenants, 11 cornets, 3 quarter-maſters, 2 ſurgeons, 24 ſerjeants. 5 trumpeters, 248 rank and file.	Total 320
N. Carolina Volunteers,	1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 7 lieutenants, 8 enſigns, 7 ſerjeants, 114 rank and file.	Total 142
Pioneers,	2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ſerjeants, 33 rank and file.	Total 44
Engineers,	2 lieutenants,	
Loyal Foreſters,	2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 2 rank and file,	
3d New-Jerſey Volunteers,	1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file,	
New-York Volunteers,	1 captain, 1 enſign, 1 rank and file,	
Virginia Volunteers,	1 captain, 1 rank and file,	
King's American Regt.	1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file,	
Gen. Delancey's Batt.	2 enſigns, 2 rank and file,	
N. Carolina, Ind. Comp.	1 enſign, 1 rank and file.	Total 23
Taken on the 14th and 16th of October,	1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 2 captains, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 76 rank and file.	Total 84

TOTAL,

	1 lieutenant-general,
	1 brigadier-general,
	2 colonels,
	14 lieutenant-colonels,
	16 majors,
	97 captains,
	280 lieutenants,
	55 enſigns,
	4 chaplains,
	6 adjutants,
	18 quartermaſters,
	18 ſurgeons,
	25 mates,
	385 ſerjeants,
	179 drums and trumpeters,
	6039 rank and file,
	1 town major,
	1 commiſſary of priſoners,
	1 aſſiſt. quartermaſter,
Hoſpital department,	1 ſurgeon and field inſpect.
	3 ſurgeons,
	10 mates,
	2 purveyors,
	4 ſtewards,
	2 ward maſters,
	19 aſſiſtants,
	2 carpenters.
Commiſſary departm.	5 deputy commiſſaries,
	1 dep. commiſſ. of forage,
	5 aſſiſtant commiſſaries,
	2 clerks,
	3 iſſuers,
	2 coopers,
	1 labourer.
	1 commiſſary military ſtores,
	9 conductors,
	5 conductors of horſe,
	16 artificers,
	1 waggon maſter,
	25 waggoners,
	5 provoſt marſhals & aſſiſt.
	80 followers of the army,

Amounting, in the whole to ſeven thouſand, two hundred and forty ſeven.

N. B. By an eſtimate collected by the adjutant general, the killed, during the ſiege, including officers, amount at leaſt to 309, and the deſerters 44.

(Signed) THOMAS DURIE, Depy. Com. Priſ

MILITARY CHEST, Two thouſand one hundred and thirteen pounds ſix ſhillings ſterling, dollars at 4s. 8d.

RETURN of Ordnance and Military ſtores taken at York and Glouceſter in Virginia, by the ſurrender of the Britiſh army, on the 19th of October, 1781.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Cannon,	1	Ammuzette,	Travelling carriages.
	12	3 pounders,	
	1	4	
	12	6	
	1	9	
	4	12	
	3	4	Garriſon carriages.
	3	9	
Howitzers,	6	5 1-2 inch	Travelling carr.
	3	8	
	6	8 not mounted.	
Mortars,	11	4 2-5 inch	Mounted.
	7	5 1-2	
	1	16	
	1	4 2-5	Not mounted.
	3	13	
Total	75		

IRON ORDNANCE.

Cannon,	2	1 pounder	Garriſon or ſhip carriages.
	3	3	
	8	4	
	30	6	
	42	9	
	18	12	
	27	18	
	1	18	Travelling carr.
	1	24	
Caronades,	4	7	Ships carriages.
	27	18	
Swivels,	6		
169 Total.			

CARTRIDGE.

Flannel filled, Cannon.
- 4 pounders 20
- 6 278
- 9 18
- 12 40
- 24 226

Flannel filled, Mortars.
- 4 2-5 inch 341
- 5 1-2 dit. 386
- 8 dit. 33

Flannel filled, Howizers.
- 5 1-2 dit. 87

Paper filled, Cannon.
- 3 pounders 417
- 4 236
- 6 836
- 9 696
- 12 870
- 18 900
- 24 28

Swivels, 185

Flannel empty, Cannon.
- 6 pounders 193
- 9 260
- 12 10
- 18 502
- 24 7

Flannel empty, Howitzers.
- 5 1 2 inch 93
- 8 175

Paper empty, Cannon.
- 4 pounders 425
- 6 702
- 9 136
- 12 902
- 18 53
- 24 250
- Swivels 2880

Cylinders, (9 pounders 380)

SHOT.

Round, Loose,
- 3 pounders 50
- 4 250
- 6 3965
- 9 1671
- 12 1635
- 18 2927
- 24 750

Round, Fixed with flannel cart.
- 3 pounders 516
- 6 530

Round, Strapped without cartridges,
- 3 pounders 676
- 6 520
- 12 782
- 24 226

Case, Fixed with flannel cart.
- 3 pounders 287
- 6 83

Case, Without cartridges,
- 3 177
- 6 255
- 9 54
- 12 817
- 18 48
- 24 105
- 4 2-5 inch 315
- 5 1-2 dit. 90
- 8 97

Ear,
- 3 pounders 17
- 4 33
- 6 24
- 9 100
- 12 130
- 18 277

GRAPE.

Round
- 3 pounders 51
- 4 32
- 6 220
- 9 212
- 18 80
- 24 86

Boxes of loose grape 26
Barrels dit. 1
Rounds of langrel 24

Wads, Cannon.
- 4 pounders 230
- 6 do. 670
- 9 do. 734
- 18 do. 635

SHELLS,
- 4 2 5 inch, 213 fixed.
- 5 1-2 do. 77
- 8 do. 150 unfixed.
- 13 do. 25

Carcasses, 8 inch, 6 fixed.
Handgranades, fixed 602.
Fuzes, (5 1-2 inch, 514) (8 do. 20) fixed.

Sponges, Ladles, and Wadhooks,
- 1 pounder 8
- 3 35
- 4 8
- 6 69
- 9 25
- 12 33
- 18 23
- 24 2

Different sizes, without staves, 58.

FIRE-ARMS,

Muskets, 5743 with bayonets, 915 without bayonets, 1136 damaged.

Carbines	31
Fuzees	32
Pistols	137
Blunderbusses brass,	11
Do. iron,	9
Bayonets	688
Bayonet scabbards	1140
Bayonet belts	1777
Cartridge boxes	6444
Tin cannisters	800
Pouches for Yagers	350
Grenad's. match pipes	86
Musket cartriges	266274 fixed with ball
Powder	83 barrels
	89 half-barrels
Sabres 1925, and damaged 100—Total	2025
Horseman's swords	273
Halberts good 32, damaged 14—Total	46
Pikes	210

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

Regimental standards,

German			18	
British	43d	2	6	24
	76th	2		
	80th	2		
British union flags				4

Camp colours,

German 32, British 41—Total 73

Drums good 62, damaged 19—Total 81
Drum slings 18, fife-cases 10, fife-slings 7, trumpet 1.
Bugle-horns 18, French horns 5—Total 23
Musket ball 29 boxes, 100lb. each.
Lead in pieces 130lb.
Musket flints 34200.
Slow match 4245 lb. fire balls 28, fire rings 12, sulphur 50 lb. saltpetre 50 lb. flax 7 lb. spelter 2 lb. emory 4 lb. kitt 32 lb. meal powder 3 lb. junk 600 lb.

1 coil	1 inch rope.
2	2 do.
3	2 1-2
2	3
1	4
1	8

8 lanthorns, viz. 3 tin, 1 horn and 4 dark.
Signal rockets 36, tubes of sizes 6705, tube boxes 62, port fires 787, port fire stocks 28, lint stocks 16, lead aprons 90, steel spikes 80, powder horns 260, shell scrapers 8, kit brushes 5, hand bellows 2, sets for fuzes 7, kit tales 6, fuse engines 2, cannon haversacks 30, powder bags 23, oil cloths 17, hair cloth 1, budge barrels 4, punches for cannon 12, large brass callibers 2, shot guages 2 sets, elevating screws 2, priming wires 26.
Apparatus for hot shot 1, sets brass scales and weights 3.
Copper funnels 4, powder flasks 4, copper powder measures 29 sets.
21 reams musket cartridge paper.
11 hanks marline, catgut and twine,
21 hammers, 1 pincers, 33 tennant, hand, whip and croscut saws.
4 mallets, 5 rasps, 3 paring and drawing knives.
1 coopers adz, 2 drifts, 15 axes, 14 pickaxes, 25 hatchets.
26 tomhawks, 12 spades, 63 crowbars, 143 handspikes.
2 shears for iron, 2 gins, with falls and blocks compleat.
6 brass sheaves for tackle blocks, 44 tackle falls and blocks.
4 cannon slings, 8 padlocks, 11 stock locks.
2 casks of nails, 36 bars of steel, 7 sheets of iron, 921 brass hoops, 22 sets of drag ropes. 50 sets mens harness.
60 dressed calf skins, 22 hides tanned leather.
2 boxes combustibles for fire ships, 2 kegs tallow.
9 ammunition waggons, 4 powder carts.
39 cart saddles, 205 collars, 234 hems, 215 bridles.
123 pair trace chains, 33 breech bands, 73 cruppers.
10 laboratory chests.
4 chests with tools for sadlers, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths.

(Signed) H. KNOX, commanding the artillery of the United States.

RETURN of Waggons, Horses and Stores, delivered by the quartermaster, and found in York and Gloucester.

40 waggons, with horses and harness.
40 do. without horses, broken.
260 horses, 339 saddles, 88 blind bridles, 15 collars.
30 breech bands, 18 back bands, 18 belly bands.
18 sides harness leather, 4 calf skins, 2 doz. bridle bits.
3 sets of collar and harness makers tools.
3 pair smith's bellows.
4 anvils and tools for three blacksmiths.
4 sets of carpenters tools, old and rusty.
57 French saddles, 40 French bridles.
105 lb. tent cord, 14 balls spun yarn.
3 pieces girt web. 1 hemp hackle.
1 cask tent pins and hatchets.
60 crosscut saws, and some carpenters and coopers adzes.
20 files, 20 chissels, and 20 small hammers.
5 lb. lampblack, 100 waggon boxes.
100 lb. twine, 1 ton oakum, 3 tons hemp.
9 bolts sail duck.
29 casks nails assorted, 3 tons iron.
A quantity of sails and rigging.
1 barrel turpentine, 2 1.2 barrels tar.
4 grind stones.
9 kegs paint, 3 jars oil.
2 boxes window glass, about 1000 sand bags.
3 or 4 tons of coal, and a few plank.
500 bushels of corn, 62 do. meal) delivered to the comm. forage.
23 boxes of candles, delivered to the comm. of issues.
400 sheets, 68 pillow cases, 300 bed cases, 70 old blankets, } delivered for the hospitals.
2 old rugs.
3 stoves, 182 narrow axes, 4 iron pots.
100 knapsacks and haversacks.
150 soldiers coats, 100 pair breeches, damaged.
70 pair trowsers, 70 sailors jackets, with sleeves.
6 1-2 groce buttons, 5 lb. thread, 15 pair shoes.
1 marquee, 450 soldiers tents.
200 shovels, spades and picks.

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING, Q. M. G

A RETURN of Cloathing taken in the towns of York and Gloucester, the 19th day of October, 1781.
187 coats, 126 woolen breeches, 16 pair of shoes, 116 hats.
70 blankets, 170 linen overalls, 153 scotch bonnets.
108 leather stocks, 3 pair mills, 279 bed-cases.
154 pillow-cases, 436 sheets, 150 sailors jackets.
CLOATHING received from captain Girlock, October 26, 1781, and acknowledged to be British cloathing, subject to the articles of capitulation.
283 coats, 241 breeches, 25 hats, 19 caps 12 yards buff cloth, 20 yards red cloth, 71 and a half yards oznabrigs, damaged, 24 packing sheets.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinson, esquire, judge of the said court, for the state of Pennsylvania, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the 9th of November, instant, at nine o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the

CLOATHING received from captain Girlock, deputy quartermaster, October 26, 1781, who was in a cartel vessel in York river, and whose effects, in consequence of his violation of the right of flags, were adjudged to be forfeited, and were consequently seized for public use.

77	uniforms for non-commissioned officers.
17	ditto, drummers.
420	ditto, privates.
12	ditto servants.
537	pieces linen.
27	ditto Ribbon.
899	and a half ells blue cloth.
436	ditto white cloth.
763	ditto red flannel.
1860	ditto ribbon.
170	hats, 7 caps, 35 woolen breeches, 1100 pair hose.
1348	pair shoes, 68 shirts, 1030 black stocks.
55	pair leather gloves, 171 1-4 dozen buttons.
49	pounds thread, 10 and a half hides tanned leather.
3	chests, contents unknown, 2 bales soal leather.
1	barrel red flannel, 1 chest medicines.

Signed, D. AMERMAN, assist. to the C. G.

RETURN of Provisions and Stores in the posts of York and Gloucester.

276	barrels of flour,	weight 73,280 lb.	
520	bags bread,	59,600	
96	barrels beef,	20,190	
365	barrels pork,	75,750	
361	firkins butter,	19,870	
58	casks oatmeal,	11,900	
597	barrels peas,	quantity 2,985	bushels.
13	casks liquors,	1,250	gallons.
16	bags of coffee,	2,500	lb.
20	bags cocoa,	3,000	
50	bags salt,	50	bushels.
3	hogsheads sugar,	3,000	lb.
5	casks vinegar,	300	gallons.
3	jars oil.	90	
29	barrels rice,	1,500	lb.
1	cask raisins.		

THOMAS JONES, D. C. Issues.
(Signed.) JACOB WEED, A. C. Issues.
ADAM DOLMAGE, D. C. Brit. Army.

A LIST of the Vessels taken or destroyed at York, in Virginia.

Vessels of War.

The Charon	44 guns.
Guadaloup	28
Fowey	24
Bonetta	14
Vulcan, a fire ship.	

Transports. Mackrel, Success, Providence, capt. Hunter, and Providence, capt. Brriman, Favourite, Harmony, Concord Aldborough, Selinca, Ocean, Elizabeth, Diana, Emerald, Fidelity, Lord Mulgrave, Robert, Racehorse, Houston, Sally, Two Brothers, Present Succession, Shipwright, Horsington, Neptune, Lord Howe, Bellona, Andrews, General Reidsel, Tartar.
Vessels belonging to the Army. Defiance, Formidable, Rambler, Spitfire, a considerable number of small sloops and schooners, and 12 or 15 gallies.
Private Vessels. The Cochran, North-Britain, Susanna, Arno, Ennedert and Mathews, two Dutch prizes.
A privateer of 20 guns, quite new.
Besides many other vessels sunk, and a very great number of shallops and schooners.
The Naval Prisoners, exclusive of those belonging to the private transports and other vessels, are 840.

Published by order of Congress,
Charles Thomson, Secretary.

By the United States in Congress assembled,

Monday, November 5, 1781.

Congress proceeded to the election of a PRESIDENT, and the ballots being taken, the Honourable JOHN HANSON was elected. Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS for the NATIONAL BANK' November 1781.

Thomas Fitzsimons, John M. Nesbitt, James Wilson, Thomas Willing, Henry Hill, Samuel Osgood, Cad. Morris, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Inglis, Samuel Meredith, William Bingham, Timothy Matlack.

This Morning, at Ten O'Clock,

At the Marshal's Wharff, between Arch and Race-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

200 bushels of COAL,
100 barrels of FLOUR,
10 hogsheads of LOAF SUGAR,
20 hogsheads of Shone's bottled PORTER,
10 bales of BLANKETS, &c. &c. &c.

Part of the Cargoes of the Prize Brigantines King George, York, and Nancy.

Nov. 6 CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

CITY AUCTION.

On Wednesday next at three o'clock in the afternoon at the city VENDUE-STORE in Front-street, will be sold at Public Auction,

A Large Law Library.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

Libel, &c. Nov. 5, 1781.

To all persons, wherefore, by James Byrne, may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the against as prize, by John Forsyth, and bound from Newport, and libelled commanded to Liverpool; taken at sea, sent into this Providence to Liverpool; taken at sea, sent into this (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned a Decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the The FREELAND, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, oathereabouts, lately

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will Be received in this office, from the date hereof until the firſt day of December next inclusive, for ſupplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Weſt-Point, and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the firſt day of January to the laſt day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Alſo one quart of ſalt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of ſoap, and three pounds of candles, to every ſeven hundred rations.

The contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations. The payments to be made, in gold or ſilver, at the times ſtipulated in the contract. The propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices, and longeſt terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſel and company, commonly known by the name of Nottingham company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt mills, all in good repair, that part of the premiſes, called the Long-Caln, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The Iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind, ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths: or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid, to be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit, if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds, with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate, to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at captain Phillips's, the noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which, being part of the premiſes, will alſo be ſold.

By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

Taylor and Miller,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut- and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Crooked Billet Alley, Have for SALE,

Imported in the Ship Nonſuch from France,

A Variety of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE, blue, drab, green, ſcarlet and mixed Broadcloths, blue, brown and drab Coatings, Flannels and Swanſkins, Callimancoes of different colours, copper-plate Furniture Patterns, black and white Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, Taffaties, Sattins, Silks, Damaſcus, Sarſnets, Modes, Laces, a great variety of Linens, amongſt which are Lawals, Britannias and Plattillas, Oznabrigs and Sail Duck.

They have, alſo, for Sale,

Tanners Oil, in barrels, Spaniſh Sugars, Gun Flints, Sail Needles, Braſs Locks, Window Glaſs, Madeira and other Wines, &c. &c. &c.

A Silver plated Tea Urn,

ALSO,

Two large plated Salvers,

And a hollow-worked plated Bread-Baſket,

WITH

Two Caſes of Knives and Forks,

And ſeveral jappanned Waiters,

All the above of the neweſt Faſhions and moſt elegant Patterns,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Pole,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Court Houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A two ſtory brick Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, adjoining the City-tavern. Alſo, a good frame Building, two ſtories high, forty-four feet in length, by twenty feet in breadth. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,

Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

LAW-BOOKS.

At PRICHARD's Book-Store, oppoſite the Baptiſt-meeting Houſe, Second ſtreet near Arch-ſtreet, may be had (if ſoon applied for) ſeveral valuable and ſcarce Setts of the moſt modern and beſt approved Authors, viz.

LORD Raymond's Reports, Domat's and Wood's Civil Law, Burrow's and Andrew's Reports, Burn's Juſtice, Ruffhead's Statutes, Gilbert's Law of Devices, Cunningham on Bills of Exchange, ditto, his Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Lilly's Entries, Peer Williams, Coke's and Kelyn's Reports, Talbot's Cases in Equity, Comyn's Digeſt, Hale's Pleas of the Crown, Crown Circuits Companion, Johnſon's folio Dictionary, Merchant's Dictionary.

N. B. The above Works are in good order, and in general elegantly bound; they will be diſpoſed of on the eaſieſt Terms for Caſh only.

Alexandria, October 17, 1781.

I HEREBY give public Notice, that the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at this place and Port Tobacco, in Maryland, by the ſubſcriber, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISONS, and owned by R. T. Hooe, of the town aforeſaid, Richard Harriſon, of the city of Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain, and Joſeph W. Harriſon, of Alexandria; alſo, the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at the city of Cadiz, by the ſame Partners, under the management of Richard Harriſon, and by the name of HARRISON and COMPANY, is now diſſolved: And I hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the Concern, at Alexandria or Port Tobacco, to make payment of their reſpective debts to me or my agents, at the aforeſaid places, and not to any other perſon or perſons; any fair and juſt claims againſt the Concern, I am ready and willing to pay at any moment.

BUSINESS, in future, will be carried on in Virginia and Maryland, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISON, and management of R. T. Hooe; and at Cadiz, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HARRISON and COMPANY, and management of Richard Harriſon.

Given under my hand, the day and year aforeſaid.
ROBERT T. HOOE.

TO BE LET, A

Graſs-Lot of about four acres,

ſituate near the Houſe of Employment.

A vacant LOT on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, 66 feet front on Market-ſtreet and 306 feet in depth, ſuitable for a Board Yard, &c.

A WHARF and LOT on the Jerſey ſhore, adjacent to Samuel Cooper's ferry, with the Stores thereon erected; this place might ſuit a Boat-builder or Board and Stave-merchant.

TO BE SOLD, A

Ground Rent of 16 pounds 10 ſhillings per annum, well ſecured. Apply to WILLIAM ATTMORE, in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe.

A Town Lot,

IN a central Situation and genteel Neighbourhood, To be SOLD: Alſo, A large and convenient HOUSE, to be LET; together with Ten Acres of GROUND, within three miles of the city, on a healthy ſituation, commanding an agreeable and extenſive View. Likewiſe ſeveral LOTS of LAND, from 10 to 25 Acres, To be LET. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits	Anniſeed Water,
Weſt India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy,	Cinnamon ditto,
Raſberry ditto,	All Fours,
Geneva,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

BY THE UNITED STATES,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the Father of mercies, remarkably to aſſiſt and ſupport the United States of America in their important ſtruggle for liberty, againſt the long continued efforts of a powerful nation: it is the duty of all ranks to obſerve and thankfully acknowledge the interpoſitions of his Providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the conteſt, from its firſt riſe to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many ſignal inſtances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the diſcoveries were ſeaſonable and important, and the means were ſeemingly inadequate or fortuitous: In preſerving and even improving the union of the ſeveral ſtates, on the breach of which our enemies placed their greateſt dependence:—In increaſing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty:—In granting remarkable deliverances, and bleſſing us with the moſt ſignal ſucceſs, when affairs ſeemed to have the moſt diſcouraging appearance:—In raiſing up for us a powerful and generous ally, in one of the firſt of the European powers:—In confounding the councils of our enemies, and ſuffering them to purſue ſuch meaſures, as have moſt directly contributed to fruſtrate their own deſires and expectations:—Above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of theſe ſtates, when in their power, and their ſavage devaſtation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in oppoſition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of theſe ſtates to a retroſpect on the events which have taken place ſince the beginning of the war, ſo we recommend in a particular manner to their obſervation, the goodneſs of God in the year now drawing to a concluſion. In which the confederation of the United States has been compleated:—In which there have been ſo many inſtances of proweſs and ſucceſs in our armies, particularly in the ſouthern ſtates, where, notwithſtanding the difficulties with which they had to ſtruggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had overrun, leaving them only a poſt or two on or near the ſea:—In which we have been ſo powerfully and effectually aſſiſted by our allies, while in all the conjunct operations the moſt perfect harmony has ſubſiſted in the allied army:—In which there has been ſo plentiful a harveſt, and ſo great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us eaſily to ſupply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happineſs to the whole people:—And in which, after the ſucceſs of our allies by ſea, a general of the firſt rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, under the direction of our commander in chief.

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiouſly obſerved as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that all the people may aſſemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praiſes of our gracious benefactor; to confeſs our manifold ſins; to offer up our moſt fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in diſtreſs or captivity; to proſper our huſbandmen, and give ſucceſs to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wiſdom and integrity to our counſellors, judgement and fortitude to our officers and ſoldiers; to protect and proſper our illuſtrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a ſafe, honourable and laſting peace; to bleſs all ſeminaries of learning, and cauſe the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the ſeas.

Done in Congreſs, this twenty-ſixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the ſixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

James Robins,

Teacher of the French Language,

TAKES this method of informing the reſpectable public, that he has hired a houſe in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where he propoſes to open a SCHOOL, on Monday, the 22d of October, for the reception of ſuch young perſons as they will pleaſe to commit to his tuition.

He will give punctual attendance every day in the week, from two o'clock in the afternoon, till evening, except Saturdays.

Young perſons of both ſexes, from the age of eight to twelve, will be received, and great attention paid to their improvement. Separate apartments will be provided for them, and a careful perſon, of the ſame ſex, will be appointed to ſuperintend them, in conjunction with the ſubſcriber, to keep order.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention and care he will ſhew, to inſtruct young perſons in this uſeful and neceſſary language, will ſufficiently recommend him to the favour of the public.

If any perſon is deſirous of ſpeaking to him, they will pleaſe to leave a line for him at Mr. Robert Bell's bookſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, or at Peter Cooper's in Race-ſtreet, when they ſhall immediately be waited upon, By their very humble ſervant,

JAMES ROBINS.

Loſt on Wedneſday morning laſt, in the market, a Piece of Fine Country made Blue Cloth, yard wide, about ſix and an half yards. Whoever will leave it with the Printer ſhall have Four Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 804.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 8th of November inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, fu perfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſu Perfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſported and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Dureys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattella royals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlais and Flanders Ticking,
Jeonet and book Muſlins,
Crapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoy, Mantuar, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſilemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Coſtomers to continue their Favours.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire, judge of the ſaid court, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the 9th of November, inſtant, at nine o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or veſſel called The FREELAND, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, or thereabouts, lately commanded by John Forſyth, and bound from New-Providence to Liverpool; taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by James Byrne. (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Nov. 5, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter

Imported in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantz, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of imperfine ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of all colours, with ſilk ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, and other ſuitable trimings.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Scarlet, yellow, aad white flannels.
Sattinets, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuff.
A variety of velvets and velverets.
Durants.
Tamies.
Callimancoes.
Mens worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Yard and 5 4 muſlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Oznabrigs.
Black ſattons & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
Perſians and ſarſnets.
A variety of neat ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bbandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
Black lace.
Gold ditto.
Buckrams.
Black ribbons.
Pins and needles.
Loaf ſugar.
Indigo.
And an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

WANTED,
either to hire or purchaſe,
A GOOD COOK, alſo a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

LONDON, July 28.

FIVE Thouſand two hundred men have been already embarked for the Eaſt Indies this year, viz. 3200 with commodore Johnſtone, and 2000 in the fleet which ſailed laſt month. 3000 more are intended to be ſent out in the next fleet. When all theſe arrive our land force in India will be very reſpectable.

Hyder Ali's naval force having been deſtroyed at Mungalore, which is his principal ſea-port, by an unexpected viſit from ſir Edward Hughes, in December laſt, he is far from being by ſea that formidable enemy he appeared laſt war, when he had a fleet to ſecond the operations of his army.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 18.

"The enemy's ſhips ſtill make havock off Cape Clear and the Mizen head, without moleſtation; ſcarce a day paſſes but they pick up ſomething which muſt conſtantly be the caſe, till we have a ſettled ſquadron for this ſtation."

July 31. On Saturday advice was received of the Mercury Pacquet, captain Dillon, bound from Liſbon, being in lat. 40. 30. N. long 15. W. taken by the Cicero American privateer, captain Hill of 20 guns ſix and nine pounders. The mail and deſpatches were thrown overboard. Captain Dillon is arrived at Vigo.

They were from Copenhagen, of the 7th curt. that a Spaniſh ſhip, which was chaſed by three Engliſh cutters, had taken ſhelter under the cannon of the Daniſh iſland St. Thomas, which took it under their protection. In the mean time the Engliſh not only continued to fire upon it, but had even the aſſurance to land forty men, to take poſſeſſion of the ſhip. The governor of St. Thomas, perceiving this, was then obliged to employ force againſt them, and made priſoners eleven of the men who had landed, the reſt betook themſelves to flight, and eſcaped. When lieutenant Lutken was informed of the affair, he went in purſuit of the three cutters, one of which ſaved itſelf by the ſwiftneſs of its ſailing, the ſecond was greatly damaged, and the third was taken and carried to St. Thomas's, where the crew and artillery have been brought to ſhore.

The birth-day of the prince of Wales, which is the 12th of next month, falling on a Sunday, the ſame will be obſerved at Windſor on the Monday following, when their majeſties and his royal highneſs will receive the compliments of the nobility on the occaſion; and at night there will be a grand ball.

Yeſterday advices were received at St. James's, of the lady of commodore Fielding (lord Winchelſea's ſiſter) being taken on board the Mercury Packet, by an American privateer, and carried into Vigo. The ſame letters add, that lady Charlotte Finch and lord Winchelſea are yet ſafe at Liſbon.

It is reported that the Mercury Packet, captain Dillon, taken by the Cicero American privateer, captain Hill, of 20 guns, ſix and nine pounders, had 7000 moidores on board; and the Hanover, captain Dodd, which ſailed from Liſbon the 1ſt curt. had 12,000 moidores on board.

Thurſday laſt the following melancholy accident happened in the family of one Mr Iſrael Jordan, at Cirenceſter. Mrs. Jordan began to make a pudding, and not having flour enough to finiſh it, happened to find ſome arſenic, which her huſband had bought the day before to kill ſome rats, and imagining it to be real flour, mixed it with the other ingredients; when brought to table, her huſband, and the reſt of the family eat of it, but not much, as they complained it was bitter. Mrs. Jordan ate very hearty of it, and ſoon grew ſick (as did alſo all who partook it) and in about an hour ſhe died in great agonies. The reſt of the family are, by means of a ſkilful phyſician, in a fair way of recovery.

The Britiſh fleet in the Weſt-Indies laſt ſummer, amounted to 36 ſail of the line, viz. four at Jamaica, and 32 at the Leeward Iſlands; at preſent there are 4 four at Jamaica, and 21 at the Leeward Iſlands, making in all only 25; this reduction has been occaſioned by the loſs of four ſhips of the line, and others which have returned to Europe to repair.

Extract of a letter from Sunderland July 27.

"Signal beacons being now fixed at all the diſtinguiſhing places on the ſea coaſt, it will be impoſſible for the enemy's privateers to ſecrete themſelves as formerly; and as ſeveral cutters and armed veſſels are now cruiſing, our coaſting trade will be in ſafety. Two large ſhips are now building for the King's ſervice."

Auguſt 2. Lord Rawdon is expected to arrive in England every hour. Intelligence has been received by government of his ſailing from Charleſtown, and his lordſhip's father remains in town in daily expectation of ſeeing him.

They write from Paris, that the treaty reſpecting the mode of carrying on the war in the Eaſt Indies, by the united forces of France and Holland, was finally ſettled on the 17th ult.

The next fleet for the Weſt Indies is ordered to be ready to ſail the firſt week in October.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, July 10.

"The day before yeſterday all the armed ſhips bound for India received orders to ſail, and drop down to the iſle of Rhe. They are convoyed by the Bellona frigate; and it is thought that two men of war from Rochefort will meet them at the river's mouth, and ſail with them to India. The convoy conſiſts of five ſail of tranſports laden with proviſions on the king's account and nine others freighted by the merchants. But this is not the only fleet that will ſail this year for India; five or ſix ſhips have been already hired to carry over to Ceylon a Swiſs regiment, which is now raiſing for the Dutch ſervice: Till their departure, which is fixed for November next, the the head-quarters of the regiment are to be at Oleron."

The following, a correſpondent ſays, will be found an accurate account of 105 ſhips of the line, of the Britiſh navy, now in commiſſion, their ſtations and ſituation.

"In the Weſt-Indies, 26; Eaſt-Indies, or on their way there, 10; America, 7; cruizing with Darby, Digby and Roſs, 24; convoy to Jamaica, 1; admiral Parker, in the north, 7; ſingle ſhips cruizing, 3; at Spithead, 7; Plymouth, 3; in the Downs, 5; Lieth, 1; ready to go from the Nore, &c. 4; fitting, and at different ports, 7.——Total 105.

"Eight of theſe being lately arrived from foreign ſtations, will ſoon be paid off and repaired; but as the number ready to launch, or coming out of dock, is greater than thoſe, the above liſt will rather be increaſed than diminiſhed."

The emperour's manner of running over Europe, does not indicate the talents of a formidable politician. He ſees only the difference of the roads, inns, and the appearances of principal towns, which furniſh but ſlight preſumptions in regard to the important circum-

ſtances of a nation. There ſeem to be men of real wiſdom in the cabinet of Vienna; but from the emperor's manner of travelling, one might be induced to ſuppoſe, that he is only a man of pleaſure, though in a ſuperior ſenſe.

The Rippon man of war of 60 guns, lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, is the oldeſt ſhip in the navy, having been built before the laſt war.

Hands are ſo ſcarce on the river, that a number of ſhips outward bound, are lying with lighters of goods along ſide them, for want of men to load them.

York, July 31. A few days ago, at Kirtonle-Moor, in Cumberland, a man, his wife, and 30 of their children, walked to church to the chriſtening of the 31ſt child. The you geſt of the 30 was two years and five months old.

Auguſt 4. The American Congreſs hath ordered their generals inſtantly to hang up the bearer of any flag from general Arnold.

Extract of a letter from Kinſale, July 21.

"A lady here has juſt received a letter from her brother, now in St. Lucia, and formerly on board the Thetis, in which he informs her of the iſland of Tobago ſurrendering to the French the 4th of June; and that the Thetis man of war foundered going up the harbour of St. Lucia on the 12th of May, but only one man was loſt"

Wedneſday laſt the Succeſs tender, captain Kippling, went down the river with ſome preſſed men for the Nore, and had orders to call at Deptford for fifty men who were turned over, (from a ſhip lying there) for his majeſty's ſhip the Africa, lying at the Nore. When the men came on board the Succeſs tender, they refuſed going down into the hold amongſt the impreſſed men, alledging, they were not impreſſed, and had three years wages due to them, therefore inſiſted on having their liberty to apply for their money. On receiving for anſwer they could not, they ſeiſed the helm, ran the tender on ſhore, and all went off.

Admiral Arbuthnot is certainly come home in diſguſt, but whether his arrival is in conſequence of a recall, we have not heard; however, mutual accuſations are made on the part of the admiral, and ſir Henry Clinton, whoſe arrival is alſo hourly expected; but which is in fault will probably, after an artificial enquiry, be loſt in the convenient perplexities of official tranſactions. Admiral Arbuthnot's bringing the Roebuck home with him, a ſhip much wanted on that ſtation, is not a ſtep that meets with the approbation of the board of admiralty.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 31.

"Saturday night laſt nine French priſoners crept out of the chimney of Mill Priſon, and got off. They rambled out to Roborough Down, and at day-break, to their ſurprize, found they were within a few paces of the quarter guard of the 50th regiment. The ſentinel alarmed the guard, ſix were taken on the ſpot, but three were purſued into Shea Wood, about two miles from the camp; two of whom were taken by a farmer, and one by a light-horſe man. They were all brought back to priſon yeſterday. It is very remarkable, they had a forged paſsport ſigned Sandwich, with the admiralty ſeal affixed: the whole ſo exactly imitated, that it was difficult to be diſtinguiſhed from a real one.

"Priſoners in Mill Priſon,

408 French
373 Americans
15 Dutch
171 Spaniards.

Total 967

The foreign prints, received by this day's mails, confirm the account (ſo far at leaſt as their credit will go) of Hyder Aly's having taken Trichenapoli, and add, that three privateers belonging to the Iſle of France, have taken ſeven Engliſh merchantmen (they do not tell us whether India or country ſhips) all very richly laden, and on board of one of which was the ſum of 600,000 piaſtres in ready money

Peace ſtill continues to be talked of, though it muſt be confeſſed we have not any ſerious indications of its approach. It will continue, however, as uſual, to be talked of, till it arrives at our doors.

If the war ſhould continue a few years longer, half the property of this nation will be ſhifted into new hands and new families. This would not be an evil, if it could be effected without depreſſing the poor, or diſcouraging induſtry.

It is confidently talked of, in the weſtern circles, that admiral Digby carries over with him full powers to negociate in America, in a more extenſive manner than has yet been attempted.

Admiral Graves, it is ſaid, will remove from America to Jamaica, as ſoon as admiral Digby arrives on the former ſtation.

Lord Cornwallis (ſays a letter by the laſt packet) ſubmits to all the fatigues of a private ſoldier; not an officer in his army is allowed to ride, though he has a great number of horſes; but they are all led by a great number of negroes and followers of the army, and kept freſh to be mounted at a proper time. He eats his dinner off a biſcuit, and drinks of the brook in the way. He has but one carriage, which is a ſmall cart drawn by one horſe, or two men occaſionally, which contains his papers, and is called his ſecretary's office. The officers carry their own baggage, conſiſting juſt of a change of linen in a knapſack.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 3.

"A ſpecial order is arrived, to get the ſhips in dock compleated as faſt as poſſible, and to fit every ſhip at this port. Several more men of war are expected here to repair; thoſe of the line from the Weſt-Indies in particular; the Roebuck, of 44 guns, is coming in for a ſlight repair; the St. George, a new ſhip of 90 guns, will be immediately proceeded upon.

"The Rotterdam, captain Knowles, is ordered for ſea, and, it is believed, for America."

Auguſt 7. Advice is received, by the way of Liſbon, that commodore Johnſtone, in conſequence of the determination of a council of war, is now on his return to Europe with his ſquadron. The reaſons aſſigned for this meaſure are, that in the preſent crippled condition of his ſhips, it was utterly impoſſible for him to double the Cape of Good-Hope, and moreover, that their remaining proviſions were not ſufficient for ſo long a voage.

Advice is likewiſe received, that the Engliſh packet-boat, the Mercury, from the Eaſt Indies, and the Viper packet, from Liſbon to Falmouth, having large ſums of money on board, are taken by two American privateers.

The empreſs of Ruſſia, convinced of the real utility of her heir-ſeeing the world, has reſolved to make him begin a tour of Europe. General count Sultikow, lord Steward of her Imperial highneſs, the grand duke of Muſcovy, has received orders to repair to Moſcow, to make the neceſſary preparations for a tour into foreign parts, in which he is to accompany the grand duke, and his imperial conſort. It is ſaid his highneſs will not return for twelve months; and that her majeſty has ſettled upon their highneſſes one million of rubles, over and above their ordinary revenue, to defray the expences of their journey. It is already determined that they ſhall paſs through Krow, Cracow, and Vienna, on their way to Italy.

While the gazette has been giving us no very favourable accounts of the ſituation of affairs in America and the Weſt Indies, fame with her hundred tongues has been unuſually buſy in ſpreading ſtill more unpleaſing news reſpecting other parts of the globe. On this head one of our beſt informed morning papers of yeſterday ſays, "That on Saturday an officer arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, expreſs from general Elliot at Gibraltar, which place he left about three weeks ago, in a ſmall veſſel, ſailed through the combined fleets, and landed on the ſouthern part of Portugal, from whence he proceeded to Liſbon, and came over in the Minerva, captain Fielding: it is ſaid the ſubſtance of general Elliot's diſpatches is as follows: That the Spaniards, ever ſince the departure of admiral Darby's fleet, have kept up an inceſſant fire on the place from their artillery and bomb batteries, and what is worſe, from their gun-boats; by which means the works are much damaged, and the town totally deſtroyed; ſeven hundred of the garriſon killed and wounded; among whom are a number of officers: that the troops are exceedingly harraſſed and fatigued, being kept in continual alarm: and unleſs the place is ſpeedily relieved, the moſt ſerious conſequences may be apprehended."

That our readers, however, may ſtand upon the beſt poſſible ground of information it is in our power to give them, it will be but juſtice to add, that the firſt of theſe papers, in a letter addreſſed to the printer, and publiſhed this day, ſays, that "He has been miſinformed relative to the number of killed and wounded; for inſtead of ſeven hundred, the real number, as appears by the laſt returns, is only fifty killed, and one hundred and eighty wounded.—Of this number are ſeven officers, viz. one killed and ſix wounded." And here reſt our preſent advices, to which we have nothing to add, but, be this matter as it may, the fate of that important fortreſs is probably determined ere this, as the Spaniards were certainly to make an aſſault upon it towards the latter end of laſt month. For this purpoſe the combined fleets were to attack it by ſea, while the army were to make an impreſſion by land, and 6000 felons, as a forlorn hope, were to endeavour to get poſſeſſion of the works, with a promiſe of reward and pardon, if they ſucceeded, to all who ſhould ſurvive this hazardous enterpriſe.

If the French ſhould make an attack on the iſland of Minorca, there is very little fear but it will be able to ſtand out a very long ſiege, there being now on that iſland the 51ſt and 61ſt regiments of foot, two battalions of Hannoverians, four independent companies, and a company of artillery, beſides the militia, which is numerous and reſpectable.

This morning alſo arrived expreſs at the general poſt-office, a mail from the Weſt-Indies, brought over in the above packet-boat, captain Bull, after a fine paſſage of 26 days.

Thirteen Eaſt-Indiamen ſailed with commodore Johnſtone, and ſeven under convoy of the Sultan and Magnanime, the 11th of laſt month. The October fleet will conſiſt of thirteen ſail, making the number of ſhips taken up by the company this year, thirty-three ſail.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, July 26.

"Arrived here the Thunder privateer belonging to this place, and has brought in with her two French privateers, in a very ſhattered condition; they are the ſame veſſels which have infeſted this coaſt for upwards of three months, and have got nine ranſomers on board. They had an engagement with another privateer ſix days ago, which got off in the night, finding herſelf unable to cope with them. One of the privateers mounts 10 guns, ſix pounders; the other 8 guns, ſix and nine-pounders, beſides a number of ſwivels. They ſailed from Dunkirk the 2d of April, with ſix months proviſions on board, and during their cruiſe have taken 28 veſſels."

Shipping are ſtill ſo very ſcarce that government have been obliged to take up ſome of the large Greenland ſhips returned from the whale fiſhery, which are ordered to be cleared out as ſoon as poſſible.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 3. This day about one hundred Spaniſh priſoners embarked at Leith on board a cartel ſhip for Spain. This is the firſt exchange of Spaniſh priſoners that has taken place from Scotland ſince hoſtilities commenced.

The cartel from Leith to Calais, with the Rohan de Soubiſe's crew, is arrived at Dunkirk, where a new ſhip of the ſame ſize, was within a few days of being ready for ſea, and the maſter of the Soubiſe to have the command.

NEW-LONDON, October 26.

On Thurſday of laſt week, capt. Thomas Parks, in a ſmall privateer ſloop, being on a cruize, in the Sound, he diſcovered under Long-Iſland ſhore, two gallies which appeared to be full of men; and finding his veſſel not capable of ottacking them with a probability of ſucceſs, he ſtood for this harbour, and on his arrival acquainted captain Wattles, of the Comet privateer, of what he had diſcovered; about 50 volunteers immediately went on board the Comet, and both veſſels proceeded to Oyſter-Pond, when they diſcovered the above gallies near Shelter-iſland, endeavouring to get out of the bay; but being cloſely purſued, both gallies ran on ſhore at Southold, and the people (60 or 70 in number) quitted them and made their eſcape. The gallies were immediately taken, and on Friday bro't to this harbour; one of them mounted three and the other two cannon, 16 muſquets and a variety of articles were found on board. They had been cruiſing in the Vineyard ſound, where they captured ſeveral veſſels, but they had all been retaken; they had alſo drove on ſhore a brig from the Weſt Indies, Pond, maſter, belonging to Milford, and burnt the veſſel.

Wedneſday laſt arrived a brig laden with lumber, prize to the Minerva, captain Angel. The above brig ſailed from Newport, about three weeks ago, commanded by captain Rathbun, but captured by a Bermudian privateer, and retaken near that iſland.

On Tueſday laſt the general aſſembly of this ſtate, then ſitting at Hartford, adjourned (but we don't learn to what time) previous to their adjournment, they repealed the embargo act; which has long been conſidered by the inhabitants of the eaſtern parts of the ſtate, as a great grievance: they alſo repealed the act prohibiting the ſale of goods at vendue.

CHATHAM, October 31.

All accounts from New-York agree, that ſome of admiral Graves's ſquadron have returned to Sandy-Hook, in a very ſhattered condition.

At the publication of our firſt number, when the Britiſh were making rapid ſtrides towards the reduction of the ſtate of Georgia; when all was dark and gloomy around us, both in the political and natural atmoſphere; when a ſeries of misfortunes to the ſouthward had blackened our annals; we darted an eye through the cloud, and, by ſecret impulſe, ventured to predict—"That good would come out of evil, and that the ſucceſſes of the enemy were only harbingers to their final overthow"—This political ſpeculation, with extatic joy, we now have the pleaſure of ſeeing fully verified in the capture of lord Cornwallis and his whole army, by that honour to human nature and reproach to royalty, our illuſtrious WASHINGTON, who, like the meridian ſun, has diſpelled thoſe noctural vapours that hung around us, and put the moſt pleaſing aſpect upon our political affairs, that any æra of the preſent war has ever beheld.

The late battle at the Eutaw Springs will ſtand as a monument of American valour, conduct, and intrepidity, that will aſtoniſh every attentive, judicious reader, down to the lateſt poſterity, and ſhew the tyrant of Britain, the futility of perſevering in the American war; poſterity will ſcarce find faith ſufficient to credit the glorious atchievments of a GREENE! but all encomium upon this great man is dull! Let his own moſt candid, and fair recital of facts be his own panegyric; and may Americans never forget to be grateful as their heroes are brave.

On receiving a confirmation of the capture of Cornwallis, twenty gentlemen of this place, and the neighbourhood, met on Monday evening laſt, at Mr. Day's tavern, where they ſupped, and ſpent a few hours in convivial mirth and jocund feſtivity. Illuminations and bonfires were exhibited on the occaſion.

Nothing could exceed the joy that was viſible in every countenance on the news of Cornwallis's capture; bonfires and illuminations were exhibited in almoſt every town and village in this ſtate.

TRENTON, Oct. 31.

Tueſday ſe'nnight the honourable the legiſlature of this ſtate met here.—At the opening of the ſeſſion the hon. John Stephens, eſq; was choſen vice preſident of the legiſlative council, and the hon. John Mehelm, eſq; was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly.

At a joint-meeting of the Council and Aſſembly yeſterday, His Excellency William Livingſton, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected Governor for the enſuing year;—and John Stevens, jun. Eſq. was re-appointed Treaſurer.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Bonetta, with a flag of truce from York-Town, Virginia, with diſpatches from the right hon. general earl Cornwallis ſhe left Cheſepeak on the 23d ult.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held before the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſq; Judge of the ſaid Court for this ſtate, at his chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the 9th of November inſt. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Negroes CÆSAR, SAM and ADAM, taken at ſea on board the ſloop POLLY, and brought into port, and libelled againſt by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs purſuants to the prayer of the libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

Nov. 6, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Came to the Plantation of the

Subſcriber, living in the Northen Liberties, about the beginning of July, a bay MARE, about four years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock: few white hairs on the forehead, paces and trots. Another bay MARE, five years old, 13 hands high, a ſtar in the forehead, no brand, her off hind foot white, paces and trots. A black MARE, about nine years old, 14 hands high, a ſtar on her forehead, paces and trots. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away.

DUNCAN LEECH.

A good Gardener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.

BOSTON, October 18.

Saturday last arrived here the letter of marque ship Apollo, Captain Skinner, in 8 weeks from Amsterdam; by which vessel we have the following intelligence, viz.

HAGUE, August 12.

Count Weldren, commander of the Ajax cutter, arrived at the Texel the 9th instant, and came express in the night of the 10th to the country seat, with the news of an engagement between the English and Dutch fleets, which happened on the 5th instant, in the North Sea; the particulars and authenticity of which you will find in the following relation of Rear Admiral Zoutman.

Report of the under-signed Rear-Admiral to His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the United Provinces, &c. &c.

SUNDAY the 5th of August, 1781, at break of day, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, we saw a great number of strange ships in the N. N. W. we prepared for battle, the wind was N. E. and very light, our course was N. W. I made the signal to form the line at one cable's length distance from each other and advanced. The Ajax cutter, Count Weldren, came and informed me that the fleet in sight was our enemy's convoy, which had sailed the 26th of last month from the Sound, under the escort of eleven English ships of war and four cutters.—At 7 o'clock the said ships of war hoisted English colours, among which was a Vice-Admiral; they came down upon us, their convoy kept their wind; I made signal to wear and formed our line with heads to the E. S. E. leaving our merchant ships a little to the westward; we now saw that the English line consisted of 8 ships of 40, 60, 70 and 90 guns; at 8 o'clock the English Admiral, being upon the other tack to the windward of me, he tacked and the action began; in an instant the fire was brisk from every quarter, and the whole of our line engaged. It was composed of the following ships, viz.

The Erf-Prins (or Prince Hereditary) 54 guns, Capt. Admiral De Ruiter, 68, Rear-Admiral Zoutman. Admiral General, 74, Capt. Van Kingsbergen. Argo, 44, Capt. Staringh. Batavia, 54 Capt. Baron Van Bentinck Admiral Piet Hein, 54, Capt. Van Braam. Holland, 64, Captain Dedel (all belonging to the department of the Admiralty of Amsterdam.) I was closely engaged for some time by two large ships; the engagement continued till half after 11 o'clock, very obstinate and bloody. Our ships, my own included, were very much disabled, and had received so much damage that they were not capable of being manœuvered any longer. The English Admiral undoubtedly suffered equally, for he hauled his wind to the eastward. At noon I hauled down the signal for engaging and stood to the westward, in order to repair our damages as much as possible, which were very considerable. At half after twelve, the English Admiral wore his ships with their heads to the N. W. and lay by to repair their damages also, one of which, a three-decker, had lost her main top mast over-board. At noon we observed in 55: 56 north latitude, the point of Terneus, in Norway, bearing N. N. E. 1-3 north, distant 30 Dutch miles. As the ships of war were in a bad state for defence, I made a signal for the convoy to proceed with the frigates Medenblick and Venus, and take best advantage of circumstances to evade an enemy. The Batavia falling a little off from the wind, having lost her mizen-top-mast, which like to have fallen inboard, and her fore-yard being intirely disabled, the officer informed me that the Captain was wounded, and that the ship was so much shattered, she could not be governed; I sent two frigates to assist and to tow her if necessary, but before they reached her, she fell off before the wind and came very near us. Captain Kingsbergen sent a boat with Capt. Aberson, in which was also Capt. Staringh, to report the bad state of their ships; I informed them that as soon as we should be a little more refitted, that we might be able to work our ships, we should proceed back again. Capt. Dedel made a signal of being much damaged; Capt. Van Braam of being in a bad situation; I ordered the Zephier to them, who reported that Capt. Van Braam had received several shot under water, I directed her to relieve them with all they should require; notwithstanding which, Capt. Dedel fired several signals of distress, and stood away to the southward towards the coast of Holland; I made a signal to speak with Capt. Van Woensel, and detached him to the aid of Capt. Dedel, and continue with him till his arrival in port. Between 4 and 5 o'clock I gave the signal to make sail to return, which being repeated, all the ships made what sail they could. I passed near Capt. Braam, who informed me he had several shot under water, and that it had come in upon him very fast, but since he had rather diminished by his pumps. By the approach of evening every ship was under tolerable sail with us.

The Admiral de Ruiter has a great number killed and wounded, and is, as are all the other ships, very much damaged in the hull, masts and rigging, but I hope, with a favourable wind and the assistance of GOD, to gain some port of the Republic.

I send the present by Count Weldren, who will be personally able to give your Serene Highness a more particular account.

I have the honor to recommend myself to the gracious protection of your Serene Highness, and am, with respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. A. ZOUTMAN.

On board the State Ship Admiral de Ruiter, being under sail in the north sea, the 7th of August, 1781. Kykduyn bearing S. by East, eighteen Dutch miles distant.

N. B. All the ships officers and people have shewn an intrepid courage, and fought like lions, as well on board my own ship as throughout the fleet; indeed, through the whole, I have the greatest reason to applaud their bravery.

List of killed and wounded, viz.

		killed.	wo'd.	in all
Seven ships that fought in the line.	Prince Hereditary	8	30	38
	Admiral General	8	40	48
	Argo	24	75	99
	Batavia	18	40	58
	Admiral de Ruiter	45	87	132
	Admiral Piet-Hein	10	58	68
	Holland	25	45	70
4 frigates.	Bellona	1	4	5
	Dolphin	3	15	18
	Medenblick			
	Venus			
	TOTAL.	142	394	536

Zephier sloop of war.
Spy sloop of 16 guns.
Ajax cutter.

Note. Two of the above frigates, with the Spy, Zephier and Ajax cutter, attended on the fleet during the engagement, while the other two frigates guarded the convoy.

All the fleet of men of war under Admiral Zoutman arrived in the Texel in safety, except the Holland; and the convoy all got into the Fly without any being lost. The cause of their return to their own ports is evident; having advanced on their voyage only 18 Dutch miles from the Fly, so that their ports the Texel, and about 12 from the Fly, so that their ports must be almost within sight, and the wind being right ahead to proceed, and fair to return.

AMSTERDAM, *August* 14.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, August 2.

"The French have taken and carried into the island of Maurice an Imperial ship, the Captain of which had the imprudence to give an attestation under his hand, that the ship and cargoe were English property. He made that attestation in order to save paying duties, which English ships were exempt from paying at the Cape of Good Hope. A few days after, the Dutch Governor receiving information of a war, he sent the formal attestation to a French ship, which soon made a prize of her."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 6.

"By a Courier just arrived from Cadiz we learn, that the combined fleet, consisting of 36 Spanish ships of the line, and 19 French, sailed the 21st of last month, and that the same day the fleet under the command of the Duke de Crillon likewise put to sea, with an embarkation of 10,000 troops. The combined fleets steered westward, but could not discover what course the Duke de Crillon took."

LONDON.

July 16. The Public have so long experienced the fact, that every London Gazette is now considered as the publication of some new disgrace to this unhappy country. In this very curious state paper of Saturday last, the Americans relinquishing or suspending a general attack upon the British army, and the great probability that Sir Henry Clinton will be safe at New-York, are held forth as matters for the people of this country to rejoice at.

The anti-constitutional prints, with a wonderful deal of ingenuity, have gathered good news enough from the late dispatches sent home by Sir Henry Clinton, to serve the Ministry, in all conscience, for the remainder of the summer. The French fleet have but few men on board, and those for the most part sick and useless—the junction has been happily effected between Lord Cornwallis and General Arnold—the people in the Carolinas, and up the Delaware, hate and detest the Congress—Lord Cornwallis upon the point of pursuing the enemy with an army of 8000 men—Lord Rawdon driving the rebels before him with another powerful detachment—THE REBELS OUT OF BREATH RUNNING AWAY FROM THE BRITISH TROOPS, without cloaths, without provisions, bare-footed, and half-starved—and Sir Henry Clinton strong enough at New-York to demolish General Washington whenever he pleases. *The Lord have mercy upon the Americans!*

It is said that the Ministry will, upon the breaking up of Parliament, go out of town during the recess, as the present HAPPY situation of affairs in America and the West Indies will leave them perfectly at their ease, till the drudgery of Parliament shall call again for their attendance.

August 6. It is with great concern that we acquaint our readers, that Lord *North* lies dangerously ill with a fever; he has been blistered and repeatedly bled, and 'till yet his disorder has baffled the power of physic.

We may expect to hear from Lord Cornwallis's next dispatches, that he has either defeated Fayette, or driven his army before him; on either of which events, the British General will establish such posts as are likely to secure the reduction of Virginia. This however, after all, must depend on the inclination of the people, as it is impossible, in the nature of things, to subdue a country of that extent by the power of arms, if there is not a disposition in the inhabitants to embrace the opportunities of reconciliation that are offered them.

The French know too well the consequence of the Cape, not to make every effort in their power to prevent its reduction by the forces that we have sent against it. It has been long known that their force at the Mauritius is superior to that of Commodore Johnstone; and therefore, if Suffrein's squadron should arrive there before him, with his additional force, it cannot be expected that the expedition can succeed against so decided a majority as the Commodore will have to cope with. A little time must determine the event; but, in the interim, there is no room to be over sanguine in our expectations of a favourable issue.

It is confidently talked of in the Western Circles, that Admiral Digby carries over with him full powers to negociate in America, in a more extensive manner than has yet been attempted.

Letters received by the Roebuck, mention, that our affairs in America wear a more favourable aspect than they have done ever since the breaking out of the rebellion. An expedition had been fitted out from New York, under the command of General Arnold, and was said to be destined for the Delaware, to take possession of Newcastle, and to facilitate the operations of Lord Cornwallis.

Admiral Arbuthnot's bringing the Roebuck home with him, a ship much wanted on that station, is not a step that meets the approbation of the Board of Admiralty.

BOSTON, *October* 22.

The French Ambassador, Monsieur de la VEAUSERION, at the Court of Holland, being authorised by the Court of France, has solicited their High Mightinesses to loan the States of America eight millions of florins, and for France to become guarantee of security for the payment; which there is no doubt will be complied with.

The copper-bottomed private armed ship Grand Turk, Capt. Pratt, belonging to Salem, which sailed from thence on Wednesday last, returned the next day, having in that time captured the privateer brig Providence, then commanded by one Rhains, but formerly by the famous Mowat, mounting 14 four-pound cannon, and navigated by 65 men, bound from Penobscot on a cruise: Also a schooner, with upwards of 400 bushels of salt; both of which prizes are also safe arrived.

We hear Capt. Hallet, in the Franklin privateer, is safe arrived at an eastern port, from a cruize, during which he has taken four prizes.

PROVIDENCE, *October* 20.

Captain Mansfield, in the schooner Jolly Bacchus, of Philadelphia, arrived here from Nantz on Thursday last, after a passage of 61 days. Two gentlemen who came passengers with him advise, that 57 sail of the line, French and Spanish, were to sail from Cadiz in August last, for Gibraltar, the siege of which place was going on with the greatest vigour, and with every apparent prospect of success, 60,000 land troops being employed therein. They further inform that there was not any fleet in the Channel when they sailed. A British fleet was supposed to be in the North Sea, where the Dutch had 15 sail of the line.

FISH-KILL, *November* 1.

We have just heard from Albany, that a party of the enemy, upwards of 500 strong, commanded by a Major Ross, came down the Oneida Lake, and committed depredations as usual; they burnt twenty dwelling and several out-houses, and then crossed the Mohawk river. Col. Willett, with his usual bravery, though greatly inferior to the enemy, gave them battle; the action was severe—'tis said he lost in killed and wounded, between 30 and 40: They took his field-piece and ammunition cart, which he retook, but with the loss of the ammunition;—he kept the ground, drove the enemy, who left seven of their dead on the field, and three of his own men; and it is not doubted, but their number of wounded is not inferior to his: The enemy retired about three miles into the woods. Col. Willet took upwards of twenty prisoners. A party was sent to endeavour to destroy their boats:—He went the next morning in pursuit of the enemy.

The GLORIOUS VICTORY was observed last evening in this town, with exuberant joy and festivity.--A roasted ox, and plenty of liquor, formed the repast; a number of toasts were drank on the occasion—French and American colours were displayed--cannon fired; and in the evening, illuminations, bonfires, rockets, and squibs, gave agreeable amusement to the numerous spectators.

At Newburgh, the occasion was observed in the same joyous manner; and to enliven the entertainment, they hanged and burnt the traitor ARNOLD, in effigy. In New Windsor, Frederickfburgh, and other towns, the same brilliant occasion was observed with demonstrations of gratitude and joy.

This Morning, at Ten O'Clock,

At the Marshal's Wharf, between Arch and Race-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

A LARGE Assortment of fine and coarse Irish Linens; one hundred Pieces of Irish Dowlass; fifty Pieces British Oznabrigs; ten Trunks of mens fine strong Shoes; diaper Tablecloths and Napkins; printed linen Handkerchiefs; a Variety of red china Tea-pots and Cream jugs; a Number of Slop Jackets and Coats. &c. &c. &c.

Being Part of the Cargoes of the Prize Brigantines Nancy, Anne, and York.

Nov. 11. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

STORE-CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Joseph Ogden's, Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, by Public Auction, on Saturday the TENTH of November, inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon;

Eighty head of very fine Store-Cattle, in lots of four head each. The cattle may be seen in the lot of Samuel Powel, esq; on the west side of Schuylkill, on Friday and Saturday. The cash to be paid before the cattle are taken away.

TO BE SOLD,

The valuable Merchant MILLS and SAW MILLS, with two pair of stones, one whereof is French burs of the best quality, the other colongs; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the driest season, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek; the mill-house is built of stone, about 38 feet square. Also, a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone, a good frame barn, stables and other out-houses, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence; a good bearing orchard of the best fruit. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus Hook and Wilmington. Likewise, a Lot of Ground publicly situated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcastle county. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the subscriber living at the mills, may know the terms.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

East-Bradford, Chester county, Nov 9.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1781.

ALL those that have any demands on the estate of ISSAC COREN, deceased, by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to bring in their accounts, attested, for settlement; and all those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment.

RUTH COREN, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of Wood, standing about one mile from the city on this side Schuylkill. Likewise a frame building, 60 feet long by 24 feet broad, can be divided into four tenements. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of very fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes &c. A L S O,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,

Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,

For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Bhuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groſe, &c. &c. &c.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

At their STORE in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, have for SALE,

BURLINGTON Pork,
Hogs Lard in kegs,
Spaniſh Brown and Yellow Oker in kegs,
Pepper,
Laval Linens,
Superfine Broad cloths of different colours,
Shalloons,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſtings,
Black Callimanco,
Orange colour and white Chineſe Ribbons.
Black and white Modes,
Black half ell Paduaſoy,
Pink coloured ell wide Perſians,
Crimſon Cotton Velvets,
Womens lamb and kid Mitts,
Scarff Twiſt of different colours,
Fine white Threads,
Book Muſlin and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
White Barcelona ditto,
A few pieces of double purple Calicoes, and elegant Furniture Cottons,
Fine Linen Stripes,
Shirt Buttons,
A ſmall Anchor, with an iron Stock, ſuitable for a ſhallop,
Two elegant braſs hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins,
Sundry Sails ſuitable for a Brig,
A large Screw Jack for ſtowing ſhips holds,
Black Lead Pencils,
Small Pins,
Silk Knee Garters of various colours,
Striped Waiſtcoat Buttons,
Bees Wax,
Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
A Copper Still of about 50 gallons, with a Worm ſuitable,
Iron Pots, Kettles, and Cart Boxes,
Gun Flints,
Cinnamon,
Japanned Plate Warmers,
A large quantity of Logwood to be ſold by the ton.

ALSO to be SOLD,

A ſorrel Colt, three years old,

A natural pacer, ſuitable for a woman's hackney,

And a genteel Chariot, almoſt new.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,

Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.

DAVIS BEVAN.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, with valuable improvements four miles from the city of Philadelphia on the road leading from Franckford to Germantown; containing one hundred and forty acres, on which Mr. LAWRENCE now reſides, known by the name of

CLEREMONT.

On this place there is an elegant ſtone houſe, fifty three feet front, and twenty eight feet deep, finiſhed in the beſt manner; under the firſt floor, which is conſiderably raiſed from the ground, is a very large and convenient kitchen, pantry and cellars; at the back of the houſe a piazza fifty-three feet in length, commanding a view of the Delaware, from two or three miles above the city, to Red-Bank above the ſame diſtance below it, with an extenſive proſpect of the Jerſeys. There is a brick houſe on ſaid farm, within a ſmall diſtance of the manſion-houſe, having one large room below, and two above, with a convenient cellar; alſo a large frame coach-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, conſiſting of a ſmoak houſe, corn-houſe, and ſpring-houſe, over the latter is a commodious granary; a good frame dwelling houſe, ſuitable for a tenant, is likewiſe on part of the land; the whole enclоſed with cedar poſt and rail fence, and divided into ſeveral lots. There is between forty and fifty acres of orchard, bearing great plenty of choice fruit, and producing annually a large quantity of the beſt cyder. The garden contains two acres, well laid out, enclоſed with a cedar board fence, and having a collection of the fineſt fruit. The terms and conditions of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Colonel JOHN SHEE, or to Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, in Philadelphia.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horſes ſuitable for carrying paſſengers and their baggage, Will ſet out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, preciſely at ſix o'clock breakfaſt at Chester at the houſe of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfaſt at Suſquehannah Tueſday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, ſhift paſſengers, and return from thence the ſame at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; ſo that any paſſenger ſetting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Suſquehannah four hard dollars, from Suſquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like ſum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the perſon ſending the ſaid letter.

NATHANIEL TWINING,
GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 25, 1781.

Twenty Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from Mount-Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, a MULATTO Slave named WILL, twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he is a ſenſible well-made fellow, has been uſed to farming, but theſe twelve months paſt has work'd in a forge, at a finery; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old greyiſh coloured coat, black cloth or flannel jacket, country-linen ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of pumps, with narrow rim'd ſilver buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Ten Dollars, and if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JAMES FRANKLIN.

Sept. 25.

N. B. He lately cut one of his ankles with an ax, which is not quite healed up.

TO BE SOLD, A

Healthy, likely, Negro Wench,

about 28 years of age, a very good cook, can waſh, iron, ſpin, and clean houſe, is fit for either town or country; ſhe is ſober and honeſt. The reaſon for her being ſold will be given candidly. Enquire of the Printer.

Six Silver Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 7th of September laſt, off the Commons of this city, from the Subſcriber living in Fifth ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet; two MARES, the one a bay with a large blaze in her face, and never was docked, and was branded on her near ſhoulder but dull to be ſeen, ſhe is about ten or eleven years old, thirteen and half hands high and a natural troter; the other a grey, quite blind, about thirteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares and brings them home or ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, viz. four for the bay Mare and two ſilver DOLLARS for the grey, and all reaſonable charges paid by

SAMUEL DICKINSON.

October 18, 1781.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careſull driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white-horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reaſon to believe, that there are divers perſons, in the extreme parts of this ſtate, who are ſtill ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe and intereſt due on lands heretofore ſold, and granting patents for the ſame, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the weſt wing of the State-houſe, and the Surveyor General's at his own houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Seventh-ſtreet.

The Commiſſioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propoſe to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them ſituate at the eaſt end of Callow-hill ſtreet, the other on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them ſo at the expiration of ſaid Term. Any perſon inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premiſes, may deliver their Propoſals in writing, at the Court Houſe, the 16th of this inſtant.

November 1, 1781.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A NEW IMPRESSION of

William Scull's MAPS of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On a Neat White Paper.

THE late erected county of Waſhington, weſtward of the Monanganela river is added to this edition, and the Weſtern Boundary delineated agreeable to a ſettlement made with the Virginia Commiſſioners at Baltimore, in September 1779.

The above Maps may be had at Mr. William Poyntell's ſtore in Second ſtreet near Market ſtreet; and at Mr. John Linnington's, in Second ſtreet above Race-ſtreet.

To be diſpoſed of,

A large quantity of Scaffold Poles,

One dozen of elegant Urns, proper for decorating any public Building, and a number of ſmaller ditto. Alſo 12 Pillaſters, with carved capitals, eight of which would form a beautiful ſummer-houſe, of an octagon figure, and the other 4 an equal right angled or oblong ſquare. There is likewiſe a quantity of rail and balluſters, plain and carved modelious, proportioned nearly to the height of 17 feet, ſome ſmall rope, and ſundry other articles. Apply to

THOMAS NEVELL.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Whereas the Subſcriber has rode

poſt from Philadelphia to Nottingham, Chriſtiana, Newport, Head of Elk, &c. &c. and his employers have not been ſo kind as to comply with their promiſes in paying him for the trouble and expence he has been at in ſerving them. He therefore requeſts all perſons indebted to him, will pleaſe to diſcharge his demands on them, by complying with the terms of their agreement. And he takes this method to inform all thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him, that the following are his terms from the 7th of next month, viz. One dollar a quarter for each paper, the half of which to be paid at beginning, and the remainder at the expiration of one half of the laſt quarter.

DAVID MORGAN.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 30th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber living in Water-ſtreet, 5 doors this ſide Race ſtreet; three ſmall hats, and a large one, lined red and white linen, a copper Tea kettle, that holds half a gallon, and a braſs candle ſtick. The perſon, who took the above articles, is lame in one leg, and had the following cloaths on, a white coat, a round felt hat, the other cloaths not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, and the above mentioned articles, ſhall receive the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, by

ELIZABETH EVET.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1781.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story Brick Houſe, having four Rooms on each floor, and good Cellars under the whole houſe. Alſo a wooden tenement on the ſame lot; which is 47 feet on Second ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian ſtreets, Southwark; ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

N B. Part payment will be taken in Merchandize.

For farther particulars, enquire of C. W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lumbart-ſtreets.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 805.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glaſs-Ware

STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, the third door below Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Quaker's Meeting-houſe.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quarter, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.
Round and oval Diſhes and Plates.
Tea and Coffee Potts of different ſizes.
Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.
Sugar Diſhes and Milk Pots.
Pudding Pans and Slop Bowls.
Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.
Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN's-WARE.

ROUND and oval Diſhes, of all ſizes.
Flat and Soup Plates.
Sallad Diſhes and Fiſh Drains.
Pudding Diſhes and Diſh Covers.
Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.
Round and oval Tureens, of all ſizes.
Waſh Hand Baſons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.
Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.
Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, ſingle and double Flint, plain and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.
Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.
Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.
Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and ſtemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glaſſes, with and without Covers.
Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glaſſes, of all ſizes.
Table Waſh Baſons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.
Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh Window Glaſs, by the box or ſmaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Conſiſting of,

WHITE and ſtained ivory, real and ſham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.
Tortois ſhell, real buck, and ſtained horn Penknives.
Beſt cap'd and plain Razors and Lancets.
Cutteau, ſhoe, and butchers Knives.
Sciſſars and taylors' Sheers,
Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.
Augers, Gouges, Chiſſels, Files, and Raſps.
Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.
Cheſt, H and HL Hinges, of different ſizes.
Stock, cheſt, common, and bag Padlocks.
Gimblets, Braſs Cocks, and Snuffers.
Knitting, ſail, and ſewing Needles.
Mens and womens Thimbles.
Fiſh Hooks, of all ſorts and ſizes.
Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and ſteel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.
Coat, veſt and ſleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

A L S O,

DURHAM Flour of Muſtard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.
Long and ſhort ſmoaking Pipes, by the box, groce, or dozen.
Beſt European mould Candles, by the box.
Green Paint, brown and yellow Ocker, ground in oil, by the keg.
Mariners Compaſſes, of different ſizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Aſſiduity, Attention to Pleaſe, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Veſſels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to diſpoſe of, may meet with a Purchaſer, as above.

From the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE, dated Auguſt 2, 1781.

To Lord GEORGE GERMAIN.

MY pen, my lord, has been often employed, from the commencement of the preſent diſpute with the Americans to this day, to endeavour to convince thoſe who purſue that phantom to give it up; for this plain reaſon, that it is clearly impoſſible to conquer thoſe people, and if it were not, it would be impoſſible to retain their Fidelity by dint of military force. But the occaſion of my preſent addreſs is to tell your lordſhip, that I have lately converſed with a very ſenſible native of that country, juſt arrived in this city, and who has been during the whole conteſt, only a looker on, and a ſad ſpectator, as he ſays, to many grievous tranſactions on both ſides. He aſſures me, that wherever our armies have moved, they have always, after they have poſſeſſed any country, conſiderably increaſed the number of the diſaffected. The king's army, ſaid he, make their way through that great country like a fleet of ſhips in the ocean, making a great noiſe, and dividing and diſturbing the element they paſs through, which, however, ſoon unites again, and no traces remain to ſhew where they paſſed. Suppoſe, for inſtance, my lord, that all America was ſubdued, would it not take fifty thouſand men to keep them in ſubjection? And do you think that thoſe people would not, either by money, perſuaſion, or force, ſoon wreſt the power out of their hands? In ſhort, my lord, you are in purſuit of a phantom, and I can ſcarce believe you do not know it to be as endleſs as it is ruinous; but you have gone too far to recede.

Lord Cornwallis's ſpirit is to be admired: but his ſucceſsful battles are misfortunes: and if he had poſſeſſed as much knowledge as bravery, he would have ſeen and known the fatal conſequences of fighting Greene. In like manner Arnold's deſtruction of ſo much private property is equally unfortunate for the object in purſuit: for will any ſober man ſay, that to irritate thoſe whom we wiſh to bring to obedience is the method to bring them to it? The truth is, I fear, my lord, and that you ſee it as clearly as I do, that you muſt go on becauſe you cannot recede, yet the purſuit muſt end in perfect ruin here, and partial ruin there! To what a ſad and wretched condition then are this empire and that deſolate country arrived.

TRENTON, Oct 21.

On Saturday laſt the great and important event of the ſurrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army, to the combined forces commanded by his excellency general Waſhington, was celebrated here with every mark of joy and feſtivity.

The day was uſhered in with the beating of drums, and the American colours were diſplayed in various parts of the town.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon his excellency the governor, the honourable the council and aſſembly, with the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, attended divine ſervice at the preſbyterian church, where a diſcourſe adapted to the occaſion was delivered by the reverend Mr Spencer.

At noon a proper diſcharge of cannon was fired by the corps of artillery belonging to the town, in the preſence of the governor, general Dickinſon, the members of the legiſlature and the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, aſſembled on the common.

At three in the afternoon the company repaired to an elegant entertainment, at which the following toaſts were drank and ſeverally accompanied with a diſcharge of artillery.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Congreſs.
3. The King of France.
4. General Waſhington and the American army.
5. The count de Rochambeau and the French army.
6. The count de Graſſe and the French fleet.
7. General Greene and the ſouthern army.
8. The friends of liberty throughout the world.
9. The memory of generals Warren, Montgomery, and all the other heroes who have fallen in the defence of the liberties of America.
10. Peace on honourable terms, or war forever.
11. The great and heroic Hyder Alli, raiſed up by providence to avenge the numberleſs cruelties perpetrated by the Engliſh on his unoffending countrymen, and to check the inſolence and reduce the power of Britain in the Eaſt Indies.
12. The governor and ſtate of New Jerſey,
13. The glorious 19th of October, 1781.

At ſeven in the evening the company retired, and the rejoicings were concluded by a brilliant illumination.

Every thing was conducted with the greateſt good order and propriety; and we mention it with pleaſure, that not the leaſt diſturbance or irregularity happened during the whole feſtivity. What greatly added alſo to the joy inſpired by this glorious event, was the pleaſing recollection of the advantages already reaped from our alliance with that magnanimous prince whoſe troops have had ſo great a ſhare in executing the important enterpriſe. An alliance now more firmly cemented by the united effuſion of French and American blood, in a conqueſt the more agreeable to both nations, for being obtained by their combined efforts as fellow-ſoldiers and fellow-victors in the ſame triumphant cauſe.

Princeton, October 29, 1781.

On an occaſion ſo glorious and happy for America as the ſurrender of the greateſt of the Britiſh generals, with a numerous garriſon to the arms of the continent, every friend of his country muſt feel the moſt ſincere and lively joy. The inhabitants of Princeton took the earlieſt opportunity to teſtify their pleaſure in this event, and on Tueſday laſt celebrated it with the utmoſt feſtivity. At 12 o'clock moſt of the reputable gentlemen of the town and ſeveral in the neighbourhood, met at Mr. Beekman's tavern and enjoyed the occaſion awhile over ſome good punch and wine. From thence they repaired to the green in front of the houſe, where the field piece was drawn out; and, after an addreſs ſuited to the inſtitution of the day, delivered by one of the profeſſors of the college, thirteen rounds were fired. The whole company then partook of a public dinner, to which ſeveral ſtrangers in the place were invited. The following thirteen toaſts were drank, and the company broke up with decency at ſix o'clock.

1. United States.
2. The Congreſs.
3. The King of France.
4. The King of Spain and States General.
5. General Waſhington and the American army.
6. The count de Rochambeau and French army,
7. The count de Graſſe and navy of France.
8. General Greene and ſouthern army.
9. The memorable 16th and 19th of October, and the action of the Eutaw ſprings.
10. Our plenipotentiaries at foreign courts.
11. The governor and ſtate of New Jerſey.
12. The memory of all who have fallen in this war in defence of America.
13. A ſpeedy peace, and the firm eſtabliſhment of the independence of the United States of America.

In the evening the town was handſomely illuminated, and thirteen rounds from the militia concluded the rejoicings of the day.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE late ſurrender of lord Cornwallis and his army muſt undoubtedly produce the moſt happy effects to the Britiſh nation, by accelerating the TERMINATION of the war and the views of the miniſtry with reſpect to America, as it will unavoidably intereſt foreign powers in behalf of the Engliſh, and has taken off a man who was inimical to the glory of ſir Henry Clinton, and perpetually counteracting his manœuvres. In a word no one can tell or foreſee the happy conſequences of this important event. Nevertheleſs the ſubſcriber finds it convenient, for various reaſons, to remove to Europe. All perſons therefore, who have any demands againſt, or are indebted to him, are requeſted to make a ſpeedy ſettlement of their accounts. Notice is alſo hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of his remaining ſtock in trade by public auction. The ſale to begin at his ſtore on Monday the 19th inſt. and to continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) from the hours of ten to one in the forenoon, until the whole is diſpoſed of. It is well known that his miſcellaneous ſtore conſiſts of the moſt valuable and curious variety of articles that have ever been exhibited in this part of the world. The limits of an advertiſement will by no means admit of an adequate diſplay of this extraordinary collection; the ſubſcriber therefore will content himſelf for the preſent with ſelecting a few articles for public attention—complete catalogues will be given at the ſale.

BOOKS.

The Hiſtory of the American War: or the glorious exploits of generals GAGE, HOWE, BURGOYNE, CORNWALLIS, and CLINTON.

The Royal Pocket Companion: being a new ſyſtem of policy, founded on rules deduced from the nature of man and approved by experience, whereby a prince may in a ſhort time render himſelf abhorred by his ſubjects and deteſted by all good men.

A New and Complete ſyſtem of Cruelty; containing a variety of modern improvements in that art, embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, repreſenting the inſide view of a priſon ſhip.

Select Fables of Æſop, with ſuitable morals and applications; amongſt which are "The dog and the ſha-

dow" "The man and his goose which laid a golden egg," &c. &c.

The Right of Great-Britain to the Dominion of the Sea.—A poetical fiction.

The State of Great-Britain in October 1760, and October 1781. compared and contrasted.

A Geographical, Historical and Political History of the Rights and Possessions of the Crown of Great Britain in North-America. This valuable work consisted of 13 vols. in folio; but is abridged by a royal hand into a single pocket duodecimo, for the greater convenience of himself and his subjects.

The Law of Nations revised and amended: to which is added, by way of appendix, an account of the capture of the island of St. Eustatia by admiral Rodney.

A Full and True Account of the Conquest of the Four Southern Rebel Colonies: with notes critical and explanatory by earl Cornwallis.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of lord Rawdon, in his voyage from Charlestown to London.

Miracles not Ceased: or the remarkable interposition of providence, in causing the moon to delay her setting for more than two hours, to favour the retreat of general JOSHUA and the British army, after the battle of Monmouth.

The Political Lyar, a weekly paper published by the subscriber: bound in volumes.

Tears of Repentance: or the present state of the loyal refugees in New-York and elsewhere.

PLAYS.

West Point Preserv'd; or the plot discovered. A tragi-comedy.

Miss M'Crea. A tragedy.

The Maschianza. A pantomime.

Burgoyne's Address. The Sleeveless Errand, or the commissioners of peace. The March to Valley Forge. The Unsuccessful Attempt, by Gov. Johnstone. The Amorous Hero, and contented cuckold, by gen. Howe. —Comedies.

The Battle of the Keggs. A farce.

Who'd Have Thought It, or the introduction of 24 British standards to the rebel Congress. A procession.

MAPS and PRINTS.

An elegant Map of the British Empire in America, upon a VERY SMALL Scale.

An accurate Chart of the Coast of North-America from New-Hampshire to Florida, with the soundings of all the principal bays, harbours, rivers and inlets. This work was undertaken and compleated by his majesty's special command, and at the national expence of many millions of money, thousands of men and hundreds of royal ships and valuable merchantmen.

A Plan of lord Cornwallis's Rout through the southern colonies, beginning at Charlestown and terminating at York-Town in Virginia. As the preceding chart gives an accurate description of the sea coast, so it was intended to give a correct map of the internal parts of this country; but the savage inhabitants grew jealous of the operation, and actually prohibited his lordship's further progress.

A very distant Prospect of North-America, neatly engraved.

A View of the Battle of Saratoga, and its companion the Siege of York Town.

British Representations of the principal engagements in the present war, HIGHLY COLOURED by eminent hands. These pieces are so ingeniously contrived that by reversing any one of them, it exhibits the American or French view of the same action UNCOLOURED.

A humourous Representation of the triumphal Procession of brigadier-general Arnold, and his friend and councellor, through the streets of Philadelphia in effigy.

The Times. A satyrical print, representing the British lion as blind in both eyes, thirteen of his teeth drawn, and his claws pared off: with lord North, in the character of a farrier, bleeding him in the tail for his recovery.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A curious new invented Magic-Lanthorn: very useful for people at the head of affairs. This was constructed by an able artist under lord North's immediate direction, for the entertainment of the good people of England; the spectators are highly entertained with an illuminated view of the FICTITIOUS object presented, but kept totally in the dark with respect to the REAL objects around them.

Multiplying Glasses, whereby the numbers of an enemy may be greatly encreased, to cover the disgrace of a defeat or enhance the glory of a victory.

Microscopes, for magnifying small objects, with select sets of objects ready fitted; amongst which are a great variety of real and supposed successes of the British arms in America.

A complete Electrical Apparatus, with improvements, for the use of the king and his ministers. This machine should be used with great caution; otherwise, as unhappy experience hath shewn, the operator may unexpectedly RECEIVE the shock he intended to GIVE.

Pocket Glasses for near-sighted politicians, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Aurum Potabile. This preparation was formerly deemed a never failing medicine in all cases: but was thought not so well adapted to the American climate, having been frequently tried here without effect: But its reputation is now restored, having been administred with great success in the case of general Arnold.

Vivifying Balsam, excellent against weak nerves, palpitations of the heart, over bashfulness and diffidence; in great demand for the use of the army.

Spe Mend. Or the true spirit of lying, extracted by a distillation of some hundreds of the ROYAL GAZETTE OF NEW YORK. Other papers have been tried, but it is found, after much experience, that there is a peculiar quality in the component parts of the paper and ink of the Royal Gazette, which alone can produce this spirit in true perfection. By administring due proportions of this medicine, lies may be formed which are to operate for a day, a week, a month or months; war at hand or at a distance in America or in Europe.

N. B. Directions drawn up by the subscriber will be given with each bottle.

Cordial Drops for low spirits, prepared for the use of the Board of Loyal Refugees at New-York.

Anodyne Elixir, for quieting fears and apprehensions; very necessary for Tories in all parts of America.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. To every purchaser to the value of 5l. will be given GRATIS one quire of counterfeited continental currency. Also two quires of proclamations, offering pardon to the rebels, printed on soft paper.

JAMES RIVINGTON.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1781.

LONDON, July 28

EXECUTION of M. DE LA MOTTE.

YESTERDAY morning, about half past five o'clock, William Crichton, esq. one of the sheriffs of this city, attended by Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, and Mr. Miller, city marshal, went to the Tower, and under the authority of an order signed by the earl of Hillsborough, demanded the body of Francis Henry De la Motte. With this order the deputy lieutenant governor immediately complying, delivered the said Francis Henry De la Motte into the custody of the sheriff, with the usual ceremonies.

At the lower gate of the Tower the deputy lieutenant, took leave of M. De la Motte, with great complaisance and respect, who returned many thanks for the indulgences he had received, and went into a hackney coach, accompanied by the sheriff, a clergyman of the church of Rome, Mr. Akerman, and an attendant.

The sheriff then proceeded with his prisoner to Newgate, where he delivered him into the custody of Mr. Akerman, at twenty-seven minutes past six and the whole of this part of the business was conducted with the utmost privacy, decency, and attention to the ease of the prisoner.

In Newgate M. De la Motte applied himself with great fervency to private devotion, which being finished, about nine o'clock the dreadful procession set out from Newgate in the following order: first, the high constable, attended by his assistant, and followed by a number of constables on foot; next to these came a troop of constables, sheriff's officers, &c. on horseback; then the city marshal, in deep mourning, followed by the sheriffs in their chariots, dressed in black, with their under sheriffs. After them another posse of constables. Next the unhappy convict, attended by the executioner, dressed in black, with a drawn sword in his hand, on a sledge, hung with black baize, and drawn by four horses, surrounded with a numerous band of peace officers, &c. and followed by a great number of gentlemen on horseback, who closed the procession. In this manner they proceeded to the fatal spot, which they reached about eleven.

Such multitudes had assembled near the gallows to see the exit of this remarkable man, that it was with the utmost difficulty the constables could make way for the sheriffs, and De la Motte, the convict, suffered a shocking suspense of at least a quarter of an hour, before a passage could be cleared to get him near the place of execution. At last they got the sledge, with the utmost difficulty, within about twenty yards of the tree, when he got out, attended by the executioner, who conducted him to the cart placed under the frame. De la Motte walked up the ladder into the cart with the utmost steadiness and composure, notwithstanding his arms and hands were pinioned; he immediately fell upon his knees, at the same time covering his face with a white handkerchief, which he held in his hands: in this situation he remained for about two minutes, and then rose with a countenance perfectly serene. After saying a few words to the executioner, he advanced to the front of the cart, and saluted the sheriffs in a manner so truely graceful, that pity and forgiveness were evident in the countenance of every beholder. This done, he fell upon his knees a second time, covering his face as before, and praying for about the same length of time; he then got up perfectly resigned to his unhappy fate, and addressing the executioner, desired him "to do his duty." The firmness he discovered at this aweful moment is not to be described; he assisted the executioner in removing the collar of his shirt, which might impede the cord in its operations, and during the melancholy process of fixing the rope about the frame, on which he was to die, his countenance never once betrayed the smallest sign of fear. When his business was adjusted, he pointed to his left hand pocket, and desired the executioner to take out his cap, which was immediately done, and drawn over his face. Some few words then passed between him and Jack Ketch, and after a short pause he dropped his handkerchief. This being the signal for the executioner to drive away the cart, it was done on the instant, and the unhappy man launched into eternity.

After the body had hung 57 minutes, it was cut down, and laid upon a table which was placed under the gallows. The executioner then began to perform the remainder of the sentence. He first made an incision in the neck with a knife, and then with one stroke of an axe, severed the head from the body. He then proceeded to open the chest, and taking out the heart, threw it into a fire which was kindled near the gallows. The law being now fulfilled, the mangled remains of the unfortunate victim were put into a coffin, and delivered to an undertaker, who attended.

The prisoner was dressed in deep mourning, with a black crape round his hat, which was flapped over his face, and a white handkerchief in his hand. As he went along his attention seemed fixed on a book he also carried in his hand, from which he scarce raised his eyes all the way.

Such was the curiosity of the people to see this famous foreigner, that the tops of the houses and windows, in the streets through which he passed, and those leading into them, were thronged with people. The middle part of the streets was filled with coaches, carts, waggons, &c. drawn up in ranks, and crowded with persons to the great emolument of the owners.

Never was such a concourse of people remembered upon the like occasion. This caused many accidents, among others a brewer's cart, at the end of Chancery-lane, crouded with men, women and children, broke down under their weight, and tumbled all upon it into the street, by which several were much wounded and bruised.

M. De la Motte yesterday thinking the sheriff's officer who haltered his arms, to be his executioner, gave him a purse with six guineas, but presently afterwards the latter asked the prisoner for a present, and the sheriff's officer was then required by the keeper of Newgate to deliver up the money, which he did, and thereby prevented the confusion likely to happen.

Monsieur de la Motte, since his condemnation has been visited by a Romish priest, who requested permission to attend him; and every indulgence he could reasonably expect, without risquing further danger to the state, has been granted him. He bore his situation with great fortitude

At the conclusion of the last war De la Motte, returned to France, where he lived in splendour on the acquisition of his industry here, till, giving himself up to gaming, his finances became reduced, and he was under the necessity of soliciting that government for subsistence to which he had once rendered such essential services. Sufficiently acquainted with his abilities, they appointed him a spy of the police, which office, from his address and universal acquaintance, no man was more capable of filling; but still infatuated by a love of play, he exceeded the limits of his income, and was soon reduced to the necessity of going into business, consequently he took a shop in the Rue Grenelle, where he carryed on the haberdashery and millenery business until the commencement of the present unhappy troubles, when the French ministry once more thought it necessary to employ him, and he came over to England to undertake the perilous task for which he has suffered.

ON *MONDAY Next*,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,

At the Marshall's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets, will be sold by Public Auction;

A large and neat assortment of

DRY GOODS; among which are,

RUGS, Blankets, Coatings, coarse and superfine Cloths, Trimings, Hosiery, Crapes, Irish Linens, Paper and Stationary, mens fine Shoes, a variety of Cutlery and Hardware, round and fashionable mens and boys Hats, elegant mahogany and gilt frame Looking Glasses, Jappaned Tin Ware, &c. &c.

Being part of the cargo of the brigantine King George. Also, several articles sold before and not paid for, or which remain of other cargoes.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

November 9.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marshal's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF

76 tons large Lignum Vitæ,

35 tons Braziletto,
5 tons Fustick,
3 tons Boxwood,
2000 pounds seed Cotton,
10,000 pounds clean Cotton,
248 pounds Indigo,
2649 pounds Eleuthera Bark,
2 00 Havanna Hides.

Being the CARGO of the Brigantine Freeland, taken by the Brigantine Two Edwards. And on

Monday the 19th Instant,

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The said Brigantine Freeland,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Nov. 9. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Notary Public and Conveyancer's Office.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Attorney at Law, and one of the Publick Notaries of this State; formerly an Attorney and Notary of the City of New York; at his office in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, draws Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, Assignments, Arbitration-Bonds, and Awards, Articles of Copartnership and separation, Charter Parties of Affignment, Bottomry Bills, Settlements, Special Letters of Attorney, Memorials and Petitions. And does every other Business incident to the Office of Conveyancing. And, as

A PUBLIC NOTARY,

Draws Mercantile and Maritime Protests, Registers, Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Letters of Attorney, and other Writings respecting Trade; Authenticates Powers of Attorney, and Accounts under the Notarial Seal, which are to be sent beyond Sea; Draws special Notifications, for the specific Performance of Executory Contracts, agreeable to the Mode pursued by Foreigners, and Protests against joint Owners, and others, for unnecessary Detention of Vessels, &c.

From the St. James's Chronicle, of July 28, 1781.

"Cry aloud, spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet and shew my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins."

Isaiah lviii. 1.

"Ecce iterum Crispinus." Juvenal.

SIR,

I Have been thinking, that if the plague had began to spread among us, every precaution and expedient would be exerted to check its course, and entirely extirpate it.

Or, if a band of robbers had associated themselves, and held a baleful correspondence with their brethren throughout the nation, so formidable a confederacy would alarm, at least, every man of property; no expence would be grudged, no pains thought too much, no methods untryed to dissolve and annihilate so ruinous a combination

Even the wisdom of parliament would be indefatigable to find out ways and means to free us from such a nuisance; nor would they desist till the salutary purpose of public safety was fully accomplished.

We see, and it is with pleasure, what unremitting attention the public guardians of our country bestow on our national affairs; but the one thing needful is still wanting, to make us successful, to make us invincible--it is a national reformation of manners.

The sabbath breaker, the drunkard, the profane swearer, and adulterer, are more pestilent and destructive, not only to private persons and families, but to a nation in general [as they bring down God's judgements upon us] than even those evils, that I have mentioned, which, with many others, they entail upon us, and which we would so industriously combat and avoid. Whereas we begin at the wrong end; for to divert the unerring arrows of divine vengeance is to remove the mark, by turning from the evil of our doings. Otherwise, our disregard of God's honour, and our backwardness and lukewarmness to observe or vindicate his laws, that have deluged our nation with an almost total corruption of manners, may militate against us our most powerful enemies; deluge our country with blood, attended with plague, pestilence and famine, and the loss of our civil and religious liberties.

I wish to be informed whether, besides the English, any other protestants in Europe, even the all tolerating Dutch, suffer carriagesand horses laden with goods, or drovers charged with cattle, to travel on the lord's day, unmolested. See the prophet Jeremiah xvii. 21. to the end.

Whether, as in England, common prostitutes parade the streets in open day; where houses of ill fame are as notorious as other public houses; and where our countrymen assemble in troops, as the Israelites of old. See Jeremiah the vth, and that on the sabbath, when, as well as on other days, the house of God is become a desert—for we are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God.

Are our laws insufficient to reach such enormities? Then why are they not re enforced? Is it more dangerous to neglect the injunction of a subpœna, than to absent from church, or to rob another of a trifling property, than to be guilty of blasphemy or profane cursing, swearing, and sabbath-breaking? and to defraud God, in public or private, of the honour due unto his name and laws? Will not the Lord visit for these things? Will not his soul be avenged of such a nation as this, rather than "go forth with our fleets and armies; direct our councils, or prosper all our endeavours for the public good?"

Your's, PHILOPATRIÆ.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

The supreme executive council of this state, have appointed the following gentlemen, wardens of the port of Philadelphia, viz. Luke Morris, Andrew Caldwell, Joseph Blewer, Francis Gurney, Joseph Dean, Matthew Irwin and Benjamin G. Eyre.

Colonel Humphry, aid de camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, who arrived in town last Saturday with the dispatches inserted in our paper of Tuesday, brought with him Twenty-four Standards, late belonging to lord Cornwallis's army: he was met, at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, by the light-horse of this city, who escorted the colours through some of the principal streets, to the state house, and they were there laid at the feet of the Congress of the United States, surrounded by thousands of spectators, who expressed their satisfaction by repeated shouts.

Monday last arrived here the prize brig Freeland, late captain Forsyth, from New-Providence bound to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, consisting of hides, cotton, indigo, &c. &c. She was sent in by captain Byrne, in a letter of marque belonging to this port.

CORNWALLIS BURGOYNE'D:
A SONG.
To the tune of MAGGIE LAUDER.

I.

WHEN British troops first landed here,
With HOWE commander o'er them;
They thought they'd make us quake for fear,
And carry all before them:
With thirty thousand men, or more,
And she without assistance,
AMERICA must needs give o'er:
And make no more resistance.
Fol, lol fol, lol, &c.

II.

But WASHINGTON, her glorious son,
Of British hosts the terror,
Soon, by repeated overthrows,
Convinc'd them of their error:
Let PRINCETON, and let TRENTON, tell,
What gallant deeds he's done sir,
And MONMOUTH's plains, where hundreds fell,
And thousands more have run, Sir.

III.

CORNWALLIS too, when he approach'd
Virginia's old dominion,
Thought he would soon her conqu'ror be;
And so was NORTH's opinion:
From state to state, with rapid stride,
His troops and march'd before, sir,
'Till quite elate with martial pride,
He thought all dangers o'er, sir.

IV

But OUR ALLIES, to his surprize,
The CHESAPEAKE had enter'd;
And now, too late, he curs'd his fate,
And wish'd he ne'er had ventur'd:
For WASHINGTON no sooner knew,
The visit he had paid her,
Then to his parent-state he flew,
To crush the bold invader.

V.

When he sat down before the town, *
His lordship soon surender'd:
His martial pride he laid aside,
And CAS'D the British standard.
GODS! How this stroke will NORTH provoke,
And all his thoughts confuse, sir!
And how the PEERS will hang their ears,
When first they hear the news, sir!

VI.

Be PEACE, the glorious END OF WAR,
By this event effected:
And be the name of WASHINGTON,
To latest times respected:
Then, let us toast AMERICA,
And FRANCE in union with her;
And may GREAT BRITAIN rue the day,
Her hostile bands came hither.

* YORK.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has removed into Front-street, near the Draw-bridge, and next door to the honourable Robert Morris's, where he continues to carry on the Gold and Silver Smith's business, in all its various branches; and has for sale the following articles, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms, viz.

COFFEE-POTS,
Waiters,
Tea Canisters,
Cream Urns,
Salts,
Soup Ladles,
Punch Ditto,
Ditto Strainers,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Tea Tongs,
Carved and plain Shoe Buckles,
Ditto, ditto, Stock Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Knee Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Belt Ditto,
Coat and Waistcoat Buttons,
Spurs,
Small Swords,
Cutteau de Chasse,
Scissars chains,
Hoops and ditto,
Shoe-clasps.
Steel-top thimbles,
Silver top thimbles,
Gilt stock-buckles,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto ear bobs,
Ditto rings,
Ditto broaches,
Paste shoe buckles,
Ditto Knee ditto,
Ditto stock ditto,
Ditto Ear-bobs,
Ditto broaches,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto rings,
Ditto seals,
Ditto hair-pins,
Morrocco pocket-books,
Elegant etwee cases,
Smelling-bottles,
Hunting knives and forks,
Ink-pots,
Snuff boxes,
Spectacles,
Chapes & tongues, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful thanks to his former customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours. All those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction ——His plate, from the largest to the smallest article, he will warrant good, both in quality and workmanship.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1781.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and sold on the most reasonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia.

On the night of the 29th

of October last, the house of the subscriber was BROKE OPEN, and Robbed of MONEY, to the amount of ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS, amongst which was Two Hundred and Fourteen Hard Dollars, the rest in Gold. The Robbery was committed by two Fellows, the one about 5 feet 10 inches high; the other short and chuncky. Any person securing said Robbers in any goal, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive a Reward of SIXTY POUNDS Specie, paid by

DANIEL PETTET, Collector.

Salsbury, Bucks county.

TO BE SOLD,

A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horses. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, south side of Market-street, near Fifth street. November 9.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction*,

On Saturday next, the 17th inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, at the Continental Yard, the upper end of Chesnut-street;

Twenty-eight Yoke of Oxen,

with their Yokes, Chains, &c. They are from five to seven years old, remarkably large, perfectly well broke and sound, in excellent order for stall-feeding, or any kind of work. At same time will be Sold, 14 WAGGONS, and 13 HORSES, mostly young, and all have been used to lead oxen. The above oxen, &c. may be viewed any time before the day of sale, at Mr. Francis's plantation, on the Wissahichan Road, two miles from the court-house.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

purchase; none need apply but such as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

On Saturday the third instant,

November, a certain person, name unknown, came to the sign of the Swan and Ball on Lancaster road, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and went away late in the evening, leaving in possession of the subscriber a Bay Horse, been twelve and thirteen hands high, has never been docked, has neither brand nor ear marks, has a star in his forehead, and several saddle spots, supposed to be between 6 and 7 years old. Also, a Cloth Portmanteau, which had in it some papers of pins, some tea, a bundle of sewing silk, and some other things. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be sold to pay charges in four weeks from the date hereof, by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of the subscriber, living in Upper Merrian township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 3d inst. a small Bay STALLION, about 13 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a few white hairs in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said HORSE and THIEF, and secures them, so that the Owner gets his Horse, and the Thief brought to conviction, shall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Horse only, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Nov. 9. THOMAS DAVIS.

CAME to the plantation of John Lukens, esquire, Gwinneth township, Philadelphia county, about six weeks ago, a Red COW, with a white face, near ten years old, and quite dry. The owner is desired to come to the subscriber, at the above place, prove his property, pay charges and take her away

Nov. 9; WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

TO BE SOLD,

By GRAFF and LINDSEY,

The corner of Market and Second-streets,

A neat assortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chinese, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with sliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and brass taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkscrews, steel Spurs, door Bolts, and brass Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and sundry other articles.

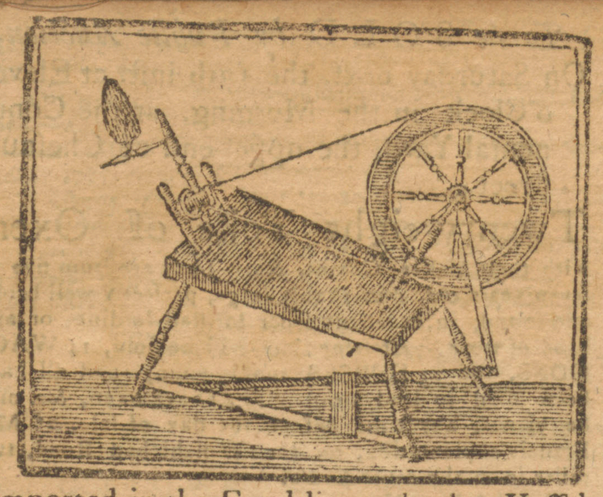
TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, within one mile of Græme Park, and about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a square, and at present divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The soil is equal to any in the township, the land is free from stones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful prospect. There is on one of the places a Farm-house, an excellent spring and a large stone Spring-house, with Hay barracks, stabling, &c. On the other a large Farm house half stone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Wash and Spring house. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every necessary convenincy for the 500 acres, a branch of Neshaminy creek runs through a part of the last described farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Also 110 acres of Wood-land, situate near a line dividing Marlborough from Fallowfield township, Chester county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibson's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-street.

A good Gardener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broad cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Pannellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancors, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Aprons.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Big Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worſted Hoſe,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Callicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbatu, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
3-4, and yard wide Brittanias, Checks,
Damaſk table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and ſprig'd Muſlin,
Mantuas,
Ell wide Perſian Taffaties
Roſe, black, and blue 3-4 Perſians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogſheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Roms, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quallity: a good neat hulky &c. &c.

October 25th, 1781.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

Superfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours,
Caſſimers, Mens Silk and Worſted Stockings, Corduroys, Laſtings, &c. &c.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fourth door below Cheſnut ſtreet,

BOHEA TEA, in cheſts and half cheſts,
White SUGARS in hogſheads, boxes,
China PLATES and DISHES,
Maryland TOBACCO,
White BISCUIT in kegs and barrels.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

Scales and Weights, for weighing of gold; beſt plated SPURS; and a variety of

Silver Work;

To be Sold by DANIEL DUPUY, in Second-ſtreet next door but one to the Meeting-houſe.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

ON Wedneſday night the 24th inſtant October, was taken out of the ſtable of John Irwin, at the White-Horſe Inn, between Derby and Cheſter, a handſome blooded Bright Bay HORSE, near 15 hands high a black ſwitch tail and mane, carries himſelf well and appears, from the form of his head and neck, to have run ſome time a ſtallion, has ſome ſcars on his near ſhoulder and breaſt, trots and gallops. At the ſame time and place, was taken a ſtrong made Dark Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, black tail and legs, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſaddle marks, and a ſmall white ſpot on his off hip bone, has the mark of a collar on his breaſt, trots and gallops; both horſes about ſeven years old. Whoever will deliver the above mentioned horſes to Mr. John Irwin, at the White-Horſe Inn aforeſaid, or to Mr. Redmond Byrne, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be paid the ſum of Three Pounds Specie for each horſe, beſides all reaſonable charges.

To be SOLD,

A healthy, honeſt, ſober Negro Wench, who is a very good houſe ſervant—as ſhe can waſh, iron, ſew, cook, &c. &c. Enquire of the printer.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, being inhabitants of Pittſburgh, take the liberty of informing the Public, of the great ſucceſs in the cure of Cancers, on theſe Weſtern waters, performed by Doctor HUGH MARTIN, of this place, late ſurgeon of the 8th Pennſylvania regiment; ſince his retirement from public ſervice, and but a few months ſince, in which time we have ſeen to our great ſurprize, ſo many of the moſt inveterate caſes cured by him, that we look upon it our duty to acquaint our fellow citizens of it, that thoſe of them who are languiſhing under this deplorable diſorder may know where to find a ſafe, ſpeedy and ſure remedy: And what greatly adds to the honour of that ingenious perſevering young gentleman, is that the medicine he uſes in the cure, is his own diſcovery, which he has to our great ſatisfaction, found in this country in large quantities: Nor has his labours been leſs indefatigable and ſucceſsful in the cure of all other diſeaſes common to theſe parts, as well as his induſtry in cultivating and improving the many natural productions peculiar to this ſoil, to the great advantage of this new country, particularly thoſe things which belong to his own profeſſion.

A. FOWLER, auditor general weſtern department.
EWD. WARD.
JOHN IRWIN.
Wm. AMBERSON.
DEVEREUX SMITH.
JOHN ORMSBY.

BE it known to the public, that Doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has cured me of a cancer, which I had the ſpace of twelve months, and made ſuch progreſs as to eat away part of the palate and roof of my mouth, ſo that I had almoſt loſt my ſpeech and hearing, in ſpight of many others, who in vain attempted to cure me before I met with doctor Martin, who effected it in two months. My hearing I am perfectly recovered of, and my ſpeech nearly as good as formerly. He at the ſame time cured me of another cancer on my ſide, which is now perfectly well.

Given under my hand near Pittſburgh, the 18th of Auguſt, 1781. JAMES HAMILTON.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has effectually cured my wife Eſther Hamſtead of a cancer in her noſe, which had eat away a great part of it, and alſo her eye-lid, but is now perfectly reſtored to health: She had been afflicted with it theſe fifteen years, and without a remedy, tho' applied to many to have her cured, but till now all remedies failed; and ſhe is in age upwards of ſeventy.

Given under my hand, near Hanna's town, this 25th day of Auguſt, 1781.
WILLIAM HAMSTEAD.

THIS certifieth, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has cured my mother Anna Perry of a cancer in her temple, which ſhe had for upwards of twelve months.

Given under my hand, at Lewickley ſettlement, Weſtmorland county, this 12th day of October, 1781. JAMES PERRY.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has effectually cured my ſon Thomas Swearingen of a cancer on the noſe, which he had for upwards of two years. VAN SWEARINGEN.
Auguſt 23, 1781.

I do hereby certify, that I have been cured by doctor Hugh Martin, of a cancer on my cheek, which I had for the ſpace of ſix years.

Given under my hand at Hanna's town, county of Weſtmorland, this 10th day of October, 1781. HANS IRELAND.

N. B. The Printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above, for the good of the Public.

Two Half Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle county, St. Georges hundred and Delaware ſtate, a NEGRO MAN named PETER, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is marked with the ſmall pox, ſtreight limbed, and well made; was raiſed in Kent county, Delaware ſtate, by a certain Peter Cooper, and afterwards given to a certain Joſeph Barry, and after ſaid Barry's deceaſe, ſold by the ſheriff of Kent county as the property of ſaid Barry, to Nehemiah Tilton at Dover, of whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed ſaid negro, who ran away from me the 22d of February, in the year 1780: he has been formerly ſeen in Kent county, but ſince has been in Philadelphia, and was out the laſt cruize in the ſhip Congreſs, captain Geddes commander, and paſſed by the name of DICK BUTCHER. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any goal on the continent, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

GEORGE CROW, near Port-Penn.

TAKEN up this Morning, in the river Delaware, about half way between the iſland oppoſite the city and the jerſey ſhore, a round bottomed BOAT, about 15 feet long, not painted, and ſeems to be pretty much weather beaten. The owner is deſired to apply to John Labateaux, near the Draw-bridge, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 30.

TO BE LET, A

Small plantation in the Northern

Liberties, three miles from town, with a fine young Orchard, a large Garden, and four acers of choice Land; all in the beſt order, and good fence; together with a very neat brick Tenement, with out-Houſes, Well, Oven, &c. all compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 806.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF

76 tons large Lignum Vitæ.

35 tons Braziletto,
5 tons Fuſtick,
3 tons Boxwood,
2000 pounds ſeed Cotton,
10,000 pounds clean Cotton,
248 pounds Indigo,
2649 pounds Eleuthera Bark,
2000 Havanna Hides.

Being the CARGO of the Brigantine Freeland, taken by the Brigantine Two Eſthers. And on

Monday the 19th Inſtant,

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The ſaid Brigantine Freeland,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Nov. 9. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

The Commiſſioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propoſe to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them ſituate at the eaſt end of Callow-hill-ſtreet, the other on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them ſo at the expiration of ſaid Term. Any perſon inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premiſes, may deliver their Propoſals in writing, at the Court-Houſe, the 16th of this inſtant. November 1, 1781.

LONDON, Auguſt 8.

Extracts from a journal of the moſt material occurrences at Gibraltar, between the 3d of June and 29th of the ſame month:

June 4. THIS being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth-day, the royal ſtandard was hoiſted as uſual, which drew a heavy fire upon us from the Spaniſh batteries; ſeveral of their ſhot went through it; but, ſpite of the Dons, it continued flying till the uſual time of hauling it down. At one o'clock in the afternoon we gave them a royal ſalute from every battery that could be brought to bear upon them; Willis's, the grand battery, Old Mole, Montagu, and the King's lines.

June 9. The Spaniſh magazine, a little diſtance from the Catalan camp, under the foot of the hill, took fire; the exploſion was ſo great, the King's Baſtion and S. Barracks felt the ſhock; it is ſuppoſed that upwards of 120 barrels of powder were deſtroyed, and 300 loaded ſhells; the diſcharge of the ſhells continued ſeveral minutes, and reſembled parapet firing; there muſt have been a great number killed, eſpecially in their laboratory, which was cloſe by. It would have ſhocked you to ſee the numbers of poor wretches flying from the flames, cavalry, infantry, &c. and when they thought the ſhells all expended, and were on their return to the place, many ſtill continued to burſt. The guard and artillery at Willis's gave three hearty cheers upon the occaſion, which being heard from the enemy's fort Santa Barbara, occaſioned their commencing a warm fire: It had happily, however, no other effect than killing two men, and wounding a third.

June 11. At five o'clock this morning a ſmall boat, with a flag of truce, came within 100 yards of the boom at the New Mole unobſerved. After a conſiderable delay, a boat from one of the men war went out to her, with an officer of the navy and the town-major, to enquire into the reaſon of the flag of truce: They were anſwered, that it was to know what induced the garriſon to fire at a neutral veſſel yeſterday; the one we fired at, it ſeems being a Neapolitan. The governor ſent for anſwer, that the firſt ſhot was to bring her to, and every ſucceſſive one to ſink her. His excellency was much enraged at the inattention of the centinels in permitting the boat to come ſo near to the walls.

June 15. Another flag of truce, with people on board, inhabitants of the garriſon, who had been taken off Liſbon on their paſſage to England: They met with very ill treatment from the Spaniards.

Accounts received, that the Spaniards are extremely harraſſed up the Mediterranean by the Algerines, who have fitted out a ſquadron of 18 xebecs, which have done conſiderable miſchief; they are ſaid to divided into three diviſions, one of which is commanded by a brother of admiral Barcelo's, who turned Mahometan ſome years ſince: ſhould the two meet, there will no doubt be a bloody battle.

17th, 18th, and 19th. Nothing particular; that is, nothing beſides the fire from the enemy, which does us very little damage; the town has been rendered uninhabitable for ſome time paſt; but the fortifications ſtill remain in perfect good condition; the Dons have therefore, ſtrictly ſpeaking, done nothing to facilitate the reduction of the garriſon: our ſoldiers are in the beſt health and ſpirits, and are daily wiſhing for an opportunity to revenge the death of ſome of their unfortunate comrades.

29th. An extraordinary experiment tried this morning: a mortar and ſix pieces of cannon were fired from the Old Mole Head, at the enemy's camp, three miles diſtant, three of the ſhells burſt in the middle of it, and threw the Dons into no ſmall confuſion; all the ſhot alſo reached, to our utter aſtoniſhment: the enemy kept up a hot fire upon the Mole from St. Philip's battery, but could not ſtrike it; you knowing how low it lays in the water will not be ſurprized at this. Great improvements are expected to be made upon this experiment, and we are in hopes ſhortly to ſee their whole Spaniſh camp in flames. A viſit from the gun-boats at night.

St. James's, Auguſt 11.

Extract of a letter from Mr. La Touche, (dated Baſſora the 11th of June, 1781,) to ſir Richard Ainſlie, his majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, and by him tranſmitted to the earl of Hillſborough, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in his letter, dated the 16th of July: received this day.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that by letters from Madras, dated February the 1ſt, it appears, that the French ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, and three frigates, which I mentioned to you in my laſt, inſtead of entering the road of Madras, as it was imagined they would, proceeded to Pondicherry. It farther appears, that this ſquadron is in bad repair, and has neither tranſports nor troops with them, except marines, and conſequently could not ſpare any to Hyder Ally, who has been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Wandewaſh and Velore, had loſt Carangolly, and ſeemed to be collecting his whole force, in order to try the event of a battle with ſir Eyre Coote It was expected that ſir Edward Hughes would leave Bombay, with his ſquadron, in the courſe of the month of March, and that peace would take place with the Marrattas.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 21, 1781.

Copy of a letter from capt. Drury, of his majeſty's ſloop Cameleon, to Mr. Stephens, dated Shields, Auguſt 16, 1781.

Be pleaſed to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that in conſequence of an order from vice admiral Drake, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Downs, to exerciſe between the Galloper, Middleburgh, and the Broad Fourteens, the 14th inſtant, at ſix A. M. the Texel bearing S. E. diſtant ſix leagues, we gave chace to a Dutch Dogger, belonging to the States of Holland, mounting 18 ſix pounders and 20 ſwivels; a quarter before nine got cloſe along ſide, and deſired him to ſtrike his colours to his Britannick majeſty's flag: he immediately fired his broadſide into us, which we inſtantly returned, and continued the action, yard arm and yard arm, till half paſt nine; ſhe then blew up cloſe alongſide. The ſhock was ſo very great, that it ſhook the people off their legs, and the cloud of ſmoak was ſo very thick, that it was impoſſible to ſee each other upon deck for the ſpace of two minutes; it then began to clear away, and we ſoon perceived our top ſails on fire in ſeveral places, particularly the main top ſail and the fore-top-gallant-ſail, which I was obliged to cut from the yards. The fire in our ſails was occaſioned by the ſplinters from the wreck, which had blown up in the exploſion; many pieces of human fleſh were found ſticking againſt our maſts and rigging, and ſome limbs of the Dutchmen were taken up upon deck. We have great reaſon to believe that his main-maſt went over us, as we ſaw it about the veſſel's length to leeward of us; his colours flew on board us all on fire. We as ſoon as poſſible hoiſted out our boat, in hopes of taking up ſome of the people, but could not ſee one living; We picked up his pendant, and a marine's hat.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure I can inform your lordſhips, that had only 12 men wounded in the action, none of which appear at preſent dangerous. I am the only officer hurt, having from a ſplinter received a ſlight hurt in my leg, which in all probability will be ſoon well.

A good deal of injury is done to the ſhip in her ſails and rigging: In her hull there was no ſhot of conſequence that I at preſent know of, except one which went through between wind and water, knocked down two men in the magazine, and afterwards lodged in the maſter's bed place.

In juſtice to my ſhip's company, I cannot conclude without acquainting their lordſhips with the ſteady and reſolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occaſion, as it merits my warmeſt praiſe and admiration, and I hope it will recommend them to their lordſhips favour.

N. B. The Cameleon mounts 14 guns, ſix pounders, four carronades and 90 men.

Auguſt 9 They write from Breſt, that advice has been received from the coaſt of Guinea of a French ſlaving ſhip having been ſurprized by an inſurrection of the negroes, who murdered the captain and moſt of the crew; the mate finding no poſſibility of eſcaping the like fate ſet fire to the powder room, and blew up the ſhip with a great number of negroes on board.

Letters from Barbadoes ſay, that admiral Rodney's fleet is at preſent inferior to that of the enemy in the Weſt-Indies, as ſhips frequently arrive to reinforce the French fleet, and that he waits for ſome additional men of war, which are now on their paſſage, to join him before he can act with a probability of ſucceſs.

The Grantham packet boat, captain Bull, which is arrived from the leeward iſlands, on the 20th ult. was chaſed five hours by an American privateer, but night coming on, and altering her courſe, ſhe got clear from her: The privateer fired ſeveral ſhot at the Grantham; but they all miſſed her, and fell ſhort

A gentleman who arrived in town laſt week from Gibraltar ſays, that when he left that place they hourly expected a formidable fleet from Cadiz to come againſt it.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 26.

"Thurſday laſt arrived at Cove the Defiance brig, captain Griffiths, from New-York, who declares, that on the 21ſt of June, in lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 64. W. he was boarded by the American letter of marque, the Congreſs from Newbury to cape Francois, who plundered him of his quadrants, two compaſſes, his journal, log book, all the ſhip's papers he could find, cut the ſails from the yards, unbent his cables, and took the beſt on board, together with two of his men, the veſſel leaky, then left them to proceed in that wretched condition for England: That on the 20th inſtant off the Smellick rock, to the north of cape Clear, he fell in with two French privateers, one called Le Frederick, mounting 20 guns, the other the Tartar, of 12 guns, both of St. Maloe's who ranſomed him, leaving him four days cruizing from the Cape to the Mizen Head: They had a hooker ſupplying them with freſh proviſions. The privateers had each of them a pilot from ſhore on board.

"This day arrived at Cove the Ruzi, of and for Breſt, John Simmons, maſter, laden with naval ſtores from Rhode Iſland, prize to the Harlequin privateer of Liverpool."

The Thomas and Mary, Anderſon, a cartel, is arrived at Kinſale from L'Orient, at which place ſhe was detained by an embargo ſome weeks, until a large fleet ſailed, ſuppoſed for the Eaſt Indies.

The French prize liſt, given at the exchange coffee houſe in Dunkirk, mentions, that the privateers of that port have taken, from the 1ſt day of July to the 1ſt of Auguſt, 17 prizes brought ſafe to port, had nine retaken, and had ranſomed eight.

Orders are given by the board of works for fitting up part of the Marſhalſea priſon for the reception of the Dutch priſoners of war, until a cartel is ſettled for the exchange of priſoners, but that cannot be done at preſent, as it is ſaid the number of the Dutch captives here greatly exceeds that of the Engliſh priſoners in Holland.

On Tueſday died, at his houſe at Wandſworth, Barnaby Woodhouſe, eſquire, formerly a Virginia merchant.

Auguſt 10. On Wedneſday night diſpatches were received from Charleſtown, brought by the Prince William Henry Packet-boat, captain Peters; the ſubſtance of which is ſaid to be, that the rebel general Sumpter had taken Auguſta, but had evacuated it again upon hearing that lord Rawdon had been joined by a reinforcement from England; and that general Greene had raiſed the ſiege of Ninety-Six, and had retreated; but that great part of his baggage had been cut off.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 30

"The frequency of flags of truce of late has cauſed a ſuſpicion of their being only concealed ſpies, which come here for no other purpoſe than to make their obſervations on what is going forward in this garriſon; a general order, therefore, has been iſſued by general Elliott, that in future the boats ſo employed ſhall not be permitted to come beyond certain limits, of which the ſeveral centinels and others are ordered to be very careful, on pain of the ſevereſt puniſhment."

Auguſt 13 Letters from Ireland ſay, that ſeveral hoſtile privateers are now cruizing off the Saltees. They have done conſiderable damage of late to thoſe petty iſlands, deſtroying their veſſels and craft, and plundering the inhabitants of their property.

On Saturday advice was received at Lloyd's that 142 ſail of ſhips from London are all ſafe arrived at Peterſburg.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, by the Flanders Mail, Aug. 4.

"We are very buſy here in making preparations for carrying on the war with greater Spirit than we have hitherto done, being aſſured both by France and Spain that they will ſtrain every nerve to diſtreſs the enemy as much as poſſible; but notwithſtanding the promiſes of thoſe powers, the major part of the provinces are ſick of the war, and would be glad to have peace reſtored; our navy is not in ſo good a condition as we could wiſh, nor have we ſailors enough to man our ſhips, and as we have taken ſo few of the Engliſh priſoners there in not an opportunity at preſent of agreeing on a cartel for exchanging them; agents are gone to Genoa to contract for building four ſhips for the uſe of this province, and, if poſſible, to procure ſome ſailors for the ſervice of the ſtates."

A letter from Verſailles, dated July 30, ſays, "The Dutch ambaſſador is very preſſing to the court, for the loan of the ſhipwrights and other artificers, which were promiſed to the ſtates by the king at the commencement of hoſtilities with the Engliſh, and has certainly received for anſwer, that as ſoon as the ſhips preparing for ſervice are compleated, 200 ſhall be ſent agreeable to promiſe, and that 70 were already ordered from Breſt."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, July 27.

"Yeſterday arrived here under jury maſts, the Briton privateer, belonging to this port, of 18 guns ſix and nine pounders, having had an engagement with a French privateer of the ſame force, which laſted two hours and 20 minutes, in which the French had 16 men killed, and 12 wounded, and the Briton 11 men killed, and nine wounded, and all her rigging ſhot away. The French finding ſhe would not ſtrike, took advantage of this circumſtance and ſheered off.

"We have ſtill two French privateers cruizing on our coaſt, which take every ſhip they meet."

Auguſt 14. A letter from Madrid to a Spaniſh merchant in London, has the following article: "The miniſtry and council here are much divided in their opinion relative to the continuing the ſiege of Gibraltar; ſome are for hazarding even the deſtruction of the army and navy to take it, others are for withdrawing the forces and fleet from before it to be employed againſt ſome other places where there is a probability of ſucceſs. However, a great perſonage declared that he would riſk every thing elſe to gain poſſeſſion of it, and has promiſed great honours and rewards to thoſe officers and men who behave moſt gallantly in the taking of it; but it is the general opinion here that if the Engliſh behave as bravely now as they have done in former wars, that it will be impoſſible for the forces of Spain to take it, as a great number of men have loſt their lives ſince the ſiege began."

They write from Liſbon, that the Dutch have now a powerful ſquadron in the Mediterranean, part of which are ſailed for the Lavant for the protection of their trade from Candia and other places.

The laſt letters from Quebec mention, that the fortifications of that place have been compleated according to a plan by experienced engineers, and is now allowed to be one of the ſtrongeſt fortifyed places in all North America

Lord Cornwallis was joined on the 21ſt of May by 2500 men under colonel Johnſon, which, added to the force he had before, amounted, by the latter accounts from his lordſhip, to 6472 effective men.

The Four Brothers, Murray, from Glaſgow to Dungarvon, is taken and ranſomed for 200 Guineas.

The Thompſon, Tullock, from the Iſle of Wight to Dublin, and the Good Intent, Cook, from ditto, are taken and ranſomed for 180 guineas each, the Betſey and Polly, Wage, from Exon for Liverpool, is taken and ranſomed for 120 guineas; all by La Fantaiſe, of Dunkirk.

The Favourite, Green, from Workington, is arrived at Kinſale, after being taken off the Santees by Pat Dowling, and ranſomed for 250 guineas; when the Favorite left them, they ſaid they had 17 ranſomers on board.

Auguſt 17. This morning at nine o'clock, his majeſty, the prince of Wales, with ſeveral of the nobility, will go to Greenwich, to embark on board the different yatchs for the Nore, to view admiral Parker's fleet; lord Sandwich is gone before to make the neceſſary preparations on board his majeſty's ſhip Fortitude for their reception.

A letter from Copenhagen brings advice, that the Dutch ambaſſador there has obtained leave for 500 ſailors, and 50 ſhipwrights to enter into the ſervice of the ſtates, and they ſet off for Amſterdam on the 2d inſt.

A letter from Paris, dated the 5th inſt. ſays, that the miniſters have received official advice of the ſailing of the combined fleet from Cadiz upon the 21ſt inſtant, the French ſquadron forming the van; the Spaniſh ſquadron, the centre and rear diviſions of the line—in the whole 49 ſail of the line, and commanded by lieutenant-general Don Lewis de Cordova, and under him the following officers, Don M. de Gaſton, count de Guichen, la Motte Picquet, and M. de Beauſſette.

Advice is received from Jerſey that a cartel ſhip is arrived there from St. Maloe's, by which they learn that 20 ſhipwrights were draſted out of the dock yards there, and had embarked on board a veſſel in which were about 100 more from Breſt and other ports, and that the veſſel was ſailed for the Texel under convoy of two Dutch frigates.

The mail which arrived at the poſt-office on Wedneſday from Jamaica was brought to Falmouth by the Sandwich packet, which ſailed from Port Royal the 2d of July, in company with the firſt diviſion of the homeward bound fleet, and brings advice, that the remaining part of the fleet were to ſail the two following days in ſeparate diviſions; they were to rendezvous off the Eaſt End, and to proceed from through the Windward Paſſage, under convoy of the following ſhips, viz. Princeſs Royal, of 90 guns; Albion, 74; Ruby, 74; Kamillie, 74; and the Janus and Pallas frigates. The three latter will return to Jamaica after convoying them to a certain lattitude. On the 24th of June the brig Nancy arrived at Port-Royal from New York. This veſſel ſailed in company with the Peggy, captain Arnold, and the Sally, Anderſon; and on the 5th inſt. they ſpoke to his majeſty's ſhips Pearl and Iris with two ſhips and three ſloops, having 500 of lord Montagu's new raiſed regiment on board, bound to that iſland. The Fox frigate, the hon. captain Windſor, was returned to Port Royal after a moſt ſucceſsful cruize. She captured a veſſel from the Havannah to Port au Prince, with 14,000 dollars in ſpecie, and 100 tons of logwood on board; and likewiſe two brigs and a ſchooner from Port au Prince to Philadelphia, with 8000 piaſtres on board, beſides very valuable cargoes.

BOSTON, November 1.

Upon the reception of the important intelligence of the capture of Cornwallis, a ſalute was diſcharged before his excellency's ſeat; the bells were ſet to ringing (which continued the greater part of the day) the ſhips in the harbour, of different nations, diſplayed their colours, and diſcharged their cannon, as did alſo the fortreſſes in this town and harbour; flags of divers nations were likewiſe diſplayed from ſeveral eminences and public buildings, and in the evening were bonfires and illuminations in different parts of this town.

We doubt not, the breaſt of every true American is warmed with gratitude towards our illuſtrious general, the commander in chief of the allied army, and all the officers and ſoldiers under his command, at the time of this great event.

This capital ſtroke will more fully eſtabliſh the independence of theſe ſtates in the eyes of all Europe; and will ſerve as another proof of the abſurd folly of our enemies in pretending to ſubjugate this continent to their arbitrary government, and is a new cauſe for us to rejoice in the kind aid and aſſiſtance afforded us by our great and magnanimous ally, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis XVI of France, whoſe memory will ever be dear to all true lovers of the rights of mankind.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Favourite, captain Somes, from Copenhagen after a paſſage of 7 weeks.

Some uſeful ingenious mechanic is wanted, to make a ſet of JAW PROPS, for the purpoſe of ſupporting ſome DROOPING SPIRITS in this day of affliction.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

The honorable Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, eſq; is elected Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate for the enſuing year; and Samuel Sterett, eſq; is unanimouſly re-elected Clerk.

We are informed that a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate, are to be elected to morrow.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey, dated November 8, 1781.

"The Britiſh fleet is returned and come too out-ſide of Sandy Hook, and reported, that general Leſlie, with 2500 troops, which he took from on board the fleet, are gone to Charleſtown."

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

York Town, October 20, 1781.

"The general congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yeſterday. The generous proofs which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has given of his attachment to the cauſe of America, muſt force conviction on the minds of the moſt deceived among the enemy, relative to the deciſive good conſequences of the alliance; and inſpire every citizen of theſe ſtates with ſentiments of the moſt unalterable gratitude. His fleet the moſt numerous and powerful that ever appeared in theſe ſeas, commanded by an admiral whoſe fortune and talents enſure great events; an army of the moſt admirable compoſition, born in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendſhip to the United States, and their co operation has ſecured us the preſent ſignal ſucceſs.

"The general upon this occaſion entreats his excellency count Rochambeau to accept his moſt grateful acknowledgments for his counſel and aſſiſtance at all times. He preſents his warmeſt thanks to the generals baron de Viominil, chevalier Chatteleaux, marquis de St. Simon, and count Viominil, and to brigadier general de Choiſſy, who had a ſeparate command, for the illuſtrious manner in which they have advanced the intereſts of the common cauſe. He requeſts that count de Rochambeau will be pleaſed to communicate to the army under his immediate command, the high ſenſe he entertains of the diſtinguiſhed merits of the officers and ſoldiers of every corps; and that he will preſent, in his name, to the regiments of Agenois and Deux Ponts, the two pieces of braſs ordnance captured by them, as a teſtimony of their gallantry in ſtorming the enemy's redoubt on the night of the 14th inſtant, when officers and men ſo univerſally vied with each other in the exerciſe of every ſoldierly virtue.

"The general's thanks to each individual of merit, would comprehend the whole army; but he thinks himſelf bound, however, by affection, duty and gratitude, to expreſs his obligations to major generals Lincoln, De la Fayette and Steuben, for their diſpoſitions in the trenches.

"To general Duportail and colonel Querenet, for the vigour and knowledge which were conſpicuous in their conduct of the attacks; and to general Knox and colonel de Aberville, for their great care, attention and fatigue, in bringing forward the artillery and ſtores, and for their judicious and ſpirited management of them in the parallels.

"He requeſts the gentlemen above mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and ſoldiers of their reſpective commands.

"Ingratitude, which the general hopes never to be guilty of, would be conſpicuous in him, was he to omit the thanking, in the warmeſt terms, his excellency governor Neiſon, for the aid he has derived from him and the militia under his command, to whoſe activity, emulation and courage, much applauſe is due. The greatneſs of the acquiſition will be an ample compenſation for the hardſhips and hazards which they encountered with ſo much patriotiſm and firmneſs.

"In order to diffuſe the general joy through every breaſt, the general orders that thoſe men belonging to the army, who now may be in confinement, ſhall be pardoned, releaſed, and join their reſpective corps.

"Divine ſervice is to be performed to morrow in the ſeveral brigades or diviſions. The commander in chief earneſtly recommends that the troops, not on duty, ſhould univerſally attend with that ſerioufneſs of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of ſuch re-iterated and aſtoniſhing interpoſitions of providence demands of us."

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A Large, commodious three ſtory HOUSE, in a good ſtand in Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printer.

Lands & Houſes for Sale.

Bedford Court-houſe, Virginia, Oct. 26, 1781.

THE Subſcriber wants to ſell a valuable Plantation in the Forreſt, within three and an half miles of this place, agreeably ſituated in point of health, good water, abundance of excellent timber and good range, convenient to church and ſeveral good griſt and ſaw mills. The tract contains upwards of 600 acres, there is not over 50 acres of the ſame but what lies well. The ſoil is good and capable of producing tobacco, hemp, or any kind of grain, eſpecially wheat, equal to any high land in this part of the country. The whole of the land has remarkable heavy timber, and affords ſeveral fine ſituations for building that lies high and level, a grey ſoil, and has as good ſprings of water as can be wiſhed for: The Plantation has the following improvements—Upwards of 100 acres cleared and under extraordinary good fence, quite freſh, little of the ſame being cleared over 3 or 4 years; a peach orchard, capable of yielding 600 gallons of brandy in a ſeaſon, and is remarkable for ſeldom failing of fruit; alſo, a ſmall apple orchard, with a conſiderable nurſery of young trees, of excellent fruit, ready to plant out; there is an excellent barn, quite new, covered with heart ſhingles, and ſhedded all round; alſo, a new ſtill-houſe, with a heart ſhingled roof, remarkably convenient in point of ſituation to the other buildings; a commodious overſeer's houſe and Negro quarters; ſome meadow and paſture ſowed with rye graſs. Along with the land may be had, a thriving Stock of young Cattle, Hogs, and Horſes, with a plentiful crop of Corn, Oats, Wheat, and Fodder, &c. Alſo, one or two Stills, Oxen, Sheep, Plantation Tools, &c. Contiguous to this tract is a Survey of Land, whereon is abundance of pine timber, which may alſo be had with the ſame. It may be neceſſary, for the information of ſtrangers, to obſerve, that this place lies weſt of Richmond and Peterſburg 135 miles, on the ſouth ſide of James river, within 42 miles of the river, and the ſame diſtance from Stanton river, from both of which plenty of fiſh may be had, there being ſeveral fiſheries on each river, within a few hours ride. The produce of the land may be ſent to Richmond by water, James river being navigable as high as this, and for many years paſt the chief part of our crops of tobacco, from this part of the country, has gone to market by water-carriage. I will alſo Sell or Rent (though preference will be given to a Sale) A valuable and well-improved TENEMENT where I now live, adjoining the town of New-London and the Court-houſe lands, with the following Buildings, &c. A neat and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, 30 feet ſquare, with two rooms and a paſſage at one end, below, and the ſame above, with three fire-places, and all convenient office-houſes, ſuch as kitchen, dairy, ſmoke houſe, ſtables, and corn-houſe; alſo, a ſtore houſe, 40 by 20, with a counting-room at one end, with fire-places above and below; a lumber-houſe, 24 by 20, with ſheds at the back and both ends thereof; there is a well of excellent water in the yard: the whole is in good repair and little worſe than new; alſo, a garden and yard, well pailed in. There is along with this tenement 10 Acres of Paſture Land, under good fence, within leſs than a quarter of a mile of the houſe, and upwards of 300 Acres of Land within about two miles, on which grows abundance of timber, to ſupport the place with firewood, &c. for ages. The ſituation of this place, for inland trade, is ſurpaſſed by none in the country, for that is equally remote to navigation being, in a great meaſure, the key of the counties; weſt hereof, on the ſouth ſide of James river, on account of the convenient gap in the mountain, on the main road leading through this place. Alſo, one other Tract of 560 Acres, near Falling river, in the lower end of the county, on the main road from hence to Peterſburg, 25 miles ſouth-eaſt of this, on which is the following improvements, in good repair, and little worſe than when new; a Store and Dwelling-houſe, under one roof, 44 by 18, a room at one end 16 by 18, below, and the ſame above, with five places in each, a cellar under half the houſe, a kitchen with a brick chimney and under pinned; a dairy and ſmoak-houſe, both under-pinned with brick, and the whole painted and well-finiſhed; alſo, a ſtable, corn-houſe, lumber-houſe, and ſhed. There is a ſmall Plantation and Peach Orchard on the tract, with a fine ſtream of water running through the plantation, and a fine mill-ſeat thereon. The land lies level, has a fine growth of pine timber, convenient to a ſaw-mill; the ſoil is good for corn, ſmall grain, and likewiſe for orchards; is remarkable healthy, has good water, and conveniently ſituated for trade or a tavern. SLAVES, TOBACCO, or Specie, will be received in payment; and credit may be had, if required, for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money; though a much better bargain may be had if payment is made in ſlaves, &c. at negotiating. For Terms apply to DAVID ROSS, near Peterſburg, or to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN HOOK.

To be SOLD *by Public Sale,*

At the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 21ſt of this Inſtant, at VI o'clock in the Evening,

A three-ſtory brick Meſſuage,

and two ſtory Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND ſituate on the north ſide of Callowhill ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Front-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length, on the ſaid Callowhill-ſtreet, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north ſide thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds ſterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premiſes; late the eſtate of Charles Lawrence, ſhipwright, deceaſed; and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

November 12.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

At the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening; (if not before diſpoſed of by private ſale.)

A valuable plantation ſituated

in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, near the plantation where the honourable John Evans, eſq; reſides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a ſmall expence. There are two log tenements, barn and ſtabling on the premiſes. The ſituation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral good griſt-mills. The preſent tenant John Hahn will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon applying to him.

Alſo, 12 1-2 acres of excellent upland, lately cleared and under good new cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituated about three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, eſq.

If any perſon is deſirous of purchaſing by private ſale before the day above appointed, the owner will take ſpecie, ſtate money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the firſt-mentioned premiſes will be ſold with or without a conſiderable ſtock.

For farther particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, beautifully ſituated,

on the Banks of Delaware, about midway betwixt the mouth of Neſhameny-creek and Briſtol, containing about 120 acres, whereof about 40 acres are ſuppoſed to be as good banked meadow-ground as any on the river, well drained and partly improved, the reſt fit for plough or paſture, including 8 or 9 acres of woodland. The dwelling-houſe and ſundry office-houſes, all lately built of timber and well finiſhed. The houſe has a piazza, in front, upwards of 52 feet in length, commands a fine proſpect of the river, of the city of Burlington and borough of Briſtol; from the two laſt at ſmall little more than two miles, from Philadelphia 18, and the great road paſſes within a mile of the houſe; there is a large good garden, and young orchard of choice grafted fruit trees; for fiſhing and fowling, in their different ſeaſons, this place is, perhaps, equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt on the river. For further particulars apply on the premiſes, to GEORGE GILLESPIE.

Alſo, A FARM in Hunterdon county, Weſt Jerſey, on the Old-York road, about two miles from Robinſon's ferry, containing near 80 acres of good land, in a thick ſettled part of the country. It has a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. with ſufficiency of orchard and meadow, all in good fence. It will be ſold very cheap, and time given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply as above.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from FRANCE, and TO BE SOLD at the Store of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET, Philadelphia,

By the BALE, viz.

Royal and Laval Linens, Britannia, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Callicoes, Check, Pins, &c.

ALSO,

Madeira Wine, Sugar, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Ground Ginger, &c.

Wanted immediately as a wet NURSE,

A Woman that can be well recommended; none elſe need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

Alexander Queſnay de Glouvay,

According to the deſire of many Gentlemen, propoſes to open a FRENCH ACADEMY for young Ladies, on Tueſday next the 20th inſtant. Attendance will be given three times a week, from two o'clock till five in the afternoon, at his lodgings in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

A Quantity of the

Very beſt BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, by

John Redman,

In Water ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties near the Falls of Schuylkill, early this fall, a Dark Brown COW, marked on the horn G. A. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 10. JOHN RENSHAW.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 30.

Yeſterday the account of the ſurrender of the Britiſh army, under the command of lord Cornwallis, was received here: ſoon after which his excellency the governor, with the members of the ſenate and aſſembly, repaired to the reformed proteſtant Dutch church in this town, to return their grateful acknowledgements to the almighty ruler of the univerſe, for the ſignal ſucceſs with which he has been graciouſly pleaſed to crown the operations of the allied army: Dr. Livingſton officiated on this occaſion. This tribute paid, the members of the legiſlature waited on his excellency the governor at his houſe, to congratulate him on the happy event: cannon were fired, bonfires and illuminations exhibited in the evening, and every decent demonſtration cloſed the commemoration of a day which ought ever to be remembered with the warmeſt emotions of gratitude, to the ſovereign diſpoſer of all events, by every perſon intereſted in the welfare and happineſs of the United American States.

FISH-KILL, November 8.

Six or eight armed men, ſuppoſed to be Moody's banditti from New-York, on laſt Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, beſet the houſe of colonel Cooper, about twelve miles from King's ferry, (Kakeat). Four or five travellers had ſtopped at the houſe that evening, three of which were dragoons of colonel Sheldon's regiment, who had juſt arrived and ſcarcely ſeated, when the villains forced open the door, and immediately fired on the people in the houſe, damning them to ſurrender. Serjeant Barnabas Hollis, a young man of good character, was killed; and captain Champion was ſlightly wounded in attempting to get out at another door. Colonel Cooper had the preſence of mind to put out the candle:—The houſe in darkneſs, and the men in it preparing for defence, alarmed the guilty ſons of darkneſs, who, with precipatation, ran off; and tho' the militia in the neighbourhood ſoon collected and purſued, they got off, as the darkneſs and the woods ſecured them; but parties were ſent out to ſearch the bye roads, and woods:—'Tis hoped that theſe murderes will ſoon fall into our hands, and receive their reward.—It is ſuppoſed that one part of their buſineſs was to ſeize another mail, and that they expected to find the poſt rider there—they miſſed their aim—The triumph of theſe miſcreants, we doubt not, will be ſhort,—The tory neſt will ere long be routed, and theſe peſts of ſociety expelled the bleſſings of this land of freedom, which they have, for a conſiderable time, been endeavouring to aduce under vile oppreſſion and bondage.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated November 3.

"We have juſt now received an account, that colonel Willett has had a ſecond engagement with major Roſs, in Tryon county, about 14 miles above fort Dayton; in which captain Walter Butler, and eight others, were killed and ſcalped, and twenty taken priſoners. Our loſs, only one, out of captain Moody's company. The Oneida Indians behaved well in the action, and deſerve much credit."

By two deſerters from New York, we are informed, that on Sunday 4 veſſels, viz. one of the line, two frigates, and a ſmaller veſſel returned with the prince and general Clinton: the veſſels appeared to be much damaged. It is ſaid in New York, that the fleet is gone to Charleſtown

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TRENTON, November 7.

A letter from an officer of rank in the Jerſey line.

Camp at York Town, October 21, 1781.

"Permit me to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the allied arms, the fall of the boaſt of Britain! the flower of its army. The particulars of the ſurrender of Cornwallis you muſt have had before this reaches you; but if I could communicate the pleaſure felt on ſeeing the poor proud Britiſh ground their arms, it would give you new and inexpreſſible ſenſations.

The allied army was drawn up in two ſtraight lines, facing each other, leaving a ſpace for the Britiſh column to paſs. The commander in chief with his ſuite on the right of the American line; the count de Rochambeau oppoſite, on the left of the French. Lord Cornwallis pleading indiſpoſition, the Britiſh were led by general O'Hara, conducted by general Lincoln. Their colours caſed, and they not allowed to beat a French or American march.

The Britiſh officers in general behaved like boys who had been whipped at ſchool; ſome bit their lips, ſome pouted, others cried. Their round broad brimed hats were well adapted to the occaſion, hiding thoſe faces they were aſhamed to ſhew. The foreign regiments made a much more military appearance, and the conduct of their officers far more becoming men of fortitude."

BALTIMORE, November 6.

Laſt evening the marquis de la Fayette, and the hon. James M'Henry, eſq; arrived in town from the allied army, in Virginia. The marquis ſat off this morning for Philadelphia. It is ſaid he will ſpeedily embark for France.

It is reported that the Britiſh fleet have appeared within a few days, near our capes, and that the count de Graſſe was making the neceſſary preparations to give the enemy another trial of their ſtrength and reſolution.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, advice was received of the Britiſh fleet having left our capes, and it is ſuppoſed have returned to New York.

Northumberland county, ſs.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me, the ſubſcriber, directed, will be put up and expoſed to ſale, on Monday, November 26th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Laughlin M'Cartny, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5, ſituate in the ſaid town and county, bounded weſtward by Northway, northward by lot No. 6, eaſtward by the Quay, and ſouthward by Duke ſtreet, containing in breadth, on Northway, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-ſtreet, 180 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceaſed, at the ſuit of James Hepburn, aſſignee. JAMES CRAWFORD, Sheriff

November 1, 1781. of Northumberland county.

Best possible image

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will Be received in this office, from the date hereof until the firſt day of December next inclusive, for ſupplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Weſt-Point, and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the firſt day of January to the laſt day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Alſo one quart of ſalt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of ſoap, and three pounds of candles, to every ſeven hundred rations.

The contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations. The payments to be made, in gold or ſilver, at the times ſtipulated in the contract. The propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices, and longeſt terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

Taylor and Miller,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut- and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Crooked-billet Alley, Have for SALE,

Imported in the Ship Nonſuch from France,

A Variety of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE, blue, drab, green, ſcarlet and mixed Broadcloths, blue, brown and drab Coatings, Flannels and Swanſkins, Callimancoes of different colours, copper plate Furniture Patterns, black and white Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, Taffaties, Sattins, Silks, Damaſcus, Sarſnets, Modes, Laces, a great variety of Linens, amongſt which are Lavals, Britannias and Plattillas, Oznabrigs and Sail Duck.

They have, alſo, for Sale,

Tanners Oil, in barrels, Spaniſh Sugars, Gun Flints, Sail Needles, Braſs Locks, Window Glaſs, Madeira and other Wines, &c. &c. &c.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,

Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

Alexandria, October 17, 1781.

I HEREBY give public Notice, that the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at this place and Port Tobacco, in Maryland, by the ſubſcriber, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISONS, and owned by R. T. Hooe, of the town aforeſaid, Richard Harriſon, of the city of Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain, and Joſeph W. Harriſon, of Alexandria; alſo, the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at the city of Cadiz, by the ſame Partners, under the management of Richard Harriſon, and by the name of HARRISON and COMPANY, is now diſſolved: And I hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the Concern, at Alexandria or Port Tobacco, to make payment of their reſpective debts to me or my agents, at the aforeſaid places, and not to any other perſon or perſons; any fair and juſt claims againſt the Concern, I am ready and willing to pay at any moment.

BUSINESS, in future, will be carried on in Virginia and Maryland, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISON, and management of R. T. Hooe; and at Cadiz, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HARRISON and COMPANY, and management of Richard Harriſon.

Given under my hand, the day and year aforeſaid.

ROBERT T. HOOE.

TO BE LET, A

Graſs-Lot of about four acres,

ſituate near the Houſe of Employment.

A vacant LOT on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, 66 feet front on Market-ſtreet and 306 feet in depth, ſuitable for a Board Yard, &c.

A WHARF and LOT on the Jerſey ſhore, adjacent to Samuel Cooper's ferry, with the Stores thereon erected; this place might ſuit a Boat builder or Board and Stave-merchant.

TO BE SOLD, A

Ground Rent of 16 pounds 10

ſhillings per annum, well ſecured. Apply to WILLIAM ATTMORE, in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe.

A Town Lot,

IN a central Situation and genteel Neighbourhood, To be SOLD: Alſo, A large and convenient HOUSE, to be LET; together with Ten Acres of GROUND, within three miles of the city, on a healthy ſituation, commanding an agreeable and extenſive View. Likewiſe ſeveral LOTS of LAND, from 10 to 25 Acres, To be LET. Enquire of the Printer.

BY THE UNITED STATES,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the Father of mercies, remarkably to aſſiſt and ſupport the United States of America in their important ſtruggle for liberty, againſt the long continued efforts of a powerful nation: it is the duty of all ranks to obſerve and thankfully acknowledge the interpoſitions of his Providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the conteſt, from its firſt riſe to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many ſignal inſtances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the diſcoveries were ſeaſonable and important, and the means were ſeemingly inadequate or fortuitous: In preſerving and even improving the union of the ſeveral ſtates, on the breach of which our enemies placed their greateſt dependence:—In increaſing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty:—In granting remarkable deliverances, and bleſſing us with the moſt ſignal ſucceſs, when affairs ſeemed to have the moſt diſcouraging appearance:—In raiſing up for us a powerful and generous ally, in one of the firſt of the European powers:—In confounding the councils of our enemies, and ſuffering them to purſue ſuch meaſures, as have moſt directly contributed to fruſtrate their own deſires and expectations:—Above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of theſe ſtates, when in their power, and their ſavage devaſtation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in oppoſition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of theſe ſtates to a retroſpect on the events which have taken place ſince the beginning of the war, ſo we recommend in a particular manner to their obſervation, the goodneſs of God in the year now drawing to a concluſion. In which the confederation of the United States has been compleated:—In which there have been ſo many inſtances of proweſs and ſucceſs in our armies, particularly in the ſouthern ſtates, where, notwithſtanding the difficulties with which they had to ſtruggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had over run, leaving them only a poſt or two on or near the ſea:—In which we have been ſo powerfully and effectually aſſiſted by our allies, while in all the conjunct operations the moſt perfect harmony has ſubſiſted in the allied army:—In which there has been ſo plentiful a harveſt, and ſo great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us eaſily to ſupply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happineſs to the whole people:—And in which, after the ſucceſs of our allies by ſea, a general of the firſt rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, under the direction of our commander in chief.

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiouſly obſerved as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that all the people may aſſemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praiſe of our gracious benefactor; to confeſs our manifold ſins; to offer up our moſt fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in diſtreſs or captivity; to proſper our huſbandmen, and give ſucceſs to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wiſdom and integrity to our counſellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and ſoldiers; to protect and proſper our illuſtrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a ſafe, honourable and laſting peace; to bleſs all ſeminaries of learning; and cauſe the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the ſeas.

Done in Congreſs this twenty-ſixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the ſixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits	Anniſeed Water,
Weſt India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy,	Cinnamon ditto,
Raſberry ditto,	All Fours,
Geneva,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Wants a place, a young Man,

who writes a good ready hand, is well acquainted with both public and private buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Any gentleman inclining to employ ſuch, will pleaſe to leave their name, at Mr. JAMES GALAGER's in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friend's Meeting-houſe, or at Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS's, at the corner of Second and Market ſtreets.

Pennſylvania, ſs.

By the honourable WILLIAM MOORE, eſquire, vice-preſident, and the ſupreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by divers depoſitions, taken according to law, it appears, that on the night of the twenty-ſecond inſtant, October, the treaſurer of the county of Bucks, within this ſtate, has been robbed of ſilver, and paper money, to the amount of near two thouſand pounds, by a number of armed men unknown. AND WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt importance that the perpetrators of ſuch atrocious crimes ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: WE HAVE thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, in ſpecie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the ſaid robbery, who ſhall be apprehended, and convicted of the ſame. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs, conſtables, and all other the faithful and liege ſubjects within this government, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the above offenders, and to uſe the utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure them, and every of them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice.

GIVEN, by order of the council, under the hand of the honourable William Moore, eſquire, vice-preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this 25th day of October, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MOORE, vice-preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

GOD SAVE the COMMONWEALTH!

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Springeſbury in the Northern Liberties, on the 25th inſtant, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, one white foot, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead; he has lately been bit by a horſe on the off loin, where the hair has dropped off, and appears like a healing wound, he trots and canters. Whoever brings him to JAMES BROWN at Springeſbury, or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1781.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture, without, as beſt ſuits, until the ſpring.

Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro

Girl's SERVICE, being ſeveral years.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY

Alexander Foſter,

Below the Draw-bridge, in Pine-ſtreet,

A VERY large and cheap aſſortment of Iriſh Linens, with woolen and other Goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are mens and boys HATS of different prices.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, about four weeks ago, a middle ſized Red and White COW, with a ſtick on her horns. Whoever owns ſaid cow, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 27. JACOB DILWORTH.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, on the Frankfort road, near ſix miles from Philadelphia, about five months ago, a Black COW, quite dry, with a white belly, and a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Oct. 27. GEORGE SNYDER.

Wanted immediately, a young

Woman as Houſemaid, that can waſh and iron, &c. None need apply but thoſe that can be well recommended. Likewiſe a waiter with a good character. Enquire of the printer.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dining room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

FOR SALE,

A Two ſtory Brick Houſe, having four Rooms on each floor, and good Cellars under the whole houſe. Alſo a wooden tenement on the ſame lot; which is 47 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Southwark; ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

N. B. Part payment will be taken in Merchandize.

For farther particulars, enquire of C. W. PEALE, the corner of Third and Lumbart-ſtreets.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 807.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF

76 tons large Lignum Vitæ.

35 tons Braziletto,
5 tons Fuſtick,
3 tons Boxwood,
20000 pounds ſeed Cotton,
10,000 pounds clean Cotton,
248 pounds Indigo,
2649 pounds Eleuthera Bark,
2000 Havanna Hides.

Being the CARGO of the Brigantine Freeland, taken by the Brigantine Two Eſthers. And on

Monday the 19th Inſtant,

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The ſaid Brigantine Freeland,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Nov. 9. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction,*

On Saturday next, the 17th inſt. at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, at the Continental Yard, the upper end of Cheſnut-ſtreet;

Twenty-eight Yoke of Oxen,

with their Yokes, Chains, &c. They are from five to ſeven years old, remarkably large, perfectly well broke and found, in excellent order for ſtall-feeding, or any kind of work. At ſame time will be Sold, 14 WAGGONS, and 13 HORSES, mo'tly young, and all have been uſed to lead oxen. The above oxen, &c. may be viewed any time before the day of ſale, at Mr. Francis's plantation, on the Weſtanichan Road, two miles from the court-houſe.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

To be SOLD *by Public Sale,*

At the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 21ſt of this Inſtant, at VI o'clock in the Evening,

A three-ſtory brick Meſſuage,

and two ſtory Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND ſituate on the north ſide of Callowhill ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Front-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length, on the ſaid Callowhill-ſtreet, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north ſide thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds ſterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premiſes; late the eſtate of Charles Lawrence, ſhipwright, deceaſed; and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

November 12.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

on purchaſe; no one need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

A good Gardiener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.

The Commiſſioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propoſe to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them ſituate at the eaſt end of Callow-hill-ſtreet, the other on the eaſt end of Front-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them ſo at the expiration of ſaid Term. Any perſon inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premiſes, may deliver their Propoſals in writing, at the Court-Houſe, the 16th of this inſtant.

November 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By GRAFF and LINDSEY,

The corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chineſe, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with ſliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and braſs taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkſcrews, ſteel Spurs, door Bolts, and braſs Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and ſundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, within one mile of Graeme Park, and about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a ſquare, and at preſent divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The ſoil is equal to any in the town ſhip, the land is free from ſtones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful proſpect. There is on one of the places a Farm-houſe, an excellent ſpring and a large ſtone Spring-houſe, with Hay-barracks, ſtabling, &c. On the other a large Farm-houſe half ſtone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Waſh and Spring houſe. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every neceſſary convenience for the 500 acres, a branch of Neſhaminy creek runs through a part of the laſt deſcribed farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Alſo 110 acres of Wood-land, ſituate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibſon's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-ſtreet.

Nov. 15.

Notary Public and Conveyancer's Office.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Attorney at Law, and one of the Publick Notaries of this State; formerly an Attorney and Notary of the City of New York; at his office in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, draws Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leaſes, Articles of Agreement, Aſſignments, Arbitration Bonds, and Awards, Articles of Copartnerſhip and ſeparation, Charter Parties of Aſſignment, Bottomry Bills, Settlements, Special Letters of Attorney, Memorials and Petitions. And does every other Buſineſs incident to the Office of Conveyancing. And, as

A PUBLIC NOTARY,

Draws Mercantile and Maritime Proteſts, Regiſters, Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory Notes, Letters of Attorney, and other Writings reſpecting Trade; Authenticates Powers of Attorney, and Accounts under the Notarial Seal, which are to be ſent beyond Sea; Draws ſpecial Notifications, for the ſpecific Performance of Executory Contracts, agreeable to the Mode purſued by Foreigners, and Proteſts againſt joint Owners, and others, for unneceſſary Detention of Veſſels, &c.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

A New board of finance is eſtabliſhed at Peterſburg, whoſe only buſineſs is to receive propoſals, and conſider of means of increaſing the Imperial revenues without injuring the ſubject. When the preſent empreſs came to the crown, the Ruſſian revenue did not exceed four millions neat into the imperial treaſury; it now produces ſix without a new tax being laid.

They write from Hanover, that the laſt return makes the troops of the electorate conſiſt of 24,000 men, (of which near 4000 are in the garriſon) and ten regiments of militia, independent of the troops abroad in the ſervice of England.

Advices from Madrid ſay, "The king is ſo determined to have Gibraltar, that he has ordered the whole fleet to be ſent againſt it. Eleven ſhips are fitted up with beds, and mortars of a large bore. Upwards of 7000 men have joined the camp, and a very large train of heavy battering cannon, large mortars, &c. with 500 of the corps d'Artillerie. It is ſaid there are upwards of 400 pieces of cannon in the field."

Auguſt 17. During the late engagement between admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet, the ſlaughter of the latter was ſo great, that the Dutch admiral ordered boats to be ſent from the different ſhips under his command to the merchantmen, his convoy, for a ſupply of men to replace thoſe who fell during the action.

A captain of a ſhip arrived from Liſbon gives an account, that on his paſſage he ſaw a Spaniſh man of war on fire, that he hoiſted out his boat to their aſſiſtance, but before they could reach the ſhip the flames communicated to the powder-room, blew up the ſhip, and, all on board periſhed.

Letters from Goree mention, that an epidemical diſtemper has for ſome time raged at Senegal, which had proved very fatal to a great number of the inhabitants, eſpecially to the French troops that were in garriſon.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Auguſt 6.

"Laſt Thurſday arrived at Cove, the brig Pallas captain Iſaac Kelſick, from Workington to this place, with coals; on the 27th ult. he was taken about one league from the Saltees by the Fanny privateer lugger, Patrick Dowlin, maſter, mounting 16 guns (who ſailed from Dunkirk) and ranſomed for 500 guineas; ſome of the crew of the privateer told captain Kelſick's men that they had 25 ranſomers on board, and that their ranſom bills amounted to near 40,000l.

"Laſt Friday four men were committed to the county gaol, one of them an officer belonging to the Tartar private ſhip of war of France, and others pilots belonging to Crookhaven. They were found reconnoitering the S. W. coaſt of this kingdom, in order to cut out the veſſels there, having laid a ſcheme for that purpoſe. They intended cutting out a Dutch prize lying in the harbour of Baltimore, on the night of the day on which they were taken, by captain Donovan, of his majeſty's Revenue cruizer."

Yeſterday advice was received from Bamff, in Scotland, that the crew of a Dutch privateer had landed at Murray Frith, and began to plunder the inhabitants, but the alarm being given, a body of Highlanders, armed with broad-ſwords and piſtols, came down ſuddenly upon them, and made the Dutch pay dear for their landing, 20 of them being killed and left on ſhore, and many more it is ſuppoſed wounded: upwards of 100 landed.

A letter from Milford received yeſterday ſays, that the privateers, French and Dutch, ſwarm on that coaſt and the parts adjacent, which plunder the inhabitants bordering on ſea; and that in the night of the 11th inſt. they cut a veſſel out of the harbour, and carried her off; there were only a man and boy on board, whom it is ſuppoſed, from the fatigue they had undergone the day before, were faſt aſleep.

A letter from Sunderland brings advice, that four ſail of loaded colliers bound to Plymouth, are all taken by two Dutch frigates and carried into the Texel; the captains would have ranſomed their veſſels, but were told that the cargoes in a few weeks would be acceptable in Holland, and the veſſels were wanted for tranſports.

The following is thought to be pretty nearly the number of ſeamen now employed in the navies of the ſeveral powers, excluſive of thoſe employed by the belligerents in the tranſport ſervice, viz Great-Britain 116,546. France 98,230. Spain 50,375. Holland 19,260. Sweden 10,430 Denmark 9240. Ruſſia 14,960.

The Eaſt-India company have ſeveral ſtout armed veſſels in the Eaſt Indies for the protection of their trade, ſome of which carry 40 guns; the Prince William of 32, and the Tartar of 28, are gone to a ſtation there for the ſame purpoſe.

Sick quarters are ordered on ſhore at Sherneſs for all the wounded men on board admiral Parker's ſquadron, and every poſſible care to be taken for their recovery.

A new ſhip of 74 guns is ordered to be built at East-Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight where the Repulſe of 64 guns was launched a few months ſince.

Best possible image.

LONDON.

July 27. A gentleman who arrived this week in town from Vienna ſays, that the Imperial forces are greatly augmenting, and that in a ſhort time a very conſiderable number of well diſciplined troops will be ready to take the field.

Letters from Peterſburg mention, that a fire had happened in the harbour of Revel, which deſtroy d thee Ruſſian men of war and ſeveral merc ant ſhips.

A gentleman has received the following intelligence from Cadiz, viz. By the 6th or 8th of July there will be at ſea, under Don L. Cordova, 34 ſail of the line, 5 of 50 guns, and 11 frigates, from 28 to 44 guns, ſeveral of which have copper bottoms.

All the Europ an powers are ſending out reinforce ments to their ſeveral ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies; a diſpoſition having been diſcovered in the inhabitants to make a general war upon them.

Extract of a letter from Eyemouth, July 19.

"We are getting a flag-ſtaff erected here, and are to purchaſe a flag and pendant, to be hoiſted on the appearance of any privateers, as ſignals to coaſters."

Two cutters are conſtantly employ d in bringing and ſending diſpatches to and from admiral Darby during the time the fleet is out.

The following ſhips of the line will be ready to launch about Michaelmas; Goliah of 74, at Deptford; Carnatick 74, at Black-Wall; Ganges 74, and Bombay Caſtle 74, in the river; the Irreſiſtable of 74, at Harwich; and the Polyphemus of 64 at Sheerneſs.

In the courſe of this ſummer ſome additions are to be made to the fortifications of Milford-Haven for its better ſecurity, and for the better protection of the mercantile trade.

Yeſterday two men were taken up as ſpies, for ſending information to the French, and were carried before the ſecretaries of ſtate for examination.

Auguſt 1. Lord Cornwallis, who is now with ſuch honour, ſerving his country in America, is the lineal deſcendant of Joſeph Cornwalleys, eſquire; of Broome in Suffolk, who lived in the time of Henry VII. and who made one of the moſt curious wills ever ſeen. Among other items, there was the following: "Item, I bequeath to a preeſt to ſyng and pray for my ſoule, my fader's ſoule, my moder's ſoule, all my friends ſoules, and all chryſtin ſoules, for III yeares XXIIII marc ſterling: Alſo I bequeath to the abbot of Bury, myn ambulling nagge."

In another part of the above gentleman's will there is, "Item, I will and bequeath that myn executors ſhall leve at Lyng Hall, to him that ſhall be myn heyre, firſt, in the chapell, my great maſſe booke; in the hall, the table formys; all the brewyng veſſells and ſtand ards in the brew houſe and bake-houſe; alſo a gilt goblet that was my fader's, and a great potte of braſſe, 2 ſpits, a feder bedde and cortyns, counterpoynt and bolſter, 2 pellows, and one payre of blankets."

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, July 21.

"We have received diſtreſſing news relative to the Chineſe trade, which is, that all the brokers there have failed, by which the Engliſh alone loſe four millions of piaſtres: but this is not the worſt, for theſe brokers being conſiderably indebted to the Chineſe government, the emperor has ordered them all to be taken up and ſent to Siberia; and to indemnify him for his loſs, has ſurcharged the cargoes exported from his empire with a duty of 25 per cent."

Auguſt 6. They write from Peterſburg, that the men of war both at Riga and Revel are fitting out for ſea with all expedition,

They write from Stockholm, that in conſequence of his majeſty's letter to the college of commerce, corn is allowed to be imported from abroad free of all duties, and all foreign ſhips as well as Swediſh are to enjoy the ſame liberty.

Letters from St. Kitt's ſay, that the inhabitants are apprehenſive of an attack on that iſland, and t erefore have ſent off all the ſugars, &c. that they may not fall into the hands of the enemy, ſome Spaniſh men of war being cruizing off there to join the French.

Letters from Barbadoes ſay, that the Buildings erecting there in the room of thoſe deſtroyed by the Hurricane go on very ſlowly for want of carpenters, bricklayers, and Materials to build with; ſo that a great number of Families are obliged to live in huts till houſes can be built for them.

The Kent's Regard, one of the tranſports from Gibraltar, is arrived at Liſbon, with a number of paſſengers on board from that place, who are gone to reſide at Liſbon.

Laſt week a tradeſman in Southwark, who had lately buried his wife, in looking over her drawers, found a bag, in which was depoſited upwards of 300l. which ſhe had hoarded unknown to her huſband.

Auguſt 10. Amiral Graves, who at preſent commands on the New-York ſtation, is a ſenior officer to adm Digby, who is appointed to that command, therefore orders are ſent out for him to go to Jamaica immediately on the arrival of admiral Digby.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 29.

"His excellency the Spaniſh ambaſſador received a courier Madrid yeſterday; the fleet had not ſailed from Cadiz on the 9th inſt. but they were expected to ſail about the 20th, and not before. The advices confirm the report that the combined fleet conſiſts of 54 ſail of the line."

Extract of a letter from a Dutch captain at L'Orient, July 1.

"Our ſhip is detained here with many others, in conſequence of an embargo, which will not be removed till the French fleet are ſailed, in order that its deſtination may be kept more impenetrably ſecret."

A gentleman who arrived on Monday from Holland, by the way of Oſtend, gives an account, that it having been repreſented to the prince of Orange, that many of the Dutch men of war are in a bad condition, the prince has laid the ſame before their high mightineſſes, who have appointed ſurveyors in every province to examine, from time to time, the ſtate of the men of war, and to deliver in their report to the aſſembly of the ſtates, that proper ſteps may be taken to put their navy upon a more reſpectable footing than it has lately been.

Extract of a letter from Berwick, Auguſt 4.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that the Intrepid privateer, captain Renwick, of this place, has brought in a large American veſſel, loaded with tobacco, ſugar, logwood, &c. ſhe is quite a new ſhip and it ſeems to have been but her firſt voyage; it is expected ſhe will turn out a valuable prize: the two ſmacks reported to be taken, going down, are arrived ſafe."

A letter from Beaumaris, in Angleſea, brings advice, that the crew of a French privateer landed in the night of the 31ſt ult. and carried off 30 ſheep, ſome pigs, and poultry; that early the next morning they attempted to land again, but the people on the alarm aſſembled together armed, and were determined to oppoſe their landing, which the French finding thought proper to return to their veſſel. The privateer afterwards fired ſeveral guns, but no damage was done except knocking down an old hovel, which ſerved as a ſhelter for cattle.

The Eaſt India company have obtained permiſſion to raiſe a regiment of Highlanders in Scotland, to be ſent to their ſettlements abroad.

A regiment of European cavalry was raiſed about three years ago at Bengal, conſiſting of 850 men, officers included. A ſcheme of the ſame kind was propoſed to be ſet on foot at Madraſs; but it is feared the preſent diſturbances there have prevented its being carried into execution.

The Enterprize privateer of Briſtol, capt. Heighington, is taken by the Franklin American privateer: part of the crew are landed in Ireland.

Lord Rawdon is the eldeſt ſon of the preſent earl of Moira, and is only in the 27th year of his age.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the regiments, horſe and foot, to be kept up to their full complement of men.

Laſt week his grace the duke of Mancheſter, general Tryon, colonel Bullock, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction viſited the fort on the Danes, near Yarmouth, and ſaw the old cannon remounted and fired with ball. The guns, though placed there in the reign of Charles the Second, were free from any defect and anſwered beyond expectation. The fort mounts ten 24 pounders, and five 6 pounders Captain Arbuthnot, ſon of the admiral, is the preſent governor.

It is reported that a draught will ſoon be made from the three regiments of foot guards to be ſent to America.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle under line, in Staffordſhire, dated Auguſt 6.

"I have juſt heard of a melancholy accident which happened on Saturday night laſt at Talk-hill, five miles from this place. A road waggon going down a ſteep hill there, one of the wheels took fire, by which a barrel of gun-powder caught the flames, and burſt the waggon, killed five of the horſes, five paſſengers who were in the waggon, and ſevered the waggoner's leg and arm from his body, from the ſeverity of which he expired immediately. The exploſion alſo damaged ſeveral houſes that were contiguous to the road."

On Wedneſday two cauſes were tried at Croydon before earl Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, wherein the gentleman who was publicly caned on the ſtand at Epſom at the Races on the 24th of May laſt, was plaintiff, and the gentleman who caned him defendant. The firſt was an action of aſſault and battery in the record, on which the damages were laid at 500l. The ſecond was an action for defamation, and the damages laid at 5000l. After a long trial the jury went out of court, and having continued together for half an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages on the firſt action, and a verdict with 500l. damages on the ſecond.

By a letter from Mr. Brown, prize maſter of a Liverpool privateer, we learn, that the noted Pat. Dowling is now cruizing off the weſtern coaſt of this kingdom, and has lately taken a number of valuable veſſels, one of them is ſaid to be worth 30,000l.

Canterbury, Auguſt 8. A few days ago the duke of Richmond, lord Clermont, the hon. Mr. Grenville, and on Sunday lord Cholmondeley, went from this city to Dover, from whence they embarked for Oſtend.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY the 21ſt of November, inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, for Pennſylvania State Money,

One undivided ſixth Part, of

and in a large LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet, 172 feet 9 inches, and continues that breadth for the ſpace of 166 feet, where it gradually widens on the north ſide thereof to Cohocking creek to above 200 feet, and is in length, from the ſaid Front-ſtreet, at leaſt 700 eet to low-water mark, of the river Delaware, ſubject to one ſixth part of an Annuity of 60l. per annum on the whole Lot, during the natural life of Theobald Endt, and above two years arrearages thereof, now due thereon. The purchaſer to have credit for the whole purchaſe money to the firſt day of January next. The Plan of the Lot to be ſeen at the time of ſale.

Frederick Roorbach,

On Callow hill, or Arbuckle's-row, near the ſign of the Black horſe, in Second-ſtreet, Has for SALE, at the cheapeſt rate,

A very good two-horſe Waggon

and GEARS, and a ſecond-hand RIDING CHAIR and HARNESS; alſo, a few DRY GOODS, ſuch as, red and yellow Flannels, Moreans, Callimancoes, figured Camblets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Oil-cloth Umbrelloes. He alſo takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he Makes and Mends Silk and Oil-cloth Umbrelloes, in the neateſt and beſt manner, with care and diſpatch.

WANTED, FOR THE
Bank of the United States of
North America, the following OFFICERS, viz.

A Caſhier and Accomptant,

a Teller and an Out-Door Clerk.

Perſons of eſtabliſhed Reputation, willing to undertake either of the ſaid Offices, will pleaſe to apply to THOMAS WILLING, Eſquire, Preſident of the Board.

This MORNING,

(The Fifteenth Inſtant, November)
At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,
At the Marſhal's STORES, on the Wharf between Arch and Race ſtreets,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
A large and very neat ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

IRISH Linens, Manchester Checks, Corderoys, Velveretts, Shags, Buttons, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Stationary, chick and printed Handkerchiefs, figured Lawns, ſuperfine Cloths and Trimmings, Hoſiery, Crapes, two cheſts of Hyſon Tea, Cutlery and Hard Ware, Pins, Threads, Lace, mens neat Saddles, copper Tea-kettles, copper Ship-ſtoves, &c. Alſo, a Quantity of ſorted ſaddlers Leather, being Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine King George.

And at the ſame TIME will be SOLD,
Three Caſks of Smoothing Irons, Eight Caſes of Porter, and other Articles, ſold before and not paid for. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held before the Honourable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, Judge of the ſaid Court for this State, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 16th of November, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the NEGROES, CHARLES, WOOL, and THOMAS, lately taken on board a Whale boat, at ſea, and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Robert Caldwell, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

For Private Sale,

At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front-ſtreet,
An elegant Aſſortment of Plate,
Conſiſting of
Tea-Urns, Coffee-Pots, Candleſticks, Snuffers and Stands, Salts, Milk-Pots, Waiters, Tumbers, Tureen-Ladles, Punch-Strainers, &c. &c. Nov. 14.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM JONES, Houſe carpenter, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their reſpective accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted and ſettled agreeable to law, by

SARAH JONES,)Adminiſtratrix.
Philadelphia, ISAAC JONES,)
Nov. 14, 1781. BENJAMIN JONES,)Adminiſtrators

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any demands on the Eſtate of ROBERT BURNETT, late of this city, Gardener, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with the ſubſcriber, within two months from this date.

ROBERT LUMSDEN, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1781.

JOHN STOCK,

In Chefnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, oppoſite his Excellency the French Miniſter's,
MANUFACTURES
The beſt Ink-powder for Records;

which he ſells wholeſale and retail, at a very reaſonable rate, and makes conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again; and warrants it to be of the firſt quality. Alſo, has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of the beſt ALLEPO GALLS. He alſo powders all ſorts of Drugs and Medicines for Apothecaries and others.

P S Said Ink-powder is likewiſe Sold by Mr. John Young, in Market-ſtreet, and Mr. Andrew Geyer, in Front-ſtreet

To be ſold, an healthy Negroe

MAN, 25 years old; is a compleat Farmer, underſtands the management of Horſes, and is a good ſervant. For further information, apply to JOHN COTMAN, in Lower Dublin townſhip, near the Nine Mile Stone, or JAMES GREGORY, the corner of Stamper's Alley, Philadelphia.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned not to truſt ANN CLARK, the late wife of the ſubſcriber, as we have parted, and I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. MICHAEL CLARK. Nov. 14.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.

Head Quarters, Continental Village, November 8, 1781.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing your excellency this morning, I have received the incloſed papers from major general lord Sterling, by which Congreſs will perceive that the enemy have been compleatly diſappointed in their deſigns on the northern frontiers of this ſtate, and defeated with conſiderable loſs. The addreſs, gallantry, and perſevering activity exhibited by colonel Willet on this occaſion, do him the higheſt honour. The conduct of major Rowley, and the brave militia under his command, at a critical moment, merits particular commendations.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect, your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

W. HEATH.

His excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from major general lord Sterling, dated Saratoga, November 6, 1781.

I HAVE received a letter from colonel Willet, copy of which is incloſed. The returns he alludes to were never ſent. The vigilant, prudent conduct of this officer through the whole affair was ſuch as reflects the higheſt honour upon the military character; and the eſſential ſervice he has done his country will give him a pleaſing remembrance in every honeſt breaſt. The number he has taken, killed and wounded, with the diſtreſſed ſituation in which he left them, will amount to little ſhort of a total defeat: eight days march will ſcarcely bring them to a country where they can be ſupplied with proviſions.

(Copy) Fort Renſſelaer, November 2, 1781.

My lord,

HAVING juſt returned from purſuing the enemy, my firſt buſineſs is to acquaint your lordſhip of the particular tranſactions that have taken place in this quarter from the time of their firſt appearance.

Eight o'clock, P. M. of the 24th ult. I received advice that a conſiderable body of the enemy were diſcovered in the upper part of the Mohawk diſtrict; every means was inſtantly taken to collect the force of the country, in order to oppoſe them without loſs of time, ſo that by one o'clock, the following day, I was within two miles of Fort Hunter, with between four and five hundred levies and militia; there I learnt that the enemy, having burnt ſeveral houſes and barns at Warrenſbuſh, had croſſed the river at a ford ſome diſtance below, and were marching to Johnſtown. This obliged me to croſs the river as ſoon as poſſible, and march by the ſhorteſt route to the place whither they were directing their courſe. When within two miles of Johnſtown, I was informed they were already there, had halted, and were buſy in killing cattle belonging to the inhabitants. Thus ſituated, I was determined to attack them as ſoon as poſſible; and ordering the left wing of the few troops I had, to perform a circuit through the woods, and fall upon their right flank, while the right wing advanced in front.

A few minutes brought us in view of them. The troops of this wing were puſhed on to a field adjoining to the one poſſeſſed by the enemy, where they diſplayed to the right and advanced in a line towards them, who retired with precipitation to a neigbouring wood, cloſely preſſed by our advance, who began to ſkirmiſh with them while the remainder of the wing was advancing briſkly in two columns.—In this pleaſing ſituation, without any apparent cauſe, the whole of this wing turned about and fled, nor was it poſſible to rally them. A field-piece, which was left upon a height at a ſmall diſtance from the wood to ſecure a retreat, was abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. At this critical period, our left wing commanded by major Rowley, of the Maſſachuſett's ſtate, and compoſed of the militia of this county, except about ſixty of the levies of the above ſtate, made their appearance in the enemy's rear.

Theſe ſoon regained every thing our right wing had loſt, and more. Night came on, and the enemy retired into the wood, leaving a great number of their packs behind them. After marching ſix miles, they encamped on the top of a mountain. By information from priſoners who made their eſcape from them in the night, it appeared to be their intention to ſtrike at the frontiers of Stone-Arabia, in order to furniſh themſelves with proviſion. This induced me to march to that place the next morning, where we remained all that day and night, without hearing any thing further from them, than that they were pointing their route further into the wilderneſs. I was now ſure they were unable to make any ſudden ſtroke below the Little-Falls, and in conſequence, on the morning of the 27th I removed to the German-Flatts, in order to be between the enemy and their boats, which they had left at Oneida Creek. On my way I learnt that the party, which I had detached to deſtroy them, had returned without doing their duty. The 28th was paſſed in furniſhing the choiceſt of the troops with five days proviſions, and 60 Oneida Indians who had this day joined me. It now appeared clearly, that the enemy, having given up the hope of returning to their boats were directing their march to Buck's Iſland, or to Oſſwagawehu. The troops intended to purſue them, to the amount of 400, beſides Indians, croſſed the Mohawk at Fort-Herkimer, and encamped in the woods. The day following we marched upwards of 20 miles north, into the woods, through a ſnow ſtorm, and about 8 o'clock A. M. of the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the enemy, between their rear guard and a detachment of 40 men with ſome Indians. Theſe, it was intended ſhould procure a freſh ſupply of proviſions, and follow after their troops, who were to continue their route. Some of this party were taken, ſome killed, and the reſt diſperſed. Their main body ſet out on a trot in Indian file, and were purſued as warmly and cloſely as poſſible, until quite night. Our purſuit they but once endeavoured to reſiſt, which was at a very bad ford on Canada Creek, where they left major Walter Butler and ſeveral more. (This is the ſame Butler who commanded the maſſacre at Cherry Valley in November 1778.) We have loſt but one man on the purſuit. Our Indians were very uſeful, and behaved with their uſual alertneſs upon ſuch occaſions. Your lordſhip knows they are the beſt cavalry for the ſervice of the wilderneſs. Strange as it may appear, it is true, that notwithſtanding the enemy had been four days in the wilderneſs with only half a pound of horſe fleſh per man per day, yet in this famiſhed ſituation they trotted 30 miles before they ſtopped. Many of them indeed fell a ſacrifice to ſuch treatment. Their packs and blankets were ſtrewed through the woods. All their horſes, except five which were ſent a conſiderable diſtance forward in their van, with their wounded and a few priſoners, fell into our hands.

In this ſituation I left the unfortunate major Roſs; unfortunate I call him; for he was ſurely ſo in taking charge of ſo fine a detachment of men to execute ſo dirty and trifling a piece of buſineſs as he was ſent on, at ſuch immenſe hazard and exquiſite toil. To fatigue the brave troops any longer appeared unneceſſary. The enemy who continued their flight great part of the night, had got greatly the ſtart of us, and almoſt certain deſtruction appeared before them—A ſeven days march, rivers paſſable but upon rafts, a barren wilderneſs, in an inclement ſeaſon of the year, to be encountered with before they can obtain any proviſions; beſides, our ſituation, had we purſued them a day or two longer, might become little better than their's; for our Indians, and many of the troops, in order to purſue them with greater vigour, had thrown aſide their blankets and proviſions, which were now twenty miles or more in their rear: in fine, we left them in a ſituation, perhaps, more ſuited to their demerit than a muſket, a ball, a tomahawk, or captivity.

I ſhall not attempt to give your lordſhip an account of the whole of the enemy's loſs from the beginning to the end of the affair. The fields of Johnſtown, the brooks and rivers, the hills and mountains, the deep and gloomy marſhes through which they had to paſs; theſe muſt tell—theſe only can tell; and, perhaps, at leaſt the officer, whoever he is, that detached them on this paltry expedition. The deſolate region they traverſed in their flight, while we were purſuing them, lies upwards of thirty miles north of Fort Schuyler.

It would be wrong in me to cloſe this letter, without aſſuring your lordſhip, that the troops in general, who were with me on this ſervice, ſupported the great fatigues they had to encounter, with a ſoldier-like fortitude. To Andrew Frink, eſquire, formerly a captain in colonel Van Schaick's regiment, but at preſent a magiſtrate in this county, who performed the ſervice of a brigade major, I am under great obligations, for his particular attention, great diligence, and manly deportment, through the whole of this expedition.

Incloſed is a particular return of the force of the enemy; returns of our killed and wounded, and ſuch as ſhall be proper to tranſmit to your lordſhip, ſhall be ſent forward as ſoon as collected.

I remain, with ſentiments of the greateſt eſteem and reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's very humble ſervant,
MARINUS WILLET.

The hon. major general
lord STERLING.

FORCE of the Enemy; taken from Walter Butler's Pocket-Book.

Eighth Regiment	25
Thirty-fourth ditto	100
Eighty-fourth ditto, Highlanders	30
Sir John's	120
Lake's Independent	40
Butler's Rangers	150
Yaugers	12
Indians	130
	607

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Yeſterday came on the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate, when his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire, was choſen Preſident, and the Honourable JAMES POTTER, Eſquire, was choſen Vice-Preſident. Proclamation thereof was made at the Court-houſe in this city at one o'clock, whereupon the bells were rung, the artillery diſcharged, and other demonſtrations of joy were exhibited on the occaſion.

Tueſday morning laſt, John Moody was executed on the common near this city, agreeable to the uſage of nations, which adjudge death to every ſpy; Lawrence Marr, who was included in the order for execution, and alſo convicted, by the ſame authority, of being a ſpy, is reſpited for a few days. One part of the miſſion of theſe men, who were employed by that blot upon humanity, Arnold, and whom, we hear, were to receive 500 guineas each, if ſucceſsful, was to rob the of the ſecretary to Congreſs.

*** The Subſcribers to the City Aſſembly, will pleaſe to take notice that the firſt aſſembly will be on THURSDAY the 15th inſtant, at the City Tavern. The rooms will be open at Six o'clock in the Evening.

No ſtrangers can be admitted without a ticket ſigned by one of the managers. No tickets will be delivered at the rooms, but to officers of the allied armies.

Nov. 12.

*** Dr. Ruſh's Lectures upon Chemiſtry, and the practice of Phyſic, will begin on Monday next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A Large, commodious three ſtory HOUSE, in a good ſtand in Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printer.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Ticklets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Flattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Haym Salomon, Broker,
At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

TO BE LET, A
Small plantation in the Northern Liberties, three miles from town, with a fine young Orchard, a large Garden, and four acers of choice Land; all in the beſt order, and good fence; together with a very neat brick Tenement, with out-Houſes, Well, Oven, &c. all compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up this Morning, in the river Delaware, about half way between the iſland oppoſite the city and the Jerſey ſhore, a round bottomed BOAT, about 15 feet long, not painted, and ſeems to be pretty much weather beaten. The owner is deſired to apply to John Labateaux, near the Draw-bridge, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 30.

Imported in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Welle, from Nantz, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of all colours, with ſilk ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, and other ſuitable trimings.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Scarlet, yellow, aad white flannels.
Sattinets, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuff.
A variety of velvets and velverets.
Durants.
Tamies.
Callimancoes.
Mens worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Yard and 5-4 muſlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Oznabrigs.
Black ſattins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
Perſians and ſarſnets.
A variety of neat ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bbandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
Black lace.
Gold ditto.
Buckrams.
Black ribbons.
Pins and needles.
Loaf ſugar.
Indigo.
And an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambletts, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes &c. A L S O,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,

Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,

For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Shuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groce, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Subſcriber has rode

poſt from Philadelphia to Nottingham, Chriſtiana, Newport, Head of Elk, &c. &c. and his employers have not been ſo kind as to comply with their promiſes in paying him for the trouble and expence he has been at in ſerving them. He therefore requeſts all perſons indebted to him, will pleaſe to diſcharge his demands on them, by complying with the terms of their agreement. And he takes this method to inform all thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him, that the following are his terms from the 7th of next month, viz. One dollar a quarter for each paper, the half of which to be paid at beginning, and the remainder at the expiration of one half of the laſt quarter.

DAVID MORGAN.

WANTED,

either to hire or purchaſe,

A Good COOK, alſo a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, with valuable improvements four miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading from Frankfort to Germantown; containing one hundred and forty acres, on which Mrs. LAWRENCE now reſides, known by the name of

CLEREMONT.

On this place there is an elegant ſtone houſe, fifty-three feet front, and twenty-eight feet deep, finiſhed in the beſt manner; under the firſt floor, which is conſiderably raiſed from the ground, is a very large and convenient kitchen, pantry and cellars; at the back of the houſe a piazza fifty-three feet in length, commanding a view of the Delaware, from two or three miles above the city, to Red-Bank above the ſame diſtance below it, with an extenſive proſpect of the Jerſeys. There is a brick houſe on ſaid farm, within a ſmall diſtance of the manſion-houſe, having one large room below, and two above, with a convenient cellar; alſo a large frame coach-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, conſiſting of a ſmoak houſe, corn-houſe, and ſpring-houſe, over the latter is a commodious granary; a good frame dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant, is likewiſe on part of the land; the whole enclоſed with cedar poſt and rail fence, and divided into ſeveral lots. There is between forty and fifty acres of orchard, bearing great plenty of choice fruit, and producing annually a large quantity of the beſt cyder. The garden contains two acres, well laid out, enclоſed with a cedar board fence, and having a collection of the fineſt fruit. The terms and conditions of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Colonel JOHN SHEE, or to Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, in Philadelphia.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

At their STORE in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, have for SALE,

BURLINGTON Pork,
Hogs Lard in kegs,
Spaniſh Brown and Yellow Oker in kegs,
Pepper,
Laval Linens,
Superfine Broad cloths of different colours,
Shalloons,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſtings,
Black Callimanco,
Orange colour and white Chineſe Ribbons.
Black and white Modes,
Black half ell Paduaſoy,
Pink coloured ell wide Perſians,
Crimſon Cotton Velvets,
Womens lamb and kid Mitts,
Scarff Twiſt of different colours,
Fine white Threads,
Book Muſlin and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
White Barcelona ditto,
A few pieces of double purple Calicoes, and elegant Furniture Cottons,
Fine Linen Stripes,
Shirt Buttons,
A ſmall Anchor, with an iron Shock, ſuitable for a ſhallop,
Two elegant braſs hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins,
Sundry Sails ſuitable for a Brig,
A large Screw Jack for ſtowing ſhips holds,
Black Lead Pencils,
Small Pins,
Silk Knee Garters of various colours,
Striped Waiſtcoat buttons,
Bees Wax,
Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
A Copper Still of about 50 gallons, with a Worm ſuitable,
Iron Pots, Kettles, and Cart Boxes,
Gun Flints,
Cinnamon,
Japanned Plate Warmers,
A large quantity of Logwood to be ſold by the ton.

ALSO to be SOLD,

A ſorrel Colt, three years old,

A natural pacer, ſuitable for a woman's hackney,

And a genteel Chariot, almoſt new.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horſes ſuitable for carrying paſſengers and their baggage, Will ſet out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, preciſely at ſix o'clock breakfaſt at Cheſter at the houſe of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfaſt at Suſquehannah Tueſday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, ſhift paſſengers, and return from thence the ſame at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; ſo that any paſſenger ſetting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Suſquehannah four hard dollars, from Suſquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like ſum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the perſon ſending the ſaid letter.

NATHANIEL TWINING,
GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 25, 1781.

Came to the Plantation of the

Subſcriber, living in the Northen Liberties, about the beginning of July, a bay MARE, about four years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock: few white hairs on the forehead, paces and trots. Another bay MARE, five years old, 13 hands high, a ſtar in the forehead, no brand, her off hind foot white, paces and trots. A black MARE, about nine years old, 14 hands high, a ſtar on her forehead, paces and trots. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away.

DUNCAN LEECH.

TO BE SOLD,

The valuable Merchant

MILLS and SAW MILLS, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof is French burs of the beſt quality, the other colongs; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the drieſt ſeaſon, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek: the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare. Alſo, a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence: a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Likewiſe, a Lot of Ground publicly ſituated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the ſubſcriber living at the mills, may know the terms.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

East-Bradford, Cheſter county, Nov. 9.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,

Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.

DAVIS BEVAN.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careful driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white-horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention.

Six Silver Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 7th of September laſt, off the Commons of this city, from the Subſcriber living in Fifth ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet; two MARES, the one a bay with a large blaze in her face, and never was docked, and was branded on her near ſhoulder but dull to be ſeen, ſhe is about ten or eleven years old, thirteen and half hands high and a natural troter; the other a grey, quite blind, about thirteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares and brings them home or ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, viz. four for the bay Mare and two ſilver DOLLARS for the grey, and all reaſonable charges paid by

SAMUEL DICKINSON.

October 18, 1781.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands on the eſtate of ISSAC COREN, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to bring in their accounts, atteſted, for ettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

RUTH COREN, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of Wood, ſtanding

about four miles from the city on this ſide Schuylkill. Likewiſe a frame building, 60 feet long by 24 feet broad, can be divided into four tenements. For terms enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horſes. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Fifth ſtreet.

November 9.

On the night of the 29th

of October laſt, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was BROKE OPEN, and Robbed of MONEY, to the amount of ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS, amongſt which was Two Hundred and Fourteen Hard Dollars, the reſt in Gold. The Robbery was committed by two Fellows, the one about 5 feet 10 inches high; the other ſhort and chuncky. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Robbers in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of SIXTY POUNDS Specie, paid by

DANIEL PETTET, Collector.

Salſbury, Bucks county.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merrian townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 3d inſt. a ſmall Bay STALLION, about 13 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a few white hairs in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid HORSE and THIEF, and ſecures them, ſo that the Owner gets his Horſe, and the Thief brought to conviction, ſhall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS DAVIS.

Nov. 9.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Saturday
~~THURSDAY~~, NOVEMBER 17, 15, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 807

808

On Monday Next,

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Brigantine Freeland,

with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to Inventery to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Nov. 15. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction,*

On Saturday next, the 17th inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, at the Continental Yard, the upper end of Chesnut-street;

Twenty-eight Yoke of Oxen,

with their Yokes, Chains, &c. They are from five to seven years old, remarkably large, perfectly well broke and found, in excellent order for stall-feeding, or any sort of work. At same time will be Sold, 14 WAGGONS, and 13 HORSES, mostly young, and all have been used to lead oxen. The above oxen, &c. may be viewed any time before the day of sale, at Mr. Francis's plantation, on the Wissahican Road, two miles from the court-house.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

For Private Sale,

At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front-street,

An elegant Assortment of Plate,

Consisting of

Tea-Urns, Coffee-Pots, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Stands, Salts, Milk-Pots, Waiters, Tumblers, Green-Ladles, Punch-Strainers, &c. &c. Nov. 14.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of November, instant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, for Pennsylvania State Money,

One undivided sixth Part, of and in a large LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth, on Front street, 172 feet 9 inches, and continues that breadth for the space of 165 feet, where it gradually widens on the north side thereof to Cohocksing creek to above 200 feet, and is in length, from the said Front-street, at least 700 feet to low water mark, of the river Delaware, subject to one sixth part of an Anuperintendent, 6 l. per annum on the whole lot, during the natural life of Theobald Endt, and above two years arrearages thereof, now due thereon. The purchaser to have credit for the whole purchase money to the first day of January next. The Plan of the Lot to be seen at the time of sale.

A Quantity of the

Very finest Continent, are BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, by

John Redman,

In Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

Alexander Quesnay de Glouvay,

According to the desire of many Gentlemen, proposes to open a FRENCH ACADEMY for young Ladies, on Tuesday next the 20th instant. Attendance will be five three times a week, from two o'clock till five in the afternoon, at his lodgings in Second-street, betwixt Chesnut and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

for the Army and Navy, made and sold, on the most reasonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIGO, June 27.

THE Cicero, a Boston privateer, of twenty guns and ninety men, captain Hilloff, came into this port yesterday, who in lat. 40, long. 16, took on the 16th instant the Mercury English packet boat, of 8 guns and 45 men, bound from Lisbon to Falmouth, with three ladies passengers on board, two of their waiting women and two other persons, thought to be very rich; one of whom, a Portuguese, was going to London, and from thence to Holland and Russia. We are assured that the gold and silver found on board amount to between 8000 and 10,000 piastres.

Cadiz, July 13. If one may judge by the preparations making, there will be upwards of 20,000 men employed in the intended expedition now fitting out, who will all be embarked on Monday next, but this armament will not be quite ready to sail till the 20th or 25th. The combined fleet will precede them, and take another route.

Paris, July 31. The emperor arrived here last Sunday morning at six o'clock, in the afternoon went to Versailles, and at five had an interview with the queen at Trianon.

We have accounts from Cadiz, that the expedition preparing there goes on with the greatest alacrity, but that the design of it is still kept a profound secret, though most people imagine it is destined against Gibraltar.

Paris, August 4. The emperor is still at Trianon, under the title of the count de Falkenstein by which he avoids all ceremony: he goes about alone, and pays visits to the different princes and ministers as he likes, he speaks to every one, and is universally admired. His majesty will set out to-morrow for Germany.

Paris, August 5. By the arrival of a courier we just learn, that the combined fleet sailed from Cadiz the 21st of July, composed of 30 Spanish ships and 19 French. They steered westward. The 23d the armament of M. de Crillon was to put to sea.

Hague, August 8. It is said, that their high mightinesses have given their consent, that the sum of 24,772 florins, 10 sols, be distributed among the crew of the ship the Brille; that 1,200,000 florins, be given for the encouragement of the merchant ships that shall go armed, to navigate to Surinam and other colonies that still remain to this state in the West Indies; and a sum of 1,200,000 florins, to be negociated by the admiralty of Amsterdam.

LONDON.

August 22. Letters from Petersburg bring advice that the empress of Russia has published an edict, forbidding any of her sailors or shipwrights going out of her dominions, or entering into any foreign service without licence for that purpose, upon pain of being severely punished when taken.

Other letters from Petersburg mention, that the empress has laid some additional taxes on foreign merchandize brought into that kingdom.

Advice is received by an Italian merchant of this city, that the Dutch have prevailed on the republic of Genoa to furnish them with a number of sailors and shipwrights, the former to man those ships they are building for the states of Holland, and the shipwrights to be employed in the Dock yards at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.

Advice is received from Corsica, that there has been another insurrection there, that the natives came down suddenly from the mountainous part of the island, and fell upon the French troops, killed and wounded many of them.

They write from Brest, that the Louisiana, a new copper bottomed frigate, lately sailed from that port to America, with dispatches from doctor Franklin to Congress, and also the French king's patent, creating general Washington a marshal of France.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Aug. 9

"There are in the Texel several ships belonging to our East India company equipped for war, and ready to sail on the shortest notice; and others are also preparing in the Meuse and Zealand. It is hoped that by this arrangement, and the good harmony which subsists between the members of that company their endeavours will be crowned with success; and that the above ships will not only convoy their homeward bound vessels with safety, but even act offensively in the Indies against the English, and support their commerce, which has been frequently injured by them."

The emperor of Germany, when at Antwerp, took a boat and went down the river as far as the first Dutch fort, and had the depth of the channel taken in several places, in order to learn the obstructions of art and nature to the free navigation. He returned to Antwerp to dinner, and whether in consequence of what he saw, or from a previous resolution, gave the magistrates to understand, that it would not be at present for the interest of his subjects, in his dominions in the Austrian Low Countries, to open the port of Antwerp.

Advice is received from Ostend, that many Jew families from Holland are come to reside there.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, Aug. 4.

"There are two sloops French privateers cruizing on our coast, which have in the course of about ten days captured upwards of 20 vessels, 16 of which were ransomed, and the vessels are since arrived here."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Aug. 13.

"On Saturday came into the bay his majesty's ship Proselyte, and after remaining a short time went to the northward in quest of a Dutch privateer of 20 guns, which had engaged the Repulse cutter of Fife-Ness, and killed two of her hands."

Extract of a letter from Haddington, Aug. 14.

"Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, we had a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning. In many parts of the town the lightning darted down on the street like burning coals; and the noise of the thunder was like the report of a number of cannon fired at once. One Pringle, a skinner, was struck dead."

Yesterday se'nnight an express from the admiralty arrived at Harwich and was immediately forwarded by one of his majesty's armed cutters to the ships of war. A signal for sailing was immediately thrown out, and the next morning, at day-light, the following ships sailed for the coast of Holland, viz. the Sampson of 64 guns, Apollo 36, Amphion 32, Myrmidon 24, and 2 large cutters. The Arrogant of 74, and Princess Caroline of 54 guns, are expected every hour to join them. The sudden departure of these ships, we hear, is with an intention to intercept a fleet of 200 sail of Dutch merchantmen from different ports of Holland, which are now collecting in the Texel to go north about. A small cutter which sailed with the ships of war returned to Harwich in the evening: she left them seven leagues from the land, steering E. by N. with a favourable gale.

It is reported, that advice has been received from Holland, that the strong fort and factory at Chincery, in the river of Bengal, the chief settlement the Dutch have in India, in the saltpetre trade, was taken possession of by a strong detachment of the Company's troops from sir Eyre Coote, immediately on Hyder Ally's evacuating his short-lived conquests in the Carnatic.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, Aug. 19.

"This day the ships in our road weighed anchor to join the ships bound to Quebec, which have made a signal for sailing, and are dropped down to St. Helen's. As the convoy is appointed they will sail the first fair wind; they are most of them letters of marque, mounting from 18 to 26 guns each."

SALEM, October 25.

On Wednesday, last week, sailed from this port on a cruize, the copper-bottomed privateer ship Grand Turk, captain Pratt, and on Thursday evening returned with two prizes, viz. the privateer brig Providence, formerly commanded by the well known Mowat, but when taken, by one Rhains: and also a schooner, with upwards of 400 bushels of salt. The brig belonged to Penobscot, mounted 14 guns, and carried 56 men.

The Franklin privateer of this port, commanded by captain Hallet, arrived in port, a few days since, from a cruize.

Extract of a letter from a British officer at St. Kitt's dated August 26, 1781, to his friend in England.

"We have very unfavourable accounts from America; if true, you will hear them ere this. The French have a powerful fleet and army there this moment. Their fleet sailed from Hispaniola for America the 25th of July, and had troops on board. This reinforcement, joining those already there, will be too great a force for our's, and will, if possible, strive to prevent our fleets joining. I like not the necessity the gallant lord Cornwallis was under of retiring so soon after his victory. The Yankies are a cunning, determined, troublesome set; they bear a deal of hard knocks and abuse. I have long despaired of our conquering them. I wish those who were more certain of success, may not be disappointed."

Substance of a letter from captain Boyer, of his Britannic majesty's ship Albion, dated at Port Royal, Jamaica, July 23, 1781, to his friend in England.

"I little expected to have wrote to you again before I dated my letter from the Downs, where the Albion is ordered, but a kind of fatality seems to attend the movements of the Albion, whenever they are directed homeward. I am sure her captain is not instrumental in forwarding her motions, whenever they go so contrary to his wishes, and indeed the public good. I have been three weeks on my passage home, three of the Windward Passage, when, at a very cr[illegible]

indeed, I moſt fortunately received intelligence, that the enemy were arrived at the Cape from to Windward with 28 ſail of the line and ſix frigates. A convoy of 186 ſail, worth between three and four millions ſterl. was not to be hazarded, at leaſt where I had the direction; and I conducted them back with all poſſible expedition. Fourteen of the enemy are ſuppoſed, by government advices to ſir Geo. Rodney, to be going to America, Monſ. de Graſſe to Europe with their trade. When this takes place, we ſhall proceed again, or through the Gulph, if intelligence ſhould come that the Spaniards are ſailed from the Havanna. We ſhall be thrown back late in the ſeaſon, by this unlucky affair; and the Albion is not in very good condition, being far advanced in her fourth year off the ground, which is ſhameful.--What do you ſay to ſir George Rodney ſending ſir S. Hood with 13 ſail of the line, to attack 24 of the enemy, which I ſaw under his own hand, and keep four ſail doing nothing at St. Euſtatia; where we ſeem to have taken up a line of conduct unbecoming the character and uſage of civilized nations, who conquer the ſovereignty of ſtates, but not the private property of individuals. I remain with great regard, very ſincerely your's,

GEO. BOWYER."

From many letters and papers lately taken from the enemy, and brought into this port, in ſundry prizes, we have ſelected the following, viz.

Extract of a letter, dated at Spaniſh-Town, Jamaica, July 21ſt, 1781, ſigned Tho. Warren, and directed to Neill Malcolm, eſq; in London.

"The aſſembly met on the 3d inſtant; voted a temporary proviſion for the 99th; addreſſed the king; agreed to raiſe the currency of guineas to l.1-12-6 (but avoided putting any thing on their minutes reſpecting it) paſſed ſundry reſolutions, &c.——I incloſe a copy of the addreſs as it now ſtands, and of the reſolution that was to have been the ground of the addreſs originally intended; which papers I will beg you to ſend to Mr Royall, when you and your friends have done with them."

The addreſs here follows.

"JAMAICA, ſſ.

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

"The humble addreſs and petition of the aſſembly of Jamaica.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"We your majeſty's loyal aſſembly of Jamaica, acknowledging with gratitude the many inſtances of your royal attention, humbly repreſent to your majeſty, with the utmoſt duty and affection, that this colony labours under diſtreſſes which we truſt may be removed or alleviated by your majeſty's gracious interpoſition.

"We humbly repreſent to your majeſty, that we have raiſed and continued to repair extenſive fortifications for the defence of the iſland; that we have conſtructed barracks for the accommodation of your majeſty's troops, and annually vote a conſiderable addition to their Britiſh ſubſiſtence; and that in the courſe of the preſent war, and particularly during martial law, for two ſucceeding years, the efforts of your faithful people for the preſervation of this invaluable part of the Britiſh empire, have far exceeded our ability: that the aſſembly of Jamaica think it a part of the duty they owe their conſtituents, humbly to ſubmit to your majeſty, that their fortunes are impaired, their reſources anticipated by theſe extraordinary aids; and that, by the preſſure of accumulated debts, they have been drained of the ſpecie neceſſary for the purpoſe of commerce, and reduced to the painful expedient of emitting what nearly reſembles a paper currency, to which the legal intereſt of this colony hath failed to give circulation.

"While under theſe difficulties, we were viſited with a moſt ſevere calamity. Two of our towns were buried in ruins; and a very large and fertile diſtrict deſolated; which rendered it our indiſpenſible duty to aſſiſt the inhabitants moſt immediately effected from the public funds, however great the general diſtreſs.

"We repreſent to your majeſty, with the warmeſt attachment and reſpect, but with the utmoſt concern, that in a ſeaſon of ſuch calamity, the Britiſh houſe of commons, while they voted a relief to the diſtreſſes of individuals, have drawn from us, by an exceſſive tax on our ſtaple, a revenue equal to the intereſt of ſix millions ſterling, raiſed and funded on our credit.

"This additional burthen your majeſty's impoveriſhed, but faithful ſubjects deſpair of ſupporting; and it is our duty to expreſs to your majeſty our moſt ſerious apprehenſions, that many ſugar plantations will in a few years be abandoned, and their proprietors be under the neceſſity of migrating to ſome other country; as the operation of the tax will prove fatal to the numerous body of reſident planters, to whoſe induſtry this colony owes a very conſiderable part of its produce, who form the moſt uſeful claſs in our community, and furniſh the beſt defence in the moment of danger.

"It is with extreme reluctance we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of laying before your majeſty, that theſe accumulated evils may in future diſable us from raiſing the ſums neceſſary for the fortifications, or to continue the iſland ſubſiſtence to your majeſty's troops.

"We therefore humbly and earneſtly intreat that your majeſty will graciouſly condeſcend to take ſuch meaſures as your royal wiſdom ſhall ſuggeſt, to obtain for us the neceſſary relief from this heavy additional tax upon our ſtaple.

"That the ſupreme arbiter may continue to your majeſty, and every branch of your illuſtrious houſe, the bleſſing of the divine protection; and that your majeſty's empire may be ſpeedily united and reſtored to peace, is the fervent wiſh and prayer of your majeſty's zealous, dutiful and loyal aſſembly."

AMSTERDAM, Auguſt 14.

Extract of an authentic letter, written from the Fly, the 9th of Auguſt, by an officer of the Holland man of war, commanded by captain Dedel

"I Eagerly embrace this opportunity of acquainting you of my arrival at the Fly, and of our having ſuſtained, on the 5th of this month, a moſt obſtinate and bloody combat againſt a Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of a 90 gun ſhip, five 70's, and one from 50 to 60. Our ſquadron conſiſted of three 50's, two 68's, a 70 and a 40. The engagement began five minutes before 8 o'clock, and laſted about four hours. The Britiſh were the firſt who gave ſignals for retreating. It was impoſſible for us to follow the enemy, conſidering the condition our ſhips were in, after having ſuſtained a combat againſt forces ſo ſuperior. Our ſhip made 40 inches of water, which obliged us, after having held a council of war, to heave our guns overboard, which did not ſtop the water's coming in. After having tried all in our power to ſave the ſhip, we were forced to ſubmit to the hard neceſſity of leaving her, and going on board the Spy, of 16 guns, which took a great deal of time, for we had but a ſmall ſloop, with that of the Spy. Seeing at laſt that the water had got between decks, we left the ſhip at about two o'clock in the morning, amidſt a horrid tempeſt of thunder and lightening, and we had the grief to leave behind us ſeveral wounded, which it was impoſſible to ſave. A little after we ſaw our veſſel ſink, which had received, during the action, ſeveral ſhot under water. We had been long engaged between a 70 and a 50, and we had fired about 1500 ſhot. We loſt no officers; our loſs conſiſts of 25 killed, and 45 wounded.

Among other particulars relative to this engagement, we learn that captain Bentinck has had 18 killed and 49 wounded, and captain Kindſbergen 8 killed and 28 wounded. The latter defended himſelf againſt three ſhips a whole hour, during which he fired 1054 ſhots. The brave Dedel was during the whole action between a Britiſh 84 and a 70. There never was ſo much courage and intrepidity diſplayed. The firſt quarter maſter, and the mate of the ſhip Admiral General having been wounded, after having their wounds dreſſed, returned to their poſts again, encouraging the crews to take revenge for the blood of their comrades ſpilt in the action. The enemy muſt have conſiderably ſuffered, for they were ſeen to throw a great many bodies overboard. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known; we know only that lieutenant Storm des Graveſande has loſt an arm and both his legs, and young M'Lane has had his head ſhot off.

Although this engagement had no deciſive conſequences, it will however be looked upon a remarkable epocha in the annals of hiſtory, by the important obſervations it ſuggeſts:

1. Poſterity will not fail to remark, that this is almoſt the firſt regular action that has been fought ſince the beginning of the war.

2. It will be remarked that there were in this action only the veſſels of Amſterdam: had thoſe of the Menſe and Zealand been there, it is not to be doubted but we would have gained a moſt complete victory, and we would have found in the rich convoy of the enemy, a full indemnification for the lawleſs piracies they have exerciſed againſt us.

A 3d remark occurs here, that notwithſtanding the contempt which the Engliſh have affected, and the bad opinion with which our long patience had inſpired other nations towards us, it evidently appears that we have not degenerated from the valour of our ancient heroes, and that the Engliſh would already have ſeverely felt the vigour of our arm, had we not been prevented by unhappy circumſtances.

And laſtly, that victory is undoubtedly on our ſide, if we can properly give that name to the advantage of baffling the enemy's deſigns. Conſidering our great inferiority, it could not have been our intention to attack: the Engliſh, on the contrary, flattered themſelves with the idea of deſtroying our fleet, and carrying off our convoy. They have failed in both deſigns, they have even been very roughly uſed: we can then ſay, without vanity, that they have been defeated. As they have nevertheleſs done us a good deal of hurt, it is not to be doubted, but they will attribute the victory to themſelves: it would even be eaſy to relate before hand the account of their pretended victory, in the ſame terms in which it will be expreſſed in the London papers: but the world has long ſince ceaſed to be dazzled by the Britiſh gaſconades. At all events, it is certain, that this firſt action does the greateſt honour to our nation, and will not fail to animate them ſtill more againſt their enemy."

Extract of another letter from a volunteer on board admiral Zoutman's ſquadron.

"The Engliſh had the cruelty and infernal barbarity to fire from their cannon, pepper, glaſs, bits of china ware, knives and other materials, which we have had to extract from the wounded men, to their intolerable anguiſh."

Amſterdam, Auguſt 22, 1781.

On the 11th of Auguſt the prince wrote the following letter to the crews of the veſſels of the ſtate.

Noble, reſpectable and virtuous, our faithful and well beloved.

WE have learned, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the ſquadron of the ſtate, under the command of rear admiral Zoutman, although weaker by a great deal in ſhips, guns and men, than the Engliſh ſquadron of vice admiral Parker, has reſiſted ſo courageouſly, on the 5th of this month, his attack, that the Engliſh ſquadron, after a moſt obſtinate combat, which laſted from eight o'clock in the morning to half after eleven, was obliged to deſiſt and retire. The heroic courage with which rear admiral Zoutman, the captains, officers, petty officers and common ſailors and ſoldiers, who have had a part in the action and who under the bleſſing of God Almighty, have ſo well diſcharged their duty in this naval combat, merit the praiſe of all, and our particular approbation. It is for this cauſe we have thought fit, by the preſent, to write to you, to thank publicly in our name, the ſaid vice admiral, captains, officers, petty officers and common ſailors and ſoldiers, by reading this letter on board of each ſhip which took part in the action, and whoſe captains and crews have fought with ſo much courage and valour, and to tranſmit, by the ſecretary of the fleet of the ſtate, an authentic copy, as well to the ſaid rear admiral Zoutman, as to the commanders of the ſhips under his orders, with the conduct of whom the ſaid rear admiral had reaſon to be ſatisfied, teſtifying moreover, that we doubt not that they, and all the other officers of the ſtate, and ſoldiers, on thoſe occaſions which may preſent, will give proofs that the ſtate is not deſtitute of defenders of our dear country, and of her liberty; and that the ancient heroic valour of the Batavians ſtill exiſts, and will not be extinguiſhed. Wherefore, noble, reſpectable, virtuous, our faithful and well beloved, we recommend you to the divine protection,

Your affectionate friend,

WILLIAM,

Prince of Orange.

Hague, Auguſt 14, 1781.

By order of his highneſs,

J. J. de LAZZEY.

The following declaration, ſuppoſed to be of the prince, was iſſued by order, in the news papers.

"As pains are taken to draw the public into an opinion, that the veſſels of the Meuſe (Rotterdam) and of Middleburg (Zealand) at firſt had orders to join the ſquadron of the Texel, (only thoſe of Amſterdam) had afterwards received counter orders, as it is given out in ſome cities, and which is propagated, (God knows with what deſign) it is to us a particular ſatisfaction to be able to aſſure the public, from authentic information, and even from the ſupreme authority, that ſuch aſſertions are deſtitute of all foundation, and abſolutely contrary to the truth; that the orders given were never revoked, but on the contrary repeated more than once to the veſſels of the Menſe, to join the convoy of the Texel, which could not be executed, becauſe it did not pleaſe providence to grant a wind, and the other favourable circumſtances neceſſary to this effect, while the province of Zealand, threatned at the ſame time with an attack from an Engliſh ſquadron, would not willingly have ſeen diminiſhed the number of veſſels which lay at that time in their road. It is nevertheleſs much to be regretted, that circumſtances have not permitted us to render the Dutch ſquadron ſufficiently ſtrong, to have obtained over the enemy a victory, as uſeful as it was glorious."

Reed *and* Forde,

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, two doors above the Market, have opened

A freſh Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they continue to Sell for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency:

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine Cloths, of all colours,
Second and coarſe ditto, ditto,
Spotted and plain Swanſkins,
Red and white Flannels and Baizes,
Duffils and Halfthicks,
Pink, crimſon, black, green, and blue Callimancoes and Durants,
Shalloons and Rattinets,
Three-quarters, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh, French, and Dutch Linens,
Towelling and Table-linen,
Cambricks and Lawns in patches and pieces,
Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Barcelona, Romall, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of dark ground, low priced, Callicoes, Chintzes, and Cottons,
Mens, womens, and childrens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens ſtrong milled Hoſe,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black, blue, green, pink, and white Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, and Perſians,
Half-ell, 3 4, and yard wide black Modes, &c. &c.

N. B. Tobacco, Flour, and Bar Iron will be received in Payment, at the Market Prices. Nov. 14.

George Hughes, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, next the wharf,

OLD cane-juice Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Mountain, & Teneriffe } WINES,
Loaf, Lump, Muſcovado, and Spaniſh } SUGARS,
Gunpowder and Hyſon in cheſts of 12 pounds, Souſhong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Flour,
Indigo,
Salt,
Copperas,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Mace,
Nutmegs, and

With ſundry other ARTICLES, all of the very beſt Quality, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Wedneſday (the 14th inſtant) Thirty eight GUINEAS, Nine HALF JOES, One MOIDORE and a Quarter, and ſome Hard DOLLARS, number not known. The Thief goes by the name of THOMAS STREMBACK, is of a dark complexion, has ſhort dark hair, near 5 feet 11 inches high, about twenty years of age, a Taylor by trade, and was born at Brunſwick in the Jerſies. He had on a blue jacket and breeches, a coattee of brown linen, worn out at the elbows, a light coloured great coat, and an old round hat; but it is probable he will change his clothes.

Whoever ſecures him ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

CHARLES MACKENZEY, in Strawberry-alley.

Best possible image

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

A meſſage from the vice-preſident and ſupreme executive council to the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the higheſt pleaſure that we congratulate the general aſſembly, at their firſt meeting, upon the great and glorious events of the preſent campaign, and the bright and happy proſpect which opens before us. While the citizens of America were diſtreſſed with painful apprehenſions for the fate of a handful of brave men in the Carolinas, ſurrounded with dangers and difficulties. General Greene, with a degree of prudence, fortitude, perſeverence and courage which does him the higheſt honour, has, with the aſſiſtance of the patriot citizens of thoſe ſtates, not only baffled the efforts of an enemy greatly ſuperior to him in force, and who affect to pride themſelves on ſuperior diſcipline; but, after many well fought battles, has alſo obliged them to abandon the interior part of thoſe ſtates, and by the late ſignal and important victory over them, at the Eutaw ſprings, finally compelled them to retire, with precipitation, within the vicinity of Charleſtown, and thereby freed an inſulted and diſtreſſed country from the ravages of a vengeful and cruel enemy.

And after we had long looked with a ſympathetic ſorrow on the ravages committed by a numerous army in a neighbouring ſiſter ſtate, that whole army conſiſting of near nine thouſand men, including the ſeamen found on board the armed ſhips, have been made priſoners of war, and all their artillery, ammunition, ſtores, tranſports and military cheſt, taken with them. This important atchievement, planned with conſummate wiſdom, and executed almoſt without loſs, has not left a ſingle foe in arms for an extent of at leaſt ſix hundred miles. And while it reflects the higheſt honour on the commander in chief and the allied army and navy, exhibits a glorious proof of the immenſe advantage which the United States of America derive from their alliance with France, and of the boundleſs worth of the friendſhip of their powerful, wiſe and generous prince. Atchievments, whoſe magnitude excites a ſolemn joy, and inſpires the mind with gratitude to HIM, whoſe providence governs the univerſe.

But, while we rejoice in thoſe ſignal ſucceſſes, and contemplate the extenſive advantages which may be derived from them, it behoves us to look forward to another campaign, and make the moſt effectual preparations for a vigourous effort to drive the enemy entirely from our country and put an honourable period to the war.

Among other conſiderations, it may deſerve the ſerious enquiry of your honourable houſe, whether there may not be ſome improvements made in the mode of aſſeſſing and collecting the public taxes, tending to make the ſame more certain and expeditious, and leſs expenſive.

It appears to us to be proper to inform you, that having ſome time ſince ſold the land, known by the name of Province-Iſland, for the redemption of the bills of credit iſſued by this ſtate, bearing date April the 29th, 1780, we have for the ſame purpoſe lately made a conſiderable progreſs in the ſale of the city lots, and although it is far within the time limited for that purpoſe by law, we intend to continue the ſale until the whole of that emiſſion ſhall be redeemed. This will not only ſave to the ſtate the intereſt which would otherwiſe accrue upon thoſe bills, and draw out of circulation a conſiderable ſum of paper money, but will alſo afford an unequivocal and deciſive proof of the determination of the ſtate, to preſerve its faith with reſpect to the bills of credit iſſued by the legiſlature for the ſupport of the war.

We are pained with the diſtreſſes of thoſe families which have ſuffered on the frontiers by the ſavages, yet we are bound to acknowledge, that thoſe ſufferings have happily been much fewer than (after every aſſiſtance had been given, which it was in our power to afford them) we feared they would have been. And we confide that the frontier ſettlements will be remembered by you in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion and be properly provided for, as far as their expoſed ſituation will admit.

That harmony and mutual confidence between the executive and legiſlative, which is at all times highly beneficial to the ſtate, ſhall be cultivated by us with a due attention, and we ſhall continue to afford every aid in our power to maintain the true intereſt of the ſtate.

The ſecretary will lay before you ſeveral papers from the ſuperintendant of finance, which deſerve your immediate attention, and alſo ſuch other papers as we have to communicate to you.

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident,

In council, Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1781.

TO LORD GEORGE MINDEN, alias GERMAIN.

My Lord,

YOUR king's commanders on the North-American continent, are continually writing you of wonderful exploits gained by them, and of the vaſt numbers turning from the error of their ways, and again putting themſelves under SWEET Britiſh protection.

And yet my lord you muſt certainly be convinced they do not gain ground.—And why, I will in a few words tell you the obvious reaſon.

The vaſt numbers they boaſt of REALLY returning to their allegiance, are the verieſt wretches that ever exiſted, were for America, are now for you: and will in violation of oaths and every ſacred tie, be for any power having in appearance the ſuperiority of the day, when their ſelf is in danger.

This truth can in a variety of inſtances be moſt copiouſly exemplified, but one for the preſent will ſuffice my purpoſe and poſition.

A certain R. Williams of S. Carolina, after aſſociating with his countrymen in a very ſolemn league, to defend his country againſt your king's tyranny and oppreſſion at the hazard of his fortune and life, from motives of timidity left it, with permiſſion to go to France, which he procured on a pretended bad ſtate of health. On his voyage thither, he was put into a wiſhed for courſe, carried to England, where he remained many months, and then returned via New-York; from which laſt place, he came in a flag of truce.

From his long abſcence, many conjectured he never again intended a return to his country, and being ſo told, aſſigned as a reaſon for returning, that whilſt in England he made the beſt uſe of his eyes, liked not the complexion of things there, and would reſiſt Britain equal to the ſtauncheſt of his fellow citizens, being greatly ſurpriſed that his countrymen ſhould entertain thoughts the leaſt ſuſpicious of his patriotiſm.

His country having the firmeſt reliance in him, requeſted he would ſuperintend the emitting of its currency, which he readily complied with.

His conſtant, chearful and punctual attendance on that buſineſs, and the number of devices and mottos to be placed both in front and back of the emiſſions, INVENTED AND CHOSEN BY HIMSELF, ſet forth below, muſt fully evince the world of the depraved heart of the man, and what ſort of loyal ſubjects your maſter has in ſuch vile apoſtates.—With them, he cannot but expect to loſe the ground he had gained.

Satan and the Britiſh now a days equally make converts for hell.

PHILOPATRIÆ.

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS's directions to the engraver of the plates for the (South-Carolina) ſtate dollars in 1779, as above mentioned.

N. B. The explanations are alſo his own.

NINETY DOLLARS.

Front device—Mars.
Back—Hercules killing the Cleonean lion.

N. B. Hercules is an emblem of virtue, as well as ſtrength: which may be applied to America in her preſent ſtruggle: and the Cleonean lion by an eaſy tranſition, may mean the Britiſh lion.

SEVENTY DOLLARS.

Front device—Hope.
Back—Promotheus chained to a rock with a vulture gnawing his liver;—intended allegorically to repreſent the Britiſh monarch chained to a ſyſtem of war, and his prime miniſter like a vulture, preying on his vitals, which America hopes will prevent his triumph over her freedom.

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Front device—Providence
Back—Siſyphus with the ſtone on his ſhoulders.

N. B. Siſyphus is conſidered as an emblem of ambition from which the preſent conteſt originated; and his diſappointed labour are ſymbolical of the endleſs taſk of our enemies to ſubjugate America.

MOTTOS.

* Armis concurrite campo.
Run all with arms to the field.

Mars adſit ſecundus.
May the war be propitious.

Mars undique ſaevit.
War rages all around.

* Spes mentis ſolatia.
Hope is the comfort of the mind.

Spes caſuum ſolamen.
Hope the relief of misfortune.

Providentia duce valebinius.
While providence is our guide we ſhall prevail.

* Providentia noſtris præſideat.
May providence regulate our actions.

¶ Thoſe mottos marked * were the mottos fixed to the bills.

*** For the Benefit of our Cuſtomers in the Country, we have re publiſhed, from our paper of Thurſday laſt, the Account of the Overthrow of a large Body of the Enemy's Irregulars from Canada, by that gallant and meritorious Officer, Colonel Marinus Willet. For this Account ſee the next page.

For Sale, by Public Auction,

This Evening,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at SIX o'clock,

One Eighth Part

OF THE

SHIP CONGRESS,

As ſhe now lays in the river, ready for ſea, mounting 20 twelve pounders, and 4 braſs ſix pounders. The Conditions of Sale; one fourth part to be paid within ten days; the remaining three-fourths within 30 days. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

November 17.

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY Next,

At Samuel Cooper's FERRY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, THE

Prize Schooner Polly,

Burthen about 35 tons; together with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture; now laying in Great Egg-harbour river. By order of the court,

Nov. 14. J. BURROWS, Marſhal.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Man and his Wife,

To Farm a ſmall Plantation near this City. Enquire of the Printer.

Genteel Boarding and Lodgings,

by Mrs. ELLIOT, four doors above Third-ſtreet, in Vine-ſtreet.

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS aſſembled, October 23d, 1781.

The Secretary laid before Congreſs, a letter from the Preſident, in the words following:

SIR,

I MUST beg you to remind Congreſs, that when they did me the honor of electing me preſident, and before I aſſumed the chair, I informed them, that, as chief juſtice of Pennſylvania, I ſhould be under the neceſſity of attending the ſupreme court of that ſtate the latter end of September, or at fartheſt in October. That court will be held to day; I muſt therefore requeſt, that they will be pleaſed to proceed to the choice of another preſident.

I am, ſir, with reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Charles Thomſon, eſquire, Secretary of Congreſs.

Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of Mr. M'Kean be accepted.

October 24.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Mr. M'Kean be requeſted to reſume the chair, and act as preſident till the firſt Monday of November next, the reſolution of yeſterday notwithſtanding.

November 5.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a Preſident, and the ballots being taken, the Honourable JOHN HANSON was elected.

November 7.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to the honourable Thomas M'Kean, late preſident of Congreſs, in teſtimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs.

Extract from the Minutes,
GEORGE BOND, deputy ſecretary.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 22d of November inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

Wants a place in Compting-houſe,

A Young Man, capable of keeping

books, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Half Johanneſſes Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable (which was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant) a Grey MARE, Saddle and Bridle: the Mare is about eight years old, 14 and 3/4 hands high, has a ſmall neck, ſhort ſwitch tail, and a wart upon her left buttock; the ſaddle is old, its ſeat and ſkirts are covered with buckſkin, has a green ſaddle cloth, piſtol holſters and bearſkin cap. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, or half that ſum for either of them.

Nov. 16. MATTHEW IRWIN.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

BROKE or ſtolen out of the ſtables, at John Shannon's tavern, on Manatawney road, near Stony run, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 31ſt October, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Brown HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, left hind leg, at the fetlock joint, is thicker than the other, no brand or ear mark; one other HORSE, a kind of a ſandy Roan, is ſomewhat blind of one eye, white mane and tail, no brand nor ear-mark; all ſtout, able Horſes; the two laſt mentioned Horſes had likewiſe their Geers on. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, in Oley, Berks county, John Shannon or Dieter Matthew, in Pottſgrove, Philadelphia county, ſhall be entitled to receive the above Reward; and if ſtolen, and the Thief is taken and ſecured in any jail, in this or any other ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief likewiſe.

JOHN HILL.

Oley, Berks county, Nov. 6, 1781.

WHEREAS HANNAH, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. Nov. 16. JOSEPH BOUDEN.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties near the Falls of Schuylkill, early this fall, a Dark Brown COW, marked on the horn G. A. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 10. JOHN RENSHAW.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.

Head Quarters, Continental Village, November 8, 1781.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing your excellency this morning, I have received the incloſed papers from major general lord Sterling, by which Congreſs will perceive that the enemy have been compleatly diſappointed in their deſigns on the northern frontiers of this ſtate, and defeated with conſiderable loſs. The addreſs, gallantry, and perſevering activity exhibited by colonel Willet on this occaſion, do him the higheſt honour. The conduct of major Rowley, and the brave militia under his command, at a critical moment, merits particular commendations.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect, your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

W. HEATH.

His excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from major general lord Sterling, dated Saratoga, November 6, 1781.

I HAVE received a letter from colonel Willet, copy of which is incloſed. The returns he alludes to were never ſent. The vigilant, prudent conduct of this officer through the whole affair was ſuch as reflects the higheſt honour upon the military character; and the eſſential ſervice he has done his country will give him a pleaſing remembrance in every honeſt breaſt. The number he has taken, killed and wounded, with the diſtreſſed ſituation in which he left them, will amount to little ſhort of a total defeat: eight days march will ſcarcely bring them to a country where they can be ſupplied with proviſions.

(Copy) Fort Renſſelaer, November 2, 1781.

My lord,

HAVING juſt returned from purſuing the enemy, my firſt buſineſs is to acquaint your lordſhip of the particular tranſactions that have taken place in this quarter from the time of their firſt appearance.

Eight o'clock, P. M. of the 24th ult. I received advice that a conſiderable body of the enemy were diſcovered in the upper part of the Mohawk diſtrict; every means was inſtantly taken to collect the force of the country; in order to oppoſe them without loſs of time, ſo that by one o'clock, the following day, I was within two miles of Fort Hunter, with between four and five hundred levies and militia; there I learnt that the enemy, having burnt ſeveral houſes and barns at Warrenſbuſh, had croſſed the river at a ford ſome diſtance below, and were marching to Johnſtown. This obliged me to croſs the river as ſoon as poſſible, and march by the ſhorteſt route to the place whither they were directing their courſe. When within two miles of Johnſtown, I was informed they were already there, had halted, and were buſy in killing cattle belonging to the inhabitants. Thus ſituated, I was determined to attack them as ſoon as poſſible; and ordering the left wing of the few troops I had, to perform a circuit through the woods, and fall upon their right flank, while the right wing advanced in front.

A few minutes brought us in view of them. The troops of this wing were puſhed on to a field adjoining to the one poſſeſſed by the enemy, where they diſplayed to the right and advanced in a line towards them, who retired with precipitation to a neigbouring wood, cloſely preſſed by our advance, who began to ſkirmiſh with them while the remainder of the wing was advancing briſkly in two columns.—In this pleaſing ſituation, without any apparent cauſe the whole of this wing turned about and fled, nor was it poſſible to rally them. A field-piece, which was left upon a height at a ſmall diſtance from the wood to ſecure a retreat, was abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. At this critical period, our left wing commanded by major Rowley, of the Maſſachuſett's ſtate, and compoſed of the militia of this county, except about ſixty of the levies of the above ſtate, made their appearance in the enemy's rear.

Theſe ſoon regained every thing our right wing had loſt, and more. Night came on, and the enemy retired into the wood, leaving a great number of their packs behind them. After marching ſix miles, they encamped on the top of a mountain. By information from priſoners who made their eſcape from them in the night, it appeared to be their intention to ſtrike at the frontiers of Stone-Arabia, in order to furniſh themſelves with proviſion. This induced me to march to that place the next morning, where we remained all that day and night, without hearing any thing further from them, than that they were pointing their route further into the wilderneſs. I was now ſure they were unable to make any ſudden ſtroke below the Little Falls, and in conſequence, on the morning of the 27th I removed to the German-Flatts, in order to be between the enemy and their boats, which they had left at Oneida Creek. On my way I learnt that the party, which I had detached to deſtroy them, had returned without doing their duty. The 28th was paſſed in furniſhing the choiceſt of the troops with five days proviſions, and 60 Oneida Indians who had this day joined me. It now appeared clearly, that the enemy, having given up the hope of returning to their boats, were directing their march to Buck's Iſland, or to Oſſwagawehu. The troops intended to purſue them, to the amount of 400, beſides Indians, croſſed the Mohawk at Fort-Herkimer, and encamped in the woods. The day following we marched upwards of 20 miles north, into the woods, through a ſnow ſtorm, and about 8 o'clock A. M. of the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the enemy, between their rear guard and a detachment of 40 men with ſome Indians. Theſe, it was intended ſhould procure a freſh ſupply of proviſions, and follow after their troops, who were to continue their route. Some of this party were taken, ſome killed, and the reſt diſperſed. Their main body ſet out on a trot in Indian file, and were purſued as warmly and cloſely as poſſible, until quite night. Our purſuit they but once endeavoured to reſiſt, which was at a very bad ford on Canada Creek, where they left major Walter Butler and ſeveral more. (This is the ſame Butler who commanded the maſſacre at Cherry Valley in November 1778.) We have loſt but one man on the purſuit. Our Indians were very uſeful, and behaved with their uſual alertneſs upon ſuch occaſions. Your lordſhip knows they are the beſt cavalry for the ſervice of the wilderneſs. Strange as it may appear it is true, that notwithſtanding the enemy had been four days in the wilderneſs with only half a pound of horſe fleſh per man per day, yet in this famiſhed ſituation they trotted 30 miles before they ſtopped. Many of them, indeed fell a ſacrifice to ſuch treatment. Their packs and blankets were ſtrewed through the woods as all their horſes, except five which were ſent a conſiderable diſtance forward in their van, with their wounded and a few priſoners, fell into our hands.

In this ſituation I left the unfortunate major Roſs; unfortunate I call him, for he was ſurely ſo in taking charge of ſo fine a detachment of men to execute ſo dirty and trifling a piece of buſineſs as he was ſent on, at ſuch immenſe hazard and exquiſite toil. To fatigue the brave troops any longer appeared unneceſſary. The enemy who continued their flight great part of the night, had got greatly the ſtart of us, and almoſt certain deſtruction appeared before them—A ſeven days march, rivers paſſable but upon rafts, a barren wilderneſs, in an inclement ſeaſon of the year, to be encountered with before they can obtain any proviſions; beſides, our ſituation, had we purſued them a day or two longer, might become little better than their's; for our Indians, and many of the troops, in order to purſue them with greater vigour, had thrown aſide their blankets and proviſions, which were now twenty miles or more in their rear: in fine, we left them in a ſituation, perhaps, more ſuited to their demerit than a muſket, a ball, a tomahawk, or captivity.

I ſhall not attempt to give your lordſhip an account of the whole of the enemy's loſs from the beginning to the end of the affair. The fields of Johnſtown, the brooks and rivers, the hills and mountains, the deep and gloomy marſhes through which they had to paſs; theſe muſt tell—theſe only can tell; and, perhaps, at leaſt the officer, whoever he is, that detached them on this paltry expedition. The deſolate region they traverſed in their flight, while we were purſuing them, lies upwards of thirty miles north of Fort-Schuyler

It would be wrong in me to cloſe this letter, without aſſuring your lordſhip, that the troops in general, who were with me on this ſervice, ſupported the great fatigues they had to encounter, with a ſoldier-like fortitude. To Andrew Frink, eſquire, formerly a captain in colonel Van Schaick's regiment, but at preſent a magiſtrate in this county, who performed the ſervice of a brigade-major, I am under great obligations, for his particular attention, great diligence, and manly deportment, through the whole of this expedition.

Incloſed is a particular return of the force of the enemy; returns of our killed and wounded, and ſuch as ſhall be proper to tranſmit to your lordſhip, ſhall be ſent forward as ſoon as collected.

I remain, with ſentiments of the greateſt eſteem and reſpect,

Your Lordſhip's very humble ſervant,

MARINUS WILLET.

The hon. major general lord STERLING.

FORCE of the Enemy; taken from Walter Butler's Pocket-Book.

Eighth Regiment	25
Thirty-fourth ditto	100
Eighty-fourth ditto, Highlanders	30
Sir John's	120
Lake's Independent	40
Butler's Rangers	150
Yaugers	12
Indians	130
	607

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their ſtore in Second ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worſted Hoſe,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Callicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbatu, Fontivy, and Royalle linens,
3 4, and yard wide Brittanias, Checks,
Damaſk table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and ſprig'd Muſlin,
Mantuas,
Eil wide Perſian Taffaties
Roſe, black, and blue 3 4 Perſians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 20d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogſheads,
And a Quantity of Opium,

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, callicoes, chintz, and baſtes, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quality: a good neat fulky &c. &c.

October 25th, 1781.

The Commiſſioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propoſe to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them ſituate at the eaſt end of Callow-hill ſtreet, the other on the eaſt end of Front-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them ſo at the expiration of ſaid Term. Any perſon inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premiſes, may deliver their Propoſals in writing, at the Court-Houſe, the 16th of this inſtant.

November 1, 1781.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, being inhabitants of Pittſburgh, take the liberty of informing the Public, of the great ſucceſs in the cure of Cancers, on theſe Weſtern waters, performed by Doctor HUGH MARTIN, of this place, late ſurgeon of the 8th Pennſylvania regiment; ſince his retirement from public ſervice, and but a few months ſince, in which time we have ſeen to our great ſurprize, ſo many of the moſt inveterate caſes cured by him, that we look upon it our duty to acquaint our fellow citizens of it, that thoſe of them who are languiſhing under this deplorable diſorder may know where to find a ſafe, ſpeedy and ſure remedy: And what greatly adds to the honour of that ingenious perſevering young gentleman, is that the medicine he uſes in the cure, is his own diſcovery, which he has to our great ſatisfaction, found in this country in large quantities: Nor has his labours been leſs indefatigable and ſucceſsful in the cure of all other diſeaſes common to theſe parts, as well as his induſtry in cultivating and improving the many natural productions peculiar to this ſoil, to the great advantage of this new country, particularly thoſe things which belong to his own profeſſion.

A. FOWLER, auditor general weſtern department.
EWD WARD.
JOHN IRWIN.
WM. AMBERSON.
DEVEREUX SMITH.
JOHN ORMSBY.

BE it known to the public, that Doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has cured me of a cancer, which I had the ſpace of twelve months, and made ſuch progreſs as to eat away part of the palate and roof of my mouth, ſo that I had almoſt loſt my ſpeech and hearing, in ſpight of many others, who in vain attempted to cure me before I met with doctor Martin, who effected it in two months. My hearing I am perfectly recovered of, and my ſpeech nearly as good as formerly. He at the ſame time cured me of another cancer on my ſide, which is now perfectly well.

Given under my hand near Pittſburgh, the 28th of Auguſt, 1781. JAMES HAMILTON.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin of Pittſburgh, has effectually cured my wife Eſther Hamſtead of a cancer in her noſe, which had eat away a great part of it, and alſo her eye-lid, but is now perfectly reſtored to health: She had been afflicted with it theſe fifteen years, and without a remedy, tho' I applied to many to have her cured, but till now all remedies failed; and ſhe is in age upwards of ſeventy.

Given under my hand, near Hanna's town, this 25th day of Auguſt, 1781.

WILLIAM HAMSTEAD.

THIS certifieth, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has cured my mother Anna Perry of a cancer in her temple, which ſhe had for upwards of twelve months.

Given under my hand, at Lewickley ſettlement, Weſtmorland county, this 22th day of October, 1781. JAMES PERRY.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has effectually cured my ſon Thomas Swearingen of a cancer on the noſe, which he had for upwards of two years. VAN. SWEARINGEN.

Auguſt 23, 1781.

I do hereby certify, that I have been cured by doctor Hugh Martin, of a cancer on my cheek, which I had for the ſpace of ſix years.

Given under my hand at Hanna's town, county of Weſtmorland, this 10th day of October 1781. HANS IRELAND.

N. B. The Printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above, for the good of the Public.

Northumberland county, ſs.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me, the ſubſcriber, directed, will be put up and expoſed to ſale, on Monday, November 26th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Laughlin M'Cartny, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5, ſituate in the ſaid town and county, bounded weſtward by Northway, northward by lot No. 6, eaſtward by the Quay, and ſouthward by Duke ſtreet, containing in breadth, on Northway, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-ſtreet, 180 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceaſed, at the ſuit of James Hepburn, aſſignee. JAMES CRAWFORD, Sheriff

November 1, 1781. of Northumberland county.

Scales and Weights, for weighing of gold; beſt plated SPURS; and a variety of

Silver Work;

To be Sold by DANIEL DUPUY, in Second-ſtreet next door but one to the Meeting-houſe.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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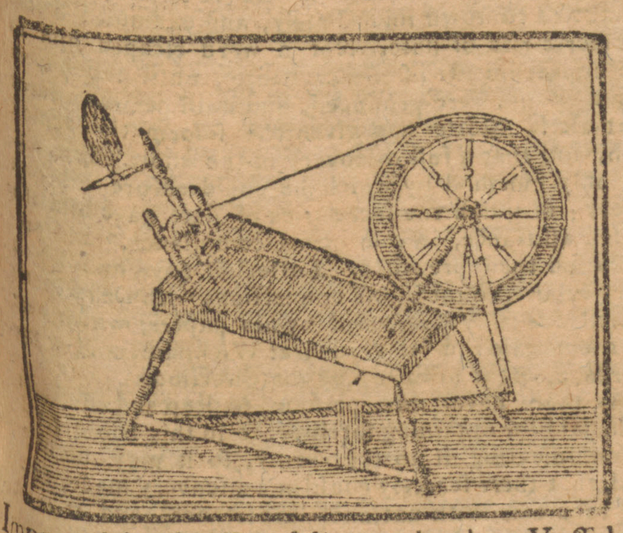

Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons,
Eleg. neck to do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bedticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and children's Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Pattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Cordage Lemon-juice, Brandy,
and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD
By Lacaze & Mallet,
In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
By GRAFF and LINDSEY,
The corner of Market and Second ſtreets,
A neat aſſortment of Hard Ware,
CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.
IVORY, Chineſe, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with ſliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and braſs taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkſcrews, ſteel Spurs, door Bolts, and braſs Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and ſundry other articles.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK ADDRESS,

"To all honeſt hearts and ſound bottoms."

YE loyaliſts all, within the town,
Attend unto my ditty,
You know how oft', with great renown,
I have harang'd the city.
Yankee doodle, &c.

You know full well, from roſtrum high,
With ſeeming genuine zeal, ſir,
I help'd to raiſe the patriot cry,
And propt the rebel weal, ſir,

But conſcious of my former crimes,
And greatly dreading How, ſir,
I ſnugly turn'd my coat, by times,
And gently made a bow, ſir.

Since hard I've laboured in the cauſe,
And ſtrove with might and main, ſir,
To aid an injured Prince's laws,
And help him out again, ſir.

For this I'm call'd a traitor now,
And held in great contempt, ſir,
And if I'm caught, I fear, I vow,
From danger not exempt, ſir.

As this, perchance, may be our fate
From which good heaven defend us,
We need to fear the rebel hate,
But HARRY will befriend us.

On Britiſh Clinton we rely,
And hope to be rewarded,
The rebel Clinton we defy,
We loyaliſts are recorded.

You know we told you th' other day,
How what we fear'd was doing,
The French and rebels, in their way,
Great miſchiefs were a brewing.

Since certain things have come to paſs,
Which proweſs could not hinder,
It is our duty, now—alas!
To dread one more ſurrender.

Hence one advice I wiſh to give,
We know not what may hap, ſir,
Loyal we are, and wiſh to live,
But not in rebel trap, ſir.

We all ſhould keep a ſharp look out,
Nor truſt to time or chance, ſir,
For Waſhington may be about
Another York Town dance, ſir.

With count de Graſſe and Rochambeau,
And all the rebel route, ſir,
That Harry himſelf may hardly know
How ſafely to get out, ſir.

If this ſhould be our wretched ſtate,
And this our cruel lot, ſir,
The "civil reſort" may fix our fate,
And ſend us all to pot, ſir.

Better it were to quit the ſhore,
And go beyond the ſea, ſir,
In Britain they will love us more
Than here we e'er can be, ſir.

A gentle prince upon his throne,
With goodneſs looking down, ſir,
Will give us each ſome beef and bone,
And call us all his own, ſir,

There we may, with Galloway Joe,
Partake of royal bounty,
And miniſtry too, for aught we know,
May give us each a county.

Should we croſs the India ſeas,
And undertake the job, ſir,
We may return when e'er we pleaſe,
As rich as great Nabob, ſir.

With all theſe proſpects, hopes, and fears,
This varied ſcene before us,
It is enough to draw forth tears,
And make good men deplore us.

As we have join'd the noble cauſe,
And laboured in the royal,
We all ſhould feel for Britain's laws,
With hearts moſt truly loyal.

We ſhould deplore the fatal day,
Which makes us all ſo ſober,
And ſo we ſhould, as well we may,
The rebel month October.

For in one day, the rebels tell,
How fell the great Burgoyne, ſir,
On the ſame day, we know full well,
Cornwallis did reſign, ſir.

Eight thouſand men, they ſay, and more,
Of Britiſh--Heſſian--mould, ſir,
And Anſpach too --the like before,
In ſtory ne'er was told, ſir.

Heroes and chiefs, of great renown,
The glory of the nation,
Were forc'd to lay their laurels down,
And march in humble ſtation.

What dire diſgrace!—What fatal day!
Does fortune thus deride us?—
And will not Europe, wond'ring ſay,
Unfriendly ſtars do guide us.

With France and Spain, and eke the Dutch,
And all the rebels round, ſir,
Alack a day!—It is too much,
Rejoicings will abound, ſir.

To the Publiſher of the Pennſylvania Packet.

SIR,

YOUR paper of the 10th inſt. No. 805, reached this city, and an advertiſement there inſerted and ſigned with my ſignature has attracted particular notice, and rendered me the object of much ſatirical ſtricture. The author of this wicked forgery, whoever he is, has moſt nefariouſly and with malice aforethought, made uſe of my name to impoſe on the public the nugatory productions of his own flimſy brain, as the genuine offspring of my prolific pen. But I do aſſure you, upon the word of a gentleman, that ſaid advertiſement is, IN TOTO, fictitious and ſpurious. Was the ULTIMATUM of this jejune performance nothing more than riſible ſatire, I could ſuffer the indignity with taciturn patience: but it is moſt patent to ſenſe that an emphatic injury is intended by this atrocious calumniator. The manifeſt deſign is to draw upon me the reſentment of a people for whom I have the moſt profound veneration, and whoſe virtuous and heroic ſtruggles for conſtitutional liberty I have beheld with aſtoniſhment and ſecret admiration.

You may perhaps, Mr. Claypoole, be ſurprized at this manifeſto, and exclaim that there is no concatenation between ſuch a declaration and the general tendency of the Royal Gazette of New-York. In anſwer to this, you are to conſider that it was my lot to remain with a people who had power in their hands and money in their purſes. In this ſituation it was the part of a wiſe man to evade the power and poſſeſs as much of the money as poſſible. This I have endeavoured to do. I have wrote and publiſhed for them as far as invention could go; the Engliſh language has been tortured and truth expired on the rack in their behalf. By this I have gained their confidence and blinded the jealous eye of power. As to their money, let the baubles I have ſold them at extortionate prices, and the ſalary I enjoy, evince that my labour hath not been in vain. Have I done this to the injury of America and the advantage of her enemies? By no means—By over acting my part I defeated the purpoſe I ſeemed to have in view, and the political lies I daily fabricated only ſerved to gull the fools, who believed I was exerting myſelf in their ſervice. In a word, my paper had no credit but in the cities of London and New York. As to the caſh I have ſeduced from the unbutton'd pockets of cockaded coxcombs, I hope to ſpend it in America, the land of liberty, when the ſtorm of war ſhall ceaſe, and every man ſhall enjoy the fruits of his ingenuity under his own vine and his own fig tree.

I am well perſuaded, Mr. Claypoole, that the voice of your multitude is againſt me. They judge from appearances only; and appearances are generally deluſive. They ſuppoſe *I* am the ſole author of all the inveterate falſhoods and miſrepreſentations which I ſo frequently publiſh. Alas! alas! I AM BUT A POOR PRINTER, ſubjected, by my vocation, to the diſagreeable taſk of bringing into the world the monſtrous conceptions of diſordered fancies.—But I am deemed a tory—a malevolent tory—why?—becauſe I have publiſhed tory news, tory lies and tory eſſays in my gazette—granted.—But will any one pretend to ſay that I have refuſed to publiſh whig news, whig lies or whig eſſays? I challenge all Philadelphia to produce a ſingle writer who ever ſent me a whig piece for publication, which I refuſed or neglected to print. I am confident no ſuch inſtance can be found. The truth is, I am a friend to liberty, and have actually felt the ſacred flame kindle in my breaſt. Firſt about the time, or at leaſt juſt after, the affair of Saratoga; and now again on the ſurrender of lord Cornwallis and his army; and if the brave Americans ſhould purſue their ſucceſs and confirm their independence, of which indeed there remains little doubt, you may depend upon it there is not a flaming patriot in the thirteen united ſtates that will ſing forth the charms of liberty with more loquaceous zeal than myſelf.

It is the duty of every man to ſerve his king and country. I am deſirous of fulfilling this duty to the point of punctuality. I have already ſerved my king, my ſovereign George the IIId. God bleſs him!—to the beſt of my abilities; and now I am ready to wheel to the right about and ſerve my country. For I call this my country wherein I have eaten the bread of luxury, and riſen to an height of importance and opulence which I had no hopes of obtaining in England, that land of debts, creditors and intolerable oppreſſion. Finally, Mr. Claypoole, I reſt the evidence of my whiggiſm on two immoveable pillars. Firſt, the declaration I voluntarily ſigned and which was publiſhed in the news-papers of the year 1776 wherein I aſſerted my attachment to the American cauſe, and ſolemnly engaged to do nothing againſt it; and, ſecondly, my addreſs to Congreſs, lately forwarded by Mr. JOHN MOODY; a copy of which I ſubjoin for your ſatisfaction.

"To the Honourable the CONGRESS of the
"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"The PETITION of JAMES RIVINGTON, of the "City of New York, Printer and Nick-nack Seller,
"Humbly ſheweth:

"THAT your Petitioner, under the ſacred influence of the moſt exalted ideas of the glorious cauſe "of liberty, for which you have ſo nobly, ſo wiſely, "and ſo effectually contended, begs leave, with all "due ſubmiſſion, to throw himſelf at the feet of the "moſt venerable, moſt auguſt body on the face of the "earth.

"That your Petitioner hath, from a moſt unfortunate arrangement of circumſtances, been compelled, "moſt unwillingly, not only to remain with the ene"mies of your virtuous cauſe, but even to aſſiſt them "to the utmoſt of his power. But he begs leave moſt "ſolemnly to aſſure your honours, that he hath done "this with the utmoſt compunction and ſorrow of "heart; and hath been often known to exclaim, IN "PRIVATE, with the royal pſalmiſt—WOE IS ME, "THAT I AM CONSTRAINED TO DWELL WITH ME"SECH AND TO HAVE MY HABITATION AMONG "THE TENTS OF KEDAR.—

"That your Petitioner, having given undeniable "proofs of his abilities in the art of political deviation "from truth, in ſupport of a BAD CAUSE, humbly "conceives, that the ſame talents may be of ſingular "ſervice in maintaining a GOOD ONE; and therefore "offers himſelf, with all his rare and uſeful accom"pliſhments, to the Congreſs of the FREE AND UNI"TED STATES OF AMERICA; only praying ſuch "protection and ſuch reward as his future ſervices "may juſtly entitle him to.

"That your Petitioner hath frequently declared, "that if he had been PROPERLY engaged on the "RIGHT SIDE, he would long ſince have WRITTEN "the United States into a confirmed independence; "and have abandoned the WRONG SIDE to the diſ"appointment its partizans ſo juſtly merit.

"Submitting the premiſes to your candid conſide"ration, he only waits your favourable anſwer to "appear a firſt rate whig in the city of Philadelphia. "And, in the mean time has the honour to ſubſcribe "himſelf, with all due reſpect."—&c. &c. &c.

Such, Mr. Claypoole, is my addreſs to Congreſs. I have now only to requeſt of you, that you will not admit into your paper, any more of the falſe and wicked inſinuations of the author of the aforeſaid Advertiſement. I promiſe myſelf an agreeable anſwer from Congreſs, and hope MR. THOMSON will not be dilatory in forwarding it. Soon after which, I expect to take you by the hand, and ſalute you with the endearing names of Brother Puff and Brother Whig. 'Till then, allow me to be

Your eſteemed friend,
and humble ſervant,
New York, Nov. 17, 1781. J RIVINGTON.

MEMOIRS of Monſ. DE LA MOTTE,

A particular Account of whoſe unhappy Exit was given in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 10th inſtant.

THE very great curioſity which the fate of this unfortunate man has neceſſarily excited in the public, reſpecting the birth, life and circumſtances of ſo conſpicuous a character, having induced ſome of the public prints to publiſh a number of ſpurious anecdotes of him, we are enabled by a correſpondent well acquainted with his hiſtory, to lay before our readers the following ſhort but genuine ſketch of his life and adventures.

Francis Henry De La Motte is a native of Alſace, where his parents, though poor, lived in ſome degree of reſpect. He had fortunately an uncle of the ſame name, who was a profeſſor in the univerſity of Lyons, and a man not undiſtinguiſhed in the literary world. From him De La Motte received a very genteel education; and, through his intereſt, at the age of thirteen, obtained an enſigncy in the French ſervice; where he roſe gradually to the rank of major, in a regiment of infantry; which rank he attained in the year 1757.

But, in the following year, being charged with the defence of a bridge at the battle of Roſbach in Saxony, with orders to prevent the Pruſſian army from annoying the French rear, he no ſooner perceived the approach of the Pruſſians to attack that poſt, than he thought proper to retreat. Moſt of his men were overtaken and cut to pieces by the enemy: but, being himſelf on horſeback, he had the fortune to eſcape the purſuit. He was, however, brought to a court-martial, to anſwer for his conduct, and, by their ſentence, was broke for cowardice. After this he repaired to Paris, and memorialized the miniſtry for ſome time, inſiſting that he had been ill uſed by the court martial, and ſoliciting redreſs from their ſuperior power: but finding every application of this kind totally ineffectual, he paid his firſt viſit to England in the capacity of a ſpy; from whence he continued to furniſh intelligence to the Court of France during the remainder of the late war.

At the concluſion of the war, he returned to Paris with a conſiderable ſum of money which enabled him to live there for ſome time in great ſplendour; but having at length conſumed the whole of his acquiſition in that way, he applied to monſ. de Sartine, then lieutenant of police (an office correſponding in ſome meaſure with that lately held here by ſir John Fielding, but of much greater power and character) and he was accordingly admitted by that gentleman as one of the ſpies of the police.

In this ſituation, monſieur De Sartine found him exceedingly uſeful; for being a dexterous gambler, and making an elegant appearance, he procured admiſſion into the beſt circles, but unfortunately, one evening, at the rout of madame Montreal, he loſt 100 louis d'ors to chevalier Chable, which ſum he was unable to pay, and of courſe could never after be admitted into company.

After this faux pas, his intelligence fell off ſo remarkably, that monſ. de Sartine thought proper to make a deduction of one half in his ſtipend; which rendered his income ſo ſlender, that he found it inſufficient for him and his miſtreſs to live upon, and therefore took a millener's ſhop, No. 47, Rue Grenelle in Paris, where they made a ſhift to live in an obſcure manner, till the breaking out of the preſent war, when he took the firſt opportunity of reſuming his former buſineſs of collecting intelligence in England, for the French miniſtry; and for that purpoſe returned to this country in January 1777.

On his return here, he aſſumed the name of Akerman; and took lodgings firſt in Fetter Lane; afterwards he removed to the houſe of a Mrs. Cox, in Wardour ſtreet, and from thence till June 1778, he remitted to France all the intelligence he could procure; which it is preſumed was not very conſiderable, as his ſalary till then was no more than eight guineas a month.

About this period it was, that he firſt formed an acquaintance with Lutterloh, whoſe connexions proved ſo valuable to him, that his ſalary was immediately raiſed from eight to fifty guineas a month, in conſequence of the important intelligence which he collected through the means of his new acquaintance. Finding himſelf now in more affluent circumſtances, he diſcarded the temporary name of Akerman, and re-aſſumed that of De La Motte. He took country lodgings at Hamſtead, and began to make ſome appearance in the world. Lutterloh introduced him to his aunt, Mrs. Lutterloh, wife to general Lutterloh, formerly envoy at our court from the duke of Brunſwick, and now ſerving in the American army. Through the acquaintance of this lady, De La Motte had an opportunity of introducing himſelf into ſeveral reſpectable families. He even reſided ſome time at her houſe, No. 1, Old Burlington-ſtreet, from whence he removed to Mr. Ottley's, in Bond ſtreet, where he took lodgings at 100l. a year, and lived in an elegant ſtyle till the time of his apprehenſion.

The public have already learned from the accounts publiſhed of the trial, that he was apprehended in January laſt, through the information given to government by Ratcliffe; and however ill it may tally with that fortitude which he diſplayed at his trial, his behaviour, when firſt under examination, evinced the greateſt fear. He there confeſſed the charge againſt him. He betrayed Lutterloh as the agent at Portſmouth, from whom he had received the papers found upon him; and entreated, that he might be admitted an evidence for the crown; but was told, that what he deſired could not be granted him.

Upon this information of De la Motte, who was ſent to the tower late in the evening of the 5th of January, proper officers were diſpatched to Portſmouth to apprehend Lutterloh, who was taken into cuſtody at his houſe at Wickham the next morning at eight o'clock; but no intimation whatever was given him reſpecting the ſeiſure and commitment of De la Motte. He was conducted to town immediately, and examined before the ſecretaries of ſtate. Not a word eſcaped him to the impeachment of De la Motte, until the papers found on him were produced, and until he was aſſured that De la Motte had given the information againſt him, and that a full diſcovery of the whole affair was the only method by which he could enſure his own ſafety; of which the ſecretaries of ſtate gave him the fulleſt aſſurance, in caſe of his compliance. Self-preſervation then prevailed. Lutterloh gave miniſtry a particular account of his connections with De la Motte which was fully confirmed by his papers, which were then concealed in his garden at Wickham, and afterwards brought to town, by his directions.

As there never was, perhaps, ſo deep and effectual a plan laid for obtaining intelligence in this country, and communicating it to the enemy, ſo it may be fairly ſaid, that there ſcarcely could be a diſcovery made, more big than this with national importance, and it is not a little extraordinary that we ſhould be providentially indebted to the weakneſs of De la Motte himſelf, in more inſtances than one, for ſo happy an event; for, had he not firſt from a principle of imprudent parſimony neglected to pay Ratcliffe the 20 guineas a trip to France, according to the agreement made with him, it is more than probable there would have been no detection from that quarter; and Mr Stewart might not have had the opportunity of ſhewing that laudable attention to his country's good, which appeared in him on this occaſion. And ſecondly, had he not been ſo panicſtruck upon his examinatron as to betray his agent Lutterloh (who, by the bye, ſeems the far cleverer of the two for ſuch enterprizes), miniſtry might never perhaps have got at the bottom of their ſcheme.

The fortune ſaid to be made by De La Motte within the laſt two or three years, and ſince his connection with Lutterloh, is no leſs than twenty five thouſand pounds. He never was married, but has two children by madame Soger, with whom he formerly lived in Rue Grenelle. He has ſupported her ſince in very elegant apartments in Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, in Paris; and the prints mentioned on the trial to have been bought by him in England, and ſent over to France, were intended to ornament her apartments.

Having compleated the Sales of the Sloop POLLY and CARGO; Brigantine NANCY and CARGO, and Brigantine YORK and CARGO; Prizes, taken by the Privateer Fair American, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this State. All Perſons who have any DEMANDS on the Same, for Charges, or who are authorized or entitled to receive Shares, or Parts thereof, are deſired to make their Claims at my Office, within THREE Days from the Date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1781.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON, } Auditors, &c.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

To be Let,

A LARGE STORE, well ſituated, on the North ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Gibſon and Aſheton, and now by White Matlack, and Co. Enquire at BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, near the Meal Market.

SALEM, November 1.

Laſt Saturday a cartel arrived here from Hallifax, and brought 38 perſons, late priſoners there. And, Yeſterday arrived another cartel.--She came from Newfoundland, and has brought near 400 men, being the crews of five privateers, lately taken, and carried into that place, all belonging to this port.

BOSTON, November 8.

Laſt Tueſday arrived in this harbour, one of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's cutters, in 44 days from France with public diſpatches for Congreſs, count de Graſſe, &c. We learn, that the united fleets were cruizing in the channel of England, of near 50 ſail of the line, waiting to intercept the Britiſh homeward Weſt-India fleet.

The proſpect of America is truly glorious. She riſes triumphant in one of the moſt honourable and important conteſts that ever any people were engaged in: Preſſed with uncommon difficulties, ſhe has fortunately found a moſt faithful and generous, as well as potent ally. France, beſides the very reſpectable army employed in our cauſe, has ſent to our aid the greateſt naval force ever beheld on theſe weſtern coaſts. The conſequences of our late compleat conqueſt at York-Town, are vaſt, and if we know how to improve them, deciſive. The capture of two ſuch armies, as thoſe of Burgoyne and lord Cornwallis, in ſo ſhort a time, is unknown in hiſtory. The joy on this laſt occaſion is only doubled by being divided between the allied nations. An end is put to the ravages of the Britons in Virginia, and we hope throughout the ſtates. But this is no time for relaxing our efforts. The court of France and congreſs are both too wiſe to rely on what has been done, without looking forward to what remains ſtill to be done. While our enemies are diſappointed, mortified and ſtunned; while our combined forces are flushed with victory; while all Europe is on our ſide, and look upon us as engaged in the common cauſe of mankind; now is the time to improve our ſucceſs, and preſs the enemy with redoubled ardor, till Britain ſhall be obliged to yield us the happy fruits of our toils, and ſufferings of our blood and treaſure, in the bleſſings of an eſtabliſhed independence and peace.

Mr. Rivington in his Royal Gazette of October 3. (in a piece intitled reflections on the preſent criſis,) has made it appear to the dulleſt apprehenſion, that the capture of lord Cornwallis and his whole army, will be no diſadvantage to the Britiſh nation.

"Should this attempt of the French ſucceed, ſays he, the conteſt may be protracted to a tedious length, and Great Britain might be more beholden to foreign aſſiſtance than her real friends wiſh to ſee her."--that is to ſay, if Cornwallis and his army are taken, Ruſſia, Germany and other powers will inſtantly ſend aſſiſtance to Britain, out of pure love to her, which aſſiſtance, riſing ſolely from this event (tho' our pride abhors the thought of ſuing for aid) will enable us in the end to ſubdue our inveterate enemies. He goes on again--"a foil in this great attempt (on Cornwallis) will give Britain ſo deciſive an influence in the European convention, that the bleſſings of peace muſt immediately enſue"--that is, if his lordſhip by ſome miracle ſhould extricate himſelf and army from the embarraſsment he is now in, Britain by that event will be enabled forthwith to reduce all her enemies, and oblige them to accede to peace on ſuch terms as ſhe will grant. So that let the matter turn as it will, Great-Britain muſt be the gainer! Laughable enough. This piece concludes with ſome wretched remarks upon the genius and character of the French nation, and as manly fulſome panegyrics upon the Britiſh tars, all which it is thought will ſcarcely be ſufficient to embolden them to take another peep at the French ſquadron at Cheſapeak.

Extract of a letter from meſſieurs Joſeph Gardoqui and ſon, to a gentleman at Newbury-Port, dated Bilboa, September 18th, 1781.

"We have now as promiſ'd in the foregoing, the very high and intereſting ſatisfaction of informing you that our expedition to the iſland of Minorca, has had the wiſh'd for ſucceſs, as having wholly ſurprized the enemy with its arrival. The Engliſh garriſon had only time to retreat and ſhelter in St, Philip's caſtle, and of courſe our troops without the leaſt oppoſition took poſſeſſion of all the iſland; and as the enemy had hardly time to provide themſelves with proviſions, it is thought that the caſtle (which is the only piece of ground they hold) will not ſtand long; and hope in our next to adviſe you of its ſurrender."

NORWICH, Nov. 8.

The Hartford poſt informs, that he croſſed the river in company with a gentleman from Albany, who mentioned, that 190 priſoners, Britiſh and Canadians, taken by general Starks, had arrived in that city from the party lately diſcovered croſſing the Lakes. From this agreeable circumſtance we may imagine, that their progreſs in that qurter is ſo far checked as will render their further operations, in this expedition, ineffectual.

A report has been circulated, that the notorious traitor Arnold was lately taken priſoner on Long Iſland by a party of our men from the main; but as there is no confirmation received we fear it will prove premature.

Since our laſt a prize, taken by the young Cromwell, has arrived at New-London, laden with fiſh, lumber, &c.

Alſo arrived at the ſame place, a privateer ſloop of 10 guns, 6 nine's and 4 ſix's, taken in the ſound by the Samſon, captain Brooks. After taking the prize, captain Brooks had the miſorune to be caſt away, in a gale of wind on a reef of rocks; but none of the crew were loſt, and they are likely to ſave the ſails and rigging, and in ſome hopes of getting the veſſel off again.

Priſoners from New-York mention, that the conduct of ſir Henry Clinton, during the laſt campaign, has given great diſſatisfaction in the city: they ſay there, he has done nothing but iſſue orders and counter-orders--embark and diſembark troops: And ſince he went out in admiral Graves's fleet, diſcontents have roſe to ſuch a degree of mutiny, that they have proceeded to erect his effigy in the ſtreet, with a bundle of papers under each arm, one repreſenting orders, the other, counter-orders.

Monday laſt paſſed through this town, from her ſeat at Greenwich, Rhode-Iſland, on her way to the ſouthward, the lady of the honorable major general Greene.

FISH-KILL, November 15.

The Britiſh fleet returned to Sandy Hook the beginning of laſt week: on their arrival, tranſports were ſent down to receive the troops from the men of war: both theſe and the tranſports remain at the Hook. It is reported the Britiſh fleet were in ſight of count de Graſſe, but finding him ſuperior in numbers and poſition, thought proper to return without riſking an action. It is conjectured the Britiſh fleet will go to the Weſt-Indies.

We learn from Albany, that ſome of the enemy's Indians have burnt a few ſcattering houſes at Ball's town and Schohary, laſt week.

Head quarters, Continental Village, Nov. 9.

"The general has the pleaſure of acquainting this army that the enemy have been compleatly diſappointed in their deſigns on the northern frontiers of this ſtate, in conſequence of the meaſures adopted to receive them in the vicinity of the lakes; for which the general is much indebted to major-general lord Stirling, brigadier-general Stark, and the other officers and ſoldiers, both regulars and militia, who, with great zeal and alertneſs, preſſed to meet the enemy. That part of their force which was to proceed over the lakes, has not dared to land on this ſide.

"Major Roſs, who had advanced from the weſtward as far as Johnſtown, with a body of between ſix and ſeven hundred regular troops, rangers, yagers and Indians, was met by colonel Willet, defeated, and purſued into the wilderneſs, where many of them probably muſt periſh. The number of the enemy killed, is not known: major Butler, who has frequently diſtreſſed the frontiers, is among the ſlain. A number of priſoners, chiefly Britiſh, have been taken and ſent in.

"The general preſents his thanks to colonel Willet, whoſe addreſs, gallantry, and perſevering activity, exhibited on this occaſion, do him the higheſt honour; and while the conduct of the officers and ſoldiers in general who were with him, deſerves high commendation, the general expreſſes a particular approbation of the behaviour of major Rowley and the brave levies and militia under his immediate command, who at a critical moment, not only did honour to themſelves, but rendered a moſt eſſential ſervice to their country."

Tranſcript of general orders,
THOMAS GROSVENOR, lt. col. and dep. adj. gen. of the eaſt. depart.

CHATHAM, November 14.

Laſt Sunday morning captain Hylar, of Brunſwick, with his uſual addreſs, boarded and took an inward bound veſſel. ſome ſay a ſhip, which lay at Sandy-Hook; but in bringing her up the ſound ſhe was very unfortunately run aground, which accident, being purſued by ſuperior force, obliged them to burn her, though not until they had taken out and landed part of her cargo, conſiſting of rum, &c.

TRENTON, November 14.

Letters from a gentleman of good information in Holland, dated the laſt of Auguſt, mention, That the intereſts of the United States of America advanced with great rapidity in the United Provinces, and from ſome late acts of the ſtates general, the higheſt hopes of a political connection between the two countries were entertained. The following acts are taken notice of.--Their ordering a number of Britiſh priſoners, brought into one of their ports by an American cruiſer, to be detained in their gaols, in order that they may be exchanged for Americans or returned to the captors.--Their licenſing veſſels to ſail to the ports of Boſton and Philadelphia.--Their inſtructions to their cruiſers to act in conjunction with their allies the French, Spaniards and Americans, and to carry their prizes into any of the ports of France, Spain, the United States of America or Sweden, as may be moſt convenient.--The writer obſerves, that from the nature of their conſtitution, the republic of the United Provinces are ſlow in their public meaſures, but firm and preſevering in whatever they have once agreed upon; and that the negociations ſeem to be ripening much faſter than is cuſtomary in matters of ſuch conſequence.

ANECDOTE of Lord CORNWALLIS.

IN the month of May laſt, when the Britiſh ſouthern hero was on his route with the royal army from Haliſax, North Carolina, to make the junction with general Phillips, at Peterſburgh in Virginia, he paſſed thro' Brunſwick, where there was a conſiderable number of negroes collected; ſome had been taken, and others had come to pay their to the noble repreſentative of the king of England: his lordſhip ordered great numbers of them to be innoculated for the ſmall-pox, under his immediate inſpection, and ſent into all parts of the country round about, by which the infection was communicated throughout Virginia, and killed hundreds of men, women and children. There was alſo a number of the inhabitants of the ſtate in the provoſt.--While this hero lay at Richmond, an American officer of rank waited on his lordſhip, deſiring they might be innoculated, when of his great humanity he was pleaſed to anſwer, "No, damn them, they ſhall not be indulged, "but ſhall catch it."

This is fact. Tyrants take warning by the fate of the barbarous Cornwallis. He, who with wanton cruelty could ſport with the property and lives of thouſands, unprovoked:--He who in the plenitude of his arrogance and ſelf ſufficiency could proclaim, "Not a "rebel in arms; the king's peace is reſtored to the "ſouthern provinces;"--even HE, and his whole hoſt, are become a prey to the army they affected to deſpiſe and reproach as "cowards and poltroons"

Mourn ye tyrants and lovers of tyranny, for your hero is fallen, and his conqueſts are at an end.---Mourn bitterly ye tories and traitors to your country, for your protector has abandoned you to your fate; when he made terms for his army ye were excluded, and muſt ſuffer the ignominy that your baſeneſs juſtly merits.

Rejoice ye ſons of freedom, for your oppreſſor and deſpoiler is fallen into your hands;--ſcorn to follow his baſe example by exerciſing cruelty to your enemies when in your power; but by ſhewing mercy to the unfortunate, demonſtrate to the world that you are the brave, the generous, true born ſons of liberty.

BALTIMORE, November 13.

On the 16th of September laſt, there were burnt at New-London, by a detachment of the Britiſh army, headed by Arnold, 65 houſes, containing 97 families; 31 ſtores, 18 ſhops 20 Barns; 9 public and other buildings (beſides a variety of other ſmall buildings, not here enumerated.)--There were burnt, at the ſame time, at Groton, on the oppoſite ſhore, about one mile from New London, 1 ſchool-houſe; 4 barns; 2 ſhops; 2 ſtores, and 12 dwelling houſes.

Since our laſt 1500 Britons, and 900 Germans, part of lord Cornwallis's late army, arrived at Frederick-town, in this ſtate, where, it is ſaid they will be quartered.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.

Samuel Sterett, eſquire, having reſigned his office of Clerk to the honorable the General Aſſembly of this ſtate; Peter Z. Lloyd, eſquire, is elected in his room.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated Auguſt 20, 1781.

"On the 16th inſtant their high mightineſſes paſſed a reſolution, allowing the captain of an American privateer to leave behind him, in full ſecurity, ſix Britiſh priſoners belonging to him: their noble mightineſſes, the college of admiralty of Amſterdam, were authorized to ſecure and take charge of the ſaid priſoners, who are to be exchanged when an opportunity offers againſt American priſoners in England.

"On the 23d of May laſt, the ſtates general paſſed a reſolution, allowing the owners of a Dutch ſhip to freight her with free goods and merchandize, and to expedite her to Boſton or Philadelphia. In the inſtructions given to her captain by the college of admiralty of Amſterdam, in caſe he ſhould make ſome capture on the enemy, and could not ſend his prizes into any port of the United Provinces, he is allowed to ſend them into one of the ports of the allies and friends of the republic, chiefly France, Sweden, North America, or Spain (theſe are the identical words contained in the inſtructions) and in caſe we ſhould not have correſpondents there, he is then to apply to honeſt merchants and well-meaning friends to this republic, for the aids and ſuccours he may want. He is alſo at liberty to join, in a prudent and ſpirited way, with one or more privateers or ſhips of war, belonging to Hollanders, Zealanders, French, Americans or Spaniards, to undertake, jointly, ſomething courageous and advantageous againſt the enemies of the Commonwealth. This may be relied upon as certain and authentic intelligence"

UNIVESITY.

ON MONDAY, the 26th of November, inſtant, Dr. EWING's Courſe of PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, for the Benefit of the Medical Students, and other young Gentlemen who may attend, will begin at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

This Day's SALES,

At the Marſhal's WHARF, between Arch and Race ſtreets,

WILL CONSIST OF

Bath Coatings of different colours,
Red and yellow Flannels,
Four and a half pound, 4 pound, No. 12, and fine Pins,
Corderoys, Velverets, Shag and Pluſh,
Bags of Buttons, mens Shoes and Boots,
Check Shirts, ſailors Veſts,
Haberdiery of different kinds,
Oznabrigs, Iriſh Linens, and a variety of other Dry Goods,
Alſo, Thirty Bales of Cotton,
Two thouſand Pounds of Eleuthera Bark, &c. &c. &c.

At the ſame Time and Place

WILL BE SOLD,

Four nine-pound Cannon,

With the Rammers, Spunges, Worms, Ladles, Shot and Powder belonging to them.

Nov. 20. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To-morrow Evening,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

One Eighth Part

OF THE SHIP

CONGRESS,

As ſhe now lays in the river, ready for ſea, mounting 20 Iron Twelves, and 4 Braſs Six pounders. Conditions of Sale, One fourth Part to be paid in ten days, and the remaining Three-fourths within ſixty days. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

November 20.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire, judge of the ſaid court, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th of November, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine FANNY, burthen about eighty tons, lately commanded by Samuel Hollingshead, ſeized and taken in this port, and libel'ed againſt as prize, by Robert M'Gee, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

Nov. 19, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glaſs-Ware STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, the third door below Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Quaker's Meeting-houſe.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quart, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.
Round and oval Diſhes and Plates.
Tea and Coffee Pots of different ſizes.
Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.
Sugar Diſhes and Milk Pots.
Pudding Pans and Slop Bowls.
Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.
Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN's-WARE.

ROUND and oval Diſhes, of all ſizes.
Flat and Soup Plates.
Sallad Diſhes and Fiſh Drains.
Pudding Diſhes and Diſh Covers.
Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.
Round and oval Tureens, of all ſizes.
Waſh Hand-Baſons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.
Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.
Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, ſingle and double Flint, plain and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.
Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.
Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.
Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and ſtemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glaſſes, with and without Covers.
Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glaſſes, of all ſizes.
Table Waſh Baſons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.
Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh Window Glaſs, by the box or ſmaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Conſiſting of,

WHITE and ſtained ivory, real and ſham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.
Tortois ſhell, real buck, and ſtained horn Penknives.
Beſt cap'd and plain Raizors and Lancets.
Cutteau, ſhoe, and butchers Knives.
Sciſſars and taylors' Sheers,
Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.
Augers, Gouges, Chiſſels, Files, and Raſps.
Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.
Cheſt, H and HL Hinges, of different ſizes.
Stock, cheſt, common, and bag Padlocks.
Gimblets, Braſs Corks, and Snuffers.
Knitting, ſail, and ſewing Needles.
Mens and womens Thimbles.
Fiſh Hooks of all ſorts and ſizes.
Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and ſteel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.
Coat, veſt and ſleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

ALSO,

DURHAM Flour of Muſtard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.
Long and ſhort ſmoaking Pipes, by the box, groce, or dozen.
Beſt European mould Candles, by the box.
Green Paint, brown and yellow Oaker, ground in oil, by the keg.
Mariners Compaſſes, of different ſizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Aſſiduity, Attention to Pleaſe, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Veſſels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to diſpoſe of, may meet with a Purchaſer, as above.

On Saturday the third inſtant,

November, a certain perſon, name unknown, came to the ſign of the Swan and Ball on Lancaſter road, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and went away late in the evening, leaving in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber a Bay Horſe, been twelve and thirteen hands high, has never been docked, has neither brand nor ear marks, has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, ſuppoſed to be between 6 and 7 years old. Alſo, a Cloth Portmanteau, which had in it ſome papers of pins, ſome tea, a bundle of ſewing ſilk, and ſome other things. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay charges in four weeks from the date hereof, by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

CAME to the plantation of John Lukens, Eſquire, Gwinneth townſhip, Philadelphia county, about ſix weeks ago, a Red COW, with a white face, near ten years old, and quite dry. The owner is deſired to come to the ſubſcriber, at the above place, prove his property, pay charges and take her away

Nov. 9; WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the firſt day of December next inclusive, for ſupplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Weſt Point, and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the firſt day of January to the laſt day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Alſo one quart of ſalt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of ſoap, and three pounds of candles, to every ſeven hundred rations.

The contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations. The payments to be made, in gold or ſilver, at the times ſtipulated in the contract. The propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices, and loneſt terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

WANTED, FOR THE

Bank of the United States of

North-America, the following OFFICERS, viz.

A Caſhier and Accomptant,

a Teller and an Out-Door Clerk.

Perſons of eſtabliſhed Reputation, willing to undertake either of the ſaid Offices, will pleaſe to apply to THOMAS WILLING, Eſquire, Preſident of the Board.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second ſtreet, the ſecond door below Chesnut-ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

Superfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours,

Caſſimers, Mens Silk and Worſted Stockings, Corduroys, Laſtings, &c. &c.

To be SOLD *at Public Sale,*

At the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening; (if not before diſpoſed of by private ſale.)

A valuable plantation ſituated

in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, near the plantation where the honourable John Evans, eſq; reſides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a ſmall expence. There are two log tenements, barn and ſtabling on the premiſes. The ſituation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral good griſt mills. The preſent tenant John Hahn will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon applying to him.

Alſo, 12 1-2 acres of excellent upland, lately cleared and under good new cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituated aboue three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, eſq.

If any perſon is deſirous of purchaſing by private ſale before the day above appointed, the owner will take ſpecie, ſtate money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the firſt-menticned premiſes will be ſold with or without a conſiderable ſtock.

For farther particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, beautifully ſituated,

on the Banks of Delaware, about midway betwixt the mouth of Neſhameny-creek and Briſtol, containing about 120 acres, whereof about 40 acres are ſuppoſed to be as good banked meadow-ground as any on the river, well drained and partly improved, the reſt fit for plough or paſture, including 8 or 9 acres of woodland. The dwelling-houſe and ſundry office-houſes, all lately built of timber and well finiſhed. The houſe has a piazza, in front, upwards of 52 feet in length, commands a fine proſpect of the river, of the city of Burlington and borough of Briſtol; from the two laſt diſtant little more than two miles, from Philadelphia 18, and the great road paſſes within a mile of the houſe; there is a large good garden, and young orchard of choice grafted fruit trees; for fiſhing and fowling, in their different ſeaſons, this place is, perhaps, equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt on the river. For further particulars apply on the premiſes, to GEORGE GILLESPIE.

Alſo, A FARM in Hunterdon county, Weſt Jerſey, on the Old-York road, about two miles from Robinſon's ferry, containing near 80 acres of good land, in a thick ſettled part of the country. It has a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. with ſufficiency of orchard and meadow, all in good fence. It will be ſold very cheap, and time given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply as above.

Wanted immediately as a wet

NURSE, A Woman that can be well recommended; none elſe neen apply. Enquire of the Printer.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 22d of November inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

The Commiſſioners of the city

and county of Philadelphia, propoſe to LET, for the term of 4 years, the PUBLIC LANDING PLACES belonging to the county; one of them ſituate at the eaſt end of Callow-hill ſtreet, the other on the eaſt end of Front-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties, together with the PUBLIC SCALES, for weighing of Hay. The Tenant to Repair the Wharf and keep the whole in good Repair, and deliver them ſo at the expiration of ſaid Term. Any perſon inclining to Rent the above-mentioned Premiſes, may deliver their Propoſals in writing, at the Court Houſe, the 16th of this inſtant.

November 1, 1781.

To be SOLD *by Public Sale,*

At the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 21ſt of this Inſtant, at VI o'clock in the Evening,

A three-ſtory brick Meſſuage,

and two ſtory Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND ſituate on the north ſide of Callowhill ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Front-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length, on the ſaid Callowhill-ſtreet, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north ſide thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds ſterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premiſes; late the eſtate of Charles Lawrence, ſhipwright, deceaſed; and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

November 12.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY the 21ſt of November, inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, for Pennſylvania State Money,

One undivided ſixth Part, of

and in a large LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet, 172 feet 9 inches, and continues that breadth for the ſpace of 166 feet, where it gradually widens on the north ſide thereof to Cohocking creek to above 200 feet, and is in length, from the ſaid Front-ſtreet, at leaſt 700 feet to low-water mark, of the river Delaware, ſubject to one ſixth part of an Annuity of 6l. per annum on the whole Lot, during the natural life of Theobald Endt, and above two years arrearages thereof, now due thereon. The purchaſer to have credit for the whole purchaſe money to the firſt day of January next. The Plan of the Lot to be ſeen at the time of ſale.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Wedneſday (the 14th inſtant) Thirty-eight GUINEAS, Nine HALF-JOES, One MOIDORE and a Quarter, and ſome Hard DOLLARS, number not known. The Thief goes by the name of THOMAS STREMBACK, is of a dark complexion, has ſhort dark hair, near 5 feet 11 inches high, about twenty years of age, a Taylor by trade, and was born at Brunſwick in the Jerſies. He had on a blue jacket and breeches, a coattee of brown linen, worn out at the elbows, a light coloured great coat, and an old round hat; but it is probable he will change his clothes.

Whoever ſecures him ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

CHARLES MACKENZEY, in Strawberry-alley.

Northumberland county, ſſ.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me, the ſubſcriber, directed, will be put up and expoſed to ſale, on Monday, November 26th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Laughlin M'Cartny, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5, ſituate in the ſaid town and county, bounded weſtward by Northway, northward by lot No. 6, eaſtward by the Quay, and ſouthward by Duke ſtreet, containing in breadth, on Northway, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-ſtreet, 180 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceaſed, at the ſuit of James Hepburn, aſſignee.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Sheriff of Northumberland county.

November 1, 1781.

FOR SALE,

A Two ſtory Brick Houſe, having four Rooms on each floor, and good Cellars under the whole houſe. Alſo a wooden tenement on the ſame lot; which is 47 feet on Second ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian ſtreets, Southwark; ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

N B. Part payment will be taken in Merchandize.

For farther particulars, enquire of C. W. PEALE, the corner of Third and Lumbart ſtreets.

A good Gardener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 810.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millonet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Having compleated the Sales of the Sloop POLLY and CARGO; Brigantine NANCY and CARGO, and Brigantine YORK and CARGO; Prizes, taken by the Privateer Fair American, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this State. All Perſons who have any DEMANDS on the Same, for Charges, or who are authorized or entitled to receive Shares, or Parts thereof, are deſired to make their Claims at my Office, within THREE Days from the Date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1781.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire, judge of the ſaid court, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th of Novemoer, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine FANNY, burthen about eighty tons, lately commanded by Samuel Hollingshead, ſeized and taken in this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Robert M'Gee, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

Nov. 19, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Wedneſday (the 14th inſtant) Thirty-eight GUINEAS, Nine HALF-JOES, One MOIDORE and a Quarter, and ſome Hard DOLLARS, number not known. The Thief goes by the name of THOMAS STREMBACK, is of a dark complexion, has ſhort dark hair, near 5 feet 11 inches high, about twenty years of age, a Taylor by trade, and was born at Brunſwick in the Jerſies. He had on a blue jacket and breeches, a coattee of brown linen, worn out at the elbows, a light coloured great coat, and an old round hat; but it is probable he will change his clothes.

Whoever ſecures him ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

CHARLES MACKENZEY, in Strawberry-alley.

WANTED,

either to hire or purchaſe,

A Good COOK, alſo a middle-aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands on the eſtate of ISSAC COREN, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to bring in their accounts, atteſted for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

RUTH COREN, Executrix.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 21.

AS ſoon as prayers were over, the order of the day was read for the third reading of the loan bill, which, when read, called up the marquis of Rockingham, who made a very long and able ſpeech againſt the terms on which the loan was negociated. He obſerved, that during the whole of the Pelham adminiſtration, when Henry Pelham, and his brother the duke of Newcaſtle, preſided at the treaſury board, the advantage of douceur to the ſubſcribers never amounted to more than one, or one and an half per cent. ſometimes leſs, and one year he remembred there was a loſs of 1-4th or 1-8th upon every 100l. ſubſcription during the late war. The preſent loan he condemned in all its parts, as the moſt ſhameful, and attended with the moſt enormous profits ever known. He believed indeed he might preſs his aſſertion ſtill further, and ſay it had every appearance at leaſt of a corrupt bargain, and a premeditated waſte of the public money, and applied to the worſt of purpoſes, that of increaſing the influence of the crown, or the influence of the miniſter. He ſaid there was one inſtance before the noble lord in the other houſe came into office, which was an exception to the general aſſertion he had made—that was in the adminiſtration of a noble earl early in the preſent reign (Bute)—At that time he believed the douceur varied, and one time roſe ſo high as 7 to 8 per cent. and under; but ſuch a one as the preſent was never heared of, when, beſides the loſs to the nation, the natural reſult of the low price of ſtocks, there was above a million and an half premium given, beſides five and half per cent. per annum given for the loan of 12 millions.—His lordſhip made uſe of ſeveral other arguments, but ſaid he would not divide the houſe; the queſtion was then put, and carried without any debate.

Thurſday, March 22.

The following proteſt was entered in the records of the houſe againſt the miniſter's laſt loan, which is the firſt inſtance of the kind upon the journals.

Diſſentient,

"BECAUSE, when a bargain improvident in its terms, corrupt in its operation, and partial in its diſtribution, is negociated by a miniſter acting for the public; its having paſſed through the houſe of commons can be no reaſon for its paſſing without obſervation through the houſe of lords. Without waving our undoubted right of giving a negative to this or any other bill, we reſpect the principle of public credit too much to attempt at this juncture to exerciſe that right, tho' if we looked only at the enormity of the abuſe, the moſt direct oppoſition never could be more properly called for.

"Twenty one millions are added to the capital of the debt for a loan of twelve, five and an half per cent. perpetual annuity is granted.—Six hundred and fifty thouſand pounds are to be levied in yearly taxes upon the people. In ſuch a ſituation the moſt rigid œconomy ought to have been uſed, and the premium on the loan ought to have been reduced in proportion to the exorbitance of the intereſt to be paid.—Several circumſtances appeared favourable to the miniſter, if his object had been to ſerve his country, rather than to raiſe a faction for his own ſupport. Beſides the proſpect derived from the beginning of a negociation for peace, it is allowed that treble the ſum ſubſcribed had been offered, and a very large part of that ſurplus by perſons more reſponſible than very many of thoſe who were admitted. In that ſituation, ſo favourable to the borrower, where the being permitted to lend was ſought with emulation, the firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury choſe to make a bargain, opened at ten per cent. premium the day after the loan.

"This price was not the effect of mere popular opinion, or of artful management, but was grounded on the real value of the great body of the other ſtocks at the time, and was no more than what aroſe from a juſt relation to the reſt. We are the more diſſatisfied with this ſhameful prodigality of public money, by comparing it with the period when a ſtrict and conſciencious management of the public treaſure at home became a foundation for the glory of our arms abroad. During the duke of Newcaſtle's adminiſtration, the ſeveral ſucceſſive loans from the year 1758 incluſive, to the time of his removal from office, never exceeded one and an half per cent. at the opening, was generally leſs, ſometimes at diſcount. Yet the national credit was in vigour. During that time forty-three millions were borrowed. In thoſe happy days the miniſters, ſtanding on national ground, were not in a ſtate of ſervitude to any ſet of men, nor led through a falſe ſyſtem of politics to aggravate the diſtreſſes of their country, by hiring a venal cry to perſonate the voice of the public, and to give ſupport to the meaſures which had occaſioned thoſe diſtreſſes.

"It is not matter of ſurprize to us, at a time when ſuch things can be done with impunity, that lords of

the greatest honour and ability have wholy discontinued their attendance. But it is not improper that those lords, who do sometimes attend, should record their names in testimony of their strong condemnation of the terms of this loan, and of the motives which they conceive, dictated terms so very disadvantageous to the crown and the nation.

ROCKINGHAM.
PORTLAND.
OSBORNE.
J. St. ASAPH.
DE FERRARS.
FITZWILLIAMS.
BOLTON.
PONSONBY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Assembly, Monday, November 19th, P. M. 1781.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia county, and the same being read a second time, it was

Resolved, That the further enquiry into the circumstances set forth in said petition, be the order of the day for Tuesday the 27th instant, and that the speaker be directed to summon the several persons named in the depositions and other papers accompanying the petition, to appear before the house, on the day above mentioned.

On motion,

Resolved, That the speaker call on the petitioners, or some person on their behalf, to specify the names of the characters charged in the petition on or before Friday next, in order that the accused persons may have notice to attend on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Ordered, That notice be given in each of the newspapers, of the above resolves relative to the petition.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, November 21, 1781.

THE Council resumed the consideration of the representation of divers "inhabitants and freemen of the county of Philadelphia," complaining and requesting leave to "represent and shew," that divers undue measures had been pursued at the late general election, and calling on this board to enquire into the truth of their complaints, and praying that, upon the said representation being supported, "the election of a counsellor for the county of Philadelphia may be set aside, and a new election ordered;" And Joseph Cowperthwaite and John Jones, who presented the same, now attending, being asked some questions tending to obtain information who were the persons alluded to therein, and they declining to give answers thereto, as being unprepared to do so.

Ordered, That the signers of the said representation, or some person or persons on their behalf, do, on or before Friday, the 23d day of November instant, specify to the council the names of the persons alluded to therein, as having violated the privilege of election; and at the same time also specify the facts on which the general allegations in the said representation are founded, so that all persons concerned may have an opportunity of being heard in the premises, on the day which shall be appointed to hear the merits of the said representation.

Ordered, That the foregoing minute be published, and that a copy thereof be sent to the aforesaid Joseph Cowperthwaite and John Jones.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet.

YOU was so polite as to insert in one of your late papers, my general orders, issued at Newtown the 7th of October last, and I beg you will be so good as to give the following narrative, which is now laid before the general assembly, in vindication of my conduct on that occasion, a place in your next paper.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN LACEY.

Philadelphia, November 1781.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

Gentlemen,

WHEN, under the mask of petitions, unwarrantable reflections are made upon public or private characters, vindication is both natural and decent. In sundry petitions now before the honourable house, respecting the Philadelphia county election, representations are made, and facts asserted, so different from the real state of the transaction, that I hope, in justice to all, a speedy examination will take place; and that in the mean time the honourable house will receive, with their usual candour, the following narrative, which can be supported by the fullest evidence, and in which it will appear that the greatest caution was used, and respect shewn to the civil rights of the people in general, as well as those of the officers and privates of the militia in particular, on that occasion. And first I do expressly deny, that the officers were assembled to consider the business of the election by any order or direction from me, or even with my knowledge. I found them, on my return from a visit, met at the house where my quarters were, and which, at their desire, I left for their more convenient and free deliberation. Not considering myself entitled to a vote in Philadelphia county I resolved not to interfere in the business of the election, or to influence, much less controul, the votes of any of the electors, as is in the petition insinuated; a resolution I then declared, and to which I strictly adhered. I know of no solemn contract entered into with formality, by which the free choice of any person was precluded or limitted, nor do I believe any such contract was made, unless a memorandum of the result of the meeting, which I am informed was made and signed, can be so construed. But by what rule of law or reason, a voluntary agreement by a number of electors to support a ticket can be deemed criminal, or why such an agreement, innocent if verbal, should become criminal by being reduced to writing, remains for the petitioners to shew. Experience and observation both evince, that there are few elections in the state wherein agreements are not made, and promise given; but the discovery of their criminality has been reserved to the ingenious promoters of these petitions. So far from urging the proceeding of the troops to the election, I beg leave to observe that the officers in a body requested it, and finally presented a petition for the purpose, signed by forty officers. Upon that occasion I represented to them that they were called forth in consequence of an express resolve of congress, that I had not any authority, either from the congress, the council, or the commander in chief of the militia, to warrant such compliance; that therefore, if granted, it must be at my own risk, as a mere indulgence, which could not discharge them from military service, for which they might be suddenly wanted, and for which I should stand accountable. Upon these principles, and at the instance of sundry officers who were impressed with their propriety, the orders were issued, which, however construed for party or malevolent purposes, were intended to affect them as soldiers only, and, candidly examined, will, I trust, be found to contain nothing which infringes upon the liberty of the citizen, characters which the militia have ever been deemed to unite. With this idea I hope these orders will be considered, and then every insinuation must vanish founded on a supposed application of the orders to the civil, not the military capacity of the electors; nor will there be found any restraints or injunctions, calculated to intimidate or influence the electors. If it should be asked why were the men kept together, under the direction of their officers, and not to disperse till they had voted? I freely answer, that the militia of Lancaster having been permitted to return a few days before, sundry irregularities had happened to the adjoining farmers from straggling parties and individuals, of which complaint had been made; the like might happen in this case, and it was supposed by all, that this mode would most effectually prevent a repetition of the like complaints. After so general and urgent a request, it was presumed the men generally intended to vote, and that breaking off from the companies on their march, under pretence of not voting or the like, would only furnish an excuse for misconduct on the way; whereas, afterwards each would hasten separately to his own home, and being in their own neighbourhood would be less likely to commit irregularity. And it will appear on enquiry, that when arrived at the place of election, they were so far from being detained for the purpose of voting, that a great part actually went home without voting, whatever may be insinuated or represented. These were the genuine reasons of the orders, which, if scrutinized with the most rigorous severity, will be found to contain nothing which commands, directs, or even influences the free choice of the candidates, for whom they were vote. On the other hand, I must declare, and am ready to offer ample proof, that before the colonels were directed to inform their officers, and they the men, that they were not to consider themselves in any respect bound by any military orders in their choice of any sett of candidates, or to adhere to any ticket that had been or might be given them, but to alter, change, or form new tickets, if they thought proper; that for this purpose paper was delivered to each battalion, before they left Newtown. It will be in proof, that these directions were communicated, and the comparison of the muster-rolls, and the list of voters, will, if I am truly informed, shew that a very great number of those militia did make use of it accordingly. As some stress is laid in the petitions on tickets being delivered at Newtown, though I conceive it an undoubted right of any citizen to frame tickets for himself and others, I can as truly add that no tickets were made or delivered by any order or direction from me, but as I have been informed were prepared either by the men, or the clerks of the companies, at their request. To the proceedings at the several places of election, I am equally a stranger and unaccountable; but from the palpable deviation from facts in what happened within my own knowledge, I have no doubt the gentlemen concerned will as easily disprove the several allegations of the petition which relate to them, as in other points.

It is easy and perfectly natural for men, warmed by party and disappointment in a favorite point, to frame petitions with high charges and pompous expressions; and it is not difficult, by impositions on the ignorant, and misrepresentations to the more enlightened, to procure signers to any petitions industriously circulated, of which the present is a clear proof, as many have signed it, who could not from their circumstances be acquainted with the transactions set forth; but it is presumed that facts alone will determine the judgment of those, who by oath and station must be above the influence of party, when called to decide upon the characters and rights of their fellow citizens. Having ever entertained opinions the most favourable to the civil rights of mankind, and been engaged in the support of them during the present contest, as far as my abilities admit, and in perfect conciousness of not having violated them in the smallest degree in the present instance, I anxiously wish a free and impartial enquiry may be made, the consequence of which I shall chearfully abide.

The inclosed list contains the names of the witnesses in support of the above representation, and who I pray may be summoned when the honourable house shall enquire into the merits of the election, in consequence of the petitions.

I am, with due respect, gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN LACEY.

BOSTON, November 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to another in this town, dated July 25, 1781.

"The vessels in our road, bound for America, not being yet sailed, have sent you as by orders received; and as our fleets are out, these seas will be pretty clear of cruizers; the danger that may remain after the little fleet is out of the north seas, we apprehend the frigate that convoys it and their own force will be sufficient to protect them; we are of course in less danger of the vessels that come hither than you imagine. Though we cannot boast of having a formidable fleet at sea, or even a respectable one, yet it is sufficient to cope against that which it is in the power of England to send against us at this time, when they are obliged to face so many foes; their forces must be divided, and lessening, while ours are daily increasing; and be assured that England never was so much disappointed as at our entering into the war, unprepared as we were; and knowing the sentiments of our court in their favour, and by whom perhaps they were assured, that if they acted the villainous part they have done, we should be obliged to yield to their imperious dictates; they have proved otherwise, and they have by their ill-judged policy only acquired an enemy, who, if peace does not soon take place, will be the worst they have to deal with in Europe.

"'Tis certain they have done us a great deal of mischief and injury; but we believe they have now done all they could, and we are now to begin, and are much mistaken if they are gainers in the end. Our wealth alone will furnish us with the means of making powerful exertions, whilst our enemy cannot, without a miracle, hold it out two campaigns more, distressed as they are on all quarters, and most from that where they depended most for their resources for carrying on the war. The last mails from England brought a fall of 12 and 13 per cent on their India stock, which is now at 132 and 133, which but 10 days since were at 146, and thought then to be lower than could be expected. Their prospect in the east is dismal indeed; the loss of Madrass, and many other of their settlements there, gives room to suppose their loosing all they have in that part of the world.

"In Europe the junction of the Spanish and French fleets, in number 53 sail of the line is greatly superior to what they can muster in Europe; not to mention what they may have to fear from us, or any of the northern powers, whose sentiments are hostile to England. After giving you a candid state of the situation that England is in, with regard to Europe and the East Indies, you can as well judge as we how matters stand in the West Indies, and better how their affairs are in North-America. The question you ask us with respect to the opinion we entertain of the state of the war; we answer, it's certain that England has made a powerful stand against so many forces united, and that she may still be capable of making some further exertions, but her fall is not the less certain, unless providence intervenes in her behalf; which assistance we well think the wickedness of her measures are not likely to insure. May liberty and independence, so dearly purchased, be fully secured to the United States of America, by a peace that may benefit all mankind, and cement that union with our republic, which is daily wished for more and more."

BALTIMORE, November 13.

The ADDRESS of the CITIZENS of BALTIMORE, to the Honourable Major General the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that the citizens of Baltimore embrace the present moment, to express a gratitude which they will always owe to major general the marquis de la Fayette, and to congratulate him, personally, on the late important events in Virginia and South Carolina, so glorious and consequential to America.

Among the first in our cause, you early found a way to our affections, with him, who has struggled with our various difficulties since their beginning. At a time when we had no ally, you were our friend; and when we gained an ally, your presence and good offices could not but increase a cordiality which must render our union with France permanent.

In particular, we cannot sufficiently acknowledge our sense of your late campaign in Virginia, where, with a few regulars and militia, you opposed the British commander, from whose large army, and military talents, this state had such serious cause of apprehension.

These things, sir, have rendered you dear to us; and we feel the highest gratification in seeing, once more in our town, the man who will always hold a first place in our hearts.

Baltimore, 5th of November, 1781.

The ANSWER of Major-General DE LA FAYETTE to the ADDRESS from the CITIZENS of BALTIMORE.

IN the affectionate attentions of the citizens of a free town, I would find a reward for the services of a whole life. The honour to have been among the first American soldiers, is for me a source of the greatest happiness.

I participate with you in the glorious events that have taken place under his excellency general Washington's immediate command, and under general Greene. I enjoy the effects these will have on the success of our noble cause, and particularly the advantages which they will afford to this state.

The time when I had the honour to command the army in Virginia, which you are pleased so politely to mention, has only shewn that the courage and fortitude of American troops are superior to every kind of difficulty.

My campaign began with a personal obligation to the inhabitants of Baltimore: at the end of it I find myself bound to them by a new tie of everlasting gratitude.

LA FAYETTE.

LONDON, July 26.

THIS ſummer muſt be productive of great good, or great evil, to the Britiſh empire An immenſe ſum of money has been voted and raiſed, ſuch as neither this or any other nation ever did raiſe in one year; and ſuch as perhaps may be very difficult to be repeated another year. The moſt rational vigorous and ſpirited exertions are therefore requiſitive on the part of adminiſtration, in the application of that money to the purpoſes for which it was granted; that is, by an active, judicious, and wiſe arrangement of our forces by ſea and land, and direction towards the vulnerable parts our enemies, to laſh into them that uſeful memento, that no power on earth ſhall inſult Great Britain, or provoke her indignation, without feeling her vengeance.

On the other hand, if the campaign, which coſts the nation ſo much money, is ſuffered to paſs away in a ſleepy, drowſy, inactive ſtate, the very object of our enemies is obtained, and all their deſigns anſwered. Such over-ſtrained exertions of the people's purſe, without any eff-ctual warlike meaſures conſequent thereon muſt (they think) in the courſe of a few campaigns, reduce Britain, great, rich, and powerful as ſhe is, or has been, to her ne plus ultra. Let her, ſay they, go on exhauſting her hearts blood and treaſure thus profuſely from year to year; and a very few years will put a period to her riches, ſtrength, and glory.

Therefore adminiſtration, and every commander and officer acting under them, by ſea and land, ought to rouſe, in good earneſt, and call forth all their powers into action; to exert all their faculties, ſtrain every nerve in this campaign, as if it were to be the laſt opportunity that ever will preſent itſelf to them of ſaving their country, or ſerving it in future, if the let this ſlip out of their hands unprofitably. On the good or bad management of this one campaign, of 1781, depends the future fate, the welfare and happineſs, or the diſgrace and downfall of Great Britain. Let this be written on every man's heart: and let its effects be ſeen in every man's actions, whoſe ſtation places him in the council, or the active defence of his country. Then will the Britiſh empire reſume its priſtine ſplendor, and permanent glory.

Laſt Thurſday night, about eleven, a terrible fire broke out in a farm houſe, about a mile from Grimſton, near the city of York, occupied by George Fletcher. His wife and two children, with the reſt of the family, made their eſcape out of the chamber windows with only their ſhirts and ſhifts on; but he himſelf unfortunately periſhed in the flames, which were ſo rapid that the houſe with all the furniture, wearing apparel, and other effects, and all the out-houſes, except a ſtable, were entirely conſumed in a very little time; but how it happened is not known.

In the courſe of laſt ſeſſions his majeſty went four times to the houſe of Peers, and, including the bills ſigned by commiſſion, 150 received the royal aſſent.

The New York fleet, conſiſting of between 70 and 80 ſail of victuallers, tranſports, and merchantmen, are arrived under convoy of the Thames and Confederacy frigates at Cork, Falmouth, and other ports. The above frigate the Confederacy was lately taken on her voyage to Philadelphia by the Iris, &c.

By the above fleet there are a great many letters and many paſſengers. They left New York the 14th of June, and an expreſs had then arrived from lord Cornwallis, giving an account that the had plenty of every thing, and had been furniſhed with horſes more than ſufficient to mount every man in his army, and the 300 or 400 over he had diſpatched to New York, thinking they might be wanted there; and thus equipped he was preparing to proceed on the further buſineſs of the campaign.

Extract of a letter from New York, June 13.

"It is now certain that lord Cornwallis is arrived with his army in Virginia, and we are in daily expectations of hearing of an action between him and the Marquis la Fayette. It is alſo confirmed that a plan is in agitation in the rebel army to form a junction with that of the French, and endeavour a coup de main in this quarter, while the Britiſh are employed in their ſouthern expedition. It is ſaid there are five thouſand French troops within ſixty miles of this city upon Huſon's river. This garriſon and its environs being well fortified, and ſufficiently manned, have not the leaſt reaſon to fear any attempt from them jointly or ſeparatly. It plainly appears by the letters lately intercepted, that the rebels are in great diſtreſs, are reduced to the almoſt total annihilation of public credit, their bills of credit being of no value, and actuall refuſed by ſome of the moſt violent republicans. Gen. Arnold is returned from Virginia, after effecting the deſtruction of a large quantity of tobacco, ſtores, &c. belonging to the rebels there."

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, July 18.

"Within theſe two days this town has been crowded with French families, who came over in boats from Dover, Deal and other parts, ſo many of them that carriages could not be procured to carry them on their journey for France. The reaſon of ſuch numbers coming almoſt all at once we could not learn, for they were very reſerved, and would not enter into converſation with any one except of their own country."

The Exchange, Bloom, from Wells to Embden, was taken the 6th inſtant in Embden river, by a Dutch ſkoot of ſix guns, and carried into Delf Zill. Captain Bloom ſays, it is impoſſible for any ſhip to get to Embden, as there is a privateer beſides the ſkoot, in the river.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.

A letter from Newark, dated November 14, ſays, "The Britiſh fleet, after landing their grenadiers, light infantry, 42d regiment, with ſome other regiments on Long Iſland, ſailed Monday laſt, leaving a 44 gun ſhip and two or three ſmaller frigates, or more properly ſloops of war —— it's merely conjecture where they are gone, ſome think to the Weſt-Indies, others to Charles Town ——but this is certain, they had a ſevere preſs for hands, which ſtill continues.

N. B. The enemy's fleet has not been inſide of the Hook."

Extracts from letters received from general Greene's head quarters, at the High-Hills of Santee.

"Oct. 18. The enemy a few days ago retreated towards Monk's Corner, and have already got as low as Fairlawn. During this movement colonel Mayhem took an officer and twelve dragoons of the enemy, who were reconnoitering.

"Oct 25. The enemy are all in the lower country, and nothing very material has taken place ſince my laſt, however, we have not been altogether idle, light parties ſent out from our advanced poſt, by gen. Marion, have made a number of priſoners, and as a conſiderable number of riflemen from the mountains are gone down to join general Marion, ſomething clever in the partizan way may take place.

"Reports ſay, the enemy have left Wilmington and gone to Brunſwick, about 30 miles below: and other reports mention, that ſmall tranſports are preparing at Charleſtown that can keep cloſe in ſhore to take off the garriſon.

"Oct. 26. A party of general Marion's went down to the quarter houſe, within five miles of Charleſtown, a few days ago, where they killed ſome of the Britiſh, took a captain and 23 others priſoners (among whom were a number of the ſtaff) and ſtove 40 hogſheads of rum. Each man brought off an horſe loaded with as many ſtores as he could carry. Not a ſingle man was loſt on our ſide."

IN ASSEMBLY,

Tueſday, November 20th, A. M. 1781.

The bill for the ſupport of government and the adminiſtration of juſtice being read a ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs;

Ordered, That the ſame be tranſcribed, and printed for public conſideration. Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk.

An ACT for the Support of Government and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

WHEREAS thoſe who dedicate their time and abilities to the ſervice of the public, ought to receive a reaſonable compenſation:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame; That the following annual ſalaries ſhall be allowed to the ſeveral officers of ſtate, hereinafter mentioned, to commence on the day of and to continue for the ſpace of one year, and until the ſame ſhall be afterwards altered by the legiſlature, to be paid to them ſeverally on their receipts, or on their draughts quarterly, on the treaſurer of the ſtate, that is to ſay—To the preſident of the ſupreme executive council, or commander in chief of the forces of this ſtate, for the time being, the ſum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds; the vice preſident, the ſum of five hundred pounds; the chief juſtice, the ſum of eight hundred pounds; the ſecond juſtice of the ſupreme court, the ſum of four hundred pounds; the third and fourth juſtices of the ſupreme court, the ſum of three hundred pounds each; the attorney general, the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds; the ſecretary of the ſupreme executive council, being regiſter of forfeited eſtates, including the expence of clerks, the ſum of five hundred pounds. Provided always, That all fees appertaining to the office of ſaid ſecretary of the ſupreme executive council, ſhall be paid into the hands of the ſtate treaſurer, for the uſe of the ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the following wages ſhall be allowed and paid to the perſons hereinafter mentioned, to wit.—To the delegates or deputies of this commonwealth, in the congreſs of the united ſtates of America, for every day's attendance in the public ſervice, each the ſum of one pound ten ſhillings.

The members of the ſupreme executive council other than the preſident and vice-preſident, for every day's attendance, each the ſum of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence.

The ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, for each day's attendance, the ſum of one pound two ſhillings and ſix pence.

The other members of the houſe of aſſembly, for every day's attendance, each the ſum of fifteen ſhillings; the clerk of the houſe of aſſembly, for every day's attendance, the ſum of one pound; the ſergeant at arms, for every day's attendance, the ſum of ten ſhillings; the door-keeper of the council, and the door keeper of the houſe of aſſembly, each the ſum of ten ſhillings for every day's attendance.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every delegate in congreſs and member of council ſhall be further allowed, towards his travelling charges, after the rate of ſix-pence per mile, once in every three months, from the place of his abode to the places where the congreſs and council ſhall reſpectively ſit, provided he ſhall ſo often actually viſit his family; and that every member of aſſembly ſhall be further allowed towards his travelling charges, after the ſame rate, once in each ſitting of the houſe; which ſaid wages and travelling expences ſhall be paid by the treaſurer of this ſtate, to the ſaid delegates, on exhibiting their ſeveral accounts, and giving their receipts or draughts to him; and to the members of the council and their door keeper, on the draughts of the preſident or vice-preſident in council; and to the ſpeaker and other members of aſſembly, to the clerk of the aſſembly, ſergeant at arms, and door keeper, on the draughts of the ſpeaker of the houſe, ſigned in aſſembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of any act of aſſembly heretofore made, as declares what wages ſhall be allowed to the ſpeaker and other members of aſſembly, ſhall be and is hereby repealed.

TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecondhand Phaeton

And harneſs, complete. Enquire of William Dean, at the George-tavern, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

Mr. CLAYPOOLE.

YOU will be ſo good, as to inform your kind and humane fellow citizens, that the diſtreſſes of a number of their poor, unfortunate fellow creatures in the old goal are almoſt beyond deſcription, being almoſt naked for want of cloaths, and not a blanket or any thing elſe to cover them in theſe long and cold nights; there are ſome of the debtors in the ſame ſituation with reſpect to covering, and with reſpect to eating are worſe off; as for two weeks paſt they have been ſome days without any thing to eat. Now, ſir, it is preſumed, that in this city there is a great deal of old caſt-off cloaths of every kind, old blankets, or pieces of blankets, &c. lay rotting in the garrets and lumber lofts, that are of no manner of uſe to the owners, but rather a rubbiſh, that wants cleaning out of the houſes; ſuch things as theſe, in the preſent ſituation of the priſoners, would be a great relief, and "the bleſſings of many, that are ready to periſh, will come on them," that will be at the trouble of collecting and ſending them to the priſon.

Fifteen Pounds Specie Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Raccoon ford, in Orange county, Virginia, the 24th September laſt, a very likely Mulatto SLAVE, named DICK, about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches high, has been uſed to all ſorts of houſe buſineſs, and in taking care of horſes; he is very fond of dreſs, and keeps his head neatly combed, and often ties his hair; he is a tolerable good ſhoemaker, and carried off his apron and tools with him; as he is a very fair Mulatto he will endeavour to paſs as a freeman; he cuts very well with the ſcythe and cradle, and laſt harveſt cut his knee-pan with a ſcythe, by which a ſmall ſcar remains: he had on and carried with him, a coat and jacket of white cotton filled in with black wool, and lapelled with blue cloth, had pewter buttons down each ſide the breaſt, a ſcarlet cloth jacket, an old hunting ſhirt dyed black, a new ſtraw hat, &c. but as he will change his dreſs he will be eaſieſt diſcovered by the cut on his knee (about a week before he run off, he ſold or lent a Mare, Saddle and Bridle, of mine, to one William Donaldſon, who deſerted the ſame night, below Frederickſburg, from a party of the Fauquier militia: ſhe is a ſorrel, with a ſtar in her forehead, 14 hands high, about 6 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a ſmall key; the ſaddle-tree was broke acroſs and plated on both ſides with iron, the ſkirts were ſowed to the ſeat with ſhoemakers thread.) I will give Five Pounds reward for the Fellow, if taken up and ſecured ſo that I get him again, or Ten Pounds if brought home and delivered to me; and Five Pounds for the Mare, &c. if brought home. JAMES ROBB.

N. B. Alſo, A Mulatto WOMAN SLAVE, the property of major Benjamin Porter, about 28 years of age, pitted much with the ſmall-pox, loſt her upper fore-teeth, full eyes, long hair, which ſhe is fond of combing; ſhe is well made. A Reward of Ten Pounds Specie, will be given to any perſon who will deliver her to Mr. Nicholas Daſon, near Frederick-town, or the ſubſcriber, Orange county, Virginia, if ſhe is taken out of the ſtate of Virginia. Octo. 26.

Thirty Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living near Raccoon ford, in Orange county, Virginia, the 2d of September laſt, Three NEGRO SLAVES, viz. GEORGE, a dark Mulatto fellow, about 17 years of age, near or quite 6 feet high, has a ſour, down look: had on and carried with him, a white yarn coat turned up with blue, one pale blue coat, one ſtriped, Virginia cloth coat, one pair green cloth breeches, and one pair breeches cotton filled in with thread. HARRY, about the ſame age with George, a low, well-ſet fellow, ſprightly and quick ſpoken, and is very black; his cloathing, an old white coat, a new white hunting ſhirt, and an old Maccaroni hat. CHARLES, a black, about 16 years of age, ſlimer than Harry, has a pleaſant countenance, and ſpeaks ſlow; had on a common felt hat and black hunting ſhirt; he ſpins very well on the foot-wheel; we have reaſon to believe there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat, with buttons down each ſide the breaſt, and an old Maccaroni hat, the other parts of his dreſs we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds Reward for each or either of the Slaves, if taken up and ſecured ſo that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them if brought home and delivered to us.

JOHN BLEDSOE,
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG.

Octo. 26.

On the night of the 29th

of October laſt, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was BROKE OPEN, and Robbed of MONEY, to the amount of ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS, amongſt which was Two Hundred and Fourteen Hard Dollars, the reſt in Gold. The Robbery was committed by two Fellows, the one about 5 feet 10 inches high; the other ſhort and chuncky. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Robbers in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of SIXTY POUNDS Specie, paid by

DANIEL PETTET, Collector.

Salſbury, Bucks county.

Wants a place in Compting-houſe,

A Young Man, capable of keeping books, and who can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

Genteel Boarding and Lodgings,

by Mrs. ELLIOT, four doors above Third-ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet.

Lands & Houses for Sale.

Bedford Court-house, Virginia, Oct. 26, 1781.

THE Subscriber wants to sell a valuable Plantation in the Forrest, within three and an half miles of this place, agreeaoly situated in point of health, good water, abundance of excellent timber and good range, convenient to church and several good grist and saw mills The tract contains upwards of 800 acres, there is not over 50 acres of the same but what lies well. The soil is good and capable of producing tobacco, hemp, or any kind of grain, especially wheat, equal to any high land in this part of the country. The whole of the land has remarkable heavy timber, and affords several fine situations for building that lies high and level, a grey soil, and has as good springs of water as can be wished for: The Plantation has the following improvements—Upwards of 100 acres cleared and under extraordinary good fence, quite fresh, little of the same being cleared over 3 or 4 years; a peach orchard, capable of yielding 600 gallons of brandy in a season, and is remarkable for seldom failing of fruit; also, a small apple orchard, with a considerable nursery of young trees, of excellent fruit, ready to plant out; there is an excellent barn, quite new, covered with heart shingles, and shedded all round; also, a new still-house, with a heart shingled roof, remarkably convenient in point of situation to the other buildings: a commodious overseer's house and Negro quarters; some meadow and pasture sowed with rye grass. Along with the land may be had, a thriving Stock of young Cattle, Hogs, and Horses, with a plentiful crop of Corn, Oats, Wheat, and Fodder, &c. Also, one or two Stills, Oxen, Sheep, Plantation Tools, &c. Contiguous to this tract is a Survey of Land, whereon is abundance of pine timber, which may also be had with the same. It may be necessary, for the information of strangers, to observe, that this place lies west of Richmond and Petersburg 135 miles, on the south side of James river, within 12 miles of the river, and the same distance from Stanton river, from both of which plenty of fish may be had, there being several fisheries on each river, within a few hours ride. The produce of the land may be sent to Richmond by water, James river being navigable as high as this, and for many years past the chief part of our crops of tobacco, from this part of the country, has gone to market by water-carriage. I will also Sell or Rent (though preference will be given to a Sale) A valuable and well-improved TENEMENT where I now live, adjoining the town of New-London and the Court-house lands, with the following Buildings, &c. A neat and well finished Dwelling-House, 30 feet square, with two rooms and a passage at one end, below, and the same above, with three fire places, and all convenient office-houses, such as kitchen, dairy, smoke house, stables, and corn-house; also, a store-house, 40 by 20, with a counting-room at one end, with fire-places above and below; a lumber house, 24 by 20, with sheds at the back and both ends thereof; there is a well of excellent water in the yard: the whole is in good repair and little worse than new; also, a garden and yard, well pailed in. There is along with this tenement 15 Acres of Pasture Land; under good fence, within less than a quarter of a mile of the house, and upwards of 300 Acres of Land within about two miles, on which grows abundance of timber, to support the place with fire wood, &c. for ages. The situation of this place, for inland trade, is surpassed by none in the country, that is equally remote to navigation, being, in a great measure, the key of the counties; west hereof, on the south side of James river, on account of the convenient gap in the mountain, on the main road leading through this place. Also, one other Tract of 360 Acres, near Tailing river, in the lower end of the county, on the main road from hence to Petersburg, 25 miles south-east of this, on which is the following improvments, in good repair, and little worse than when new; a Store and Dwelling-house, under one roof, 44 by 18, a room at one end 16 by 18, below, and the same above, with fire places in each, a cellar under half the house, a kitchen with a brick chimney and under-pinned; a dairy and smoak-house, both under-pinned with brick, and the whole painted and well finished; also, a stable, corn house, lumber-house, and shed. There is a small Plantation and Peach Orchard on the tract, with a fine stream of water running through the plantation, and a fine mill-seat thereon. The land lies level, has a fine growth of pine timber, convenient to a saw-mill; the soil is good for corn, small grain, and likewise for orchards; is remarkable healthy, has good water, and conveniently situated for trade or a tavern. SLAVES, TOBACCO, or Specie, will be received in payment; and credit may be had, if required, for a considerable part of the purchase money; though a much better bargain may be had if payment is made in slaves, &c. at negotiating. For Terms apply to DAVID ROSS, near Petersburg, or to the subscriber.

JOHN HOOK.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture. without, as best suits, until the spring. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE, being several years. Enquire of the Printer.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A Large, commodious three-story HOUSE, in a good stand in Second-street. Enquire of the Printer

---

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut street Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,
Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raisins in jars and casks.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from FRANCE, and TO BE SOLD at the Store of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET, Philadelphia,

By the BALE, viz.

Royal and Laval Linens, Britannias, Silk and Worsted Stockings, Callicoes, Check, Pins, &c.

ALSO,

Madeira Wine, Sugar, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Ground Ginger, &c.

Alexandria, October 17, 1781.

I HEREBY give public Notice, that the Concern and Business carried on at this place and Port Tobacco, in Maryland, by the subscriber, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISONS, and owned by R. T. Hooe, of the town aforesaid, Richard Harrison, of the city of Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain, and Joseph W. Harrison, of Alexandria; also, the Concern and Business carried on at the city of Cadiz, by the same Partners, under the management of Richard Harrison, and by the name of HARRISON and COMPANY, is now dissolved: And I hereby request all persons indebted to the Concern, at Alexandria or Port Tobacco, to make payment of their respective debts to me or my agents, at the aforesaid places, and not to any other person or persons; any fair and just claims against the Concern, I am ready and willing to pay at any moment.

BUSINESS, in future, will be carried on in Virginia and Maryland, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harrison, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISON, and management of R. T. Hooe; and at Cadiz, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harrison, under the Firm of HARRISON and COMPANY, and management of Richard Harrison.

Given under my hand, the day and year aforesaid.

ROBERT T. HOOE.

TO BE LET, A

Small plantation in the Northern Liberties, three miles from town, with a fine young Orchard, a large Garden, and four acers of choice Land; all in the best order, and good fence; together with a very neat brick Tenement, with out-Houses, Well, Oven, &c. all compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

BUYS and sells Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewise all kinds of Merchandize.

He also, discounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a short time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on his utmost exertions for their interest; part of the money advanced if required.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery-Store,

In Front-street, the second Door above the Bank-Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits	Aniseed Water,
West India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy,	Cinnamon ditto,
Raspberry ditto,	All Fours,
Geneva,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uses, or for raising the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to those who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM JONES, House-carpenter, late of the district of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their respective accounts, that the same may be adjusted and settled agreeable to law, by

SARAH JONES, } Administratrix.
Philadelphia, ISAAC JONES, }
Nov. 14, 1781. BENJAMIN JONES, } Administrators

Notary Public and Conveyancer's Office.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Attorney at Law, and one of the Publick Notaries of this State: formerly an Attorney and Notary of the City of New-York; at his office in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, draws Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, Assignments, Arbitration-Bonds, and Awards, Articles of Copartnership and separation, Charter Parties of Assignment, Bottomry Bills, Settlements, Special Letters of Attorney, Memorials and Petitions And does every other Business incident to the Office of Conveyancing. And, as

A PUBLIC NOTARY,

Draws Mercantile and Maritime Protests, Registers, Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Letters of Attorney, and other Writings respecting Trade; Authenticates Powers of Attorney, and Accounts under the Notarial Seal, which are to be sent beyond Sea; Draws special Notifications, for the specific Performance of Executory Contracts, agreeable to the Mode pursued by Foreigners, and Protests against joint Owners, and others, for unnecessary Detention of Vessels, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, within one mile of Greene Park, and about twenty one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a square, and at present divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The soil is equal to any in the township, the land is free from stones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful prospect. There is on one of the places a Farm-house, an excellent spring and a large stone Spring-house, with Hay-barracks, stabling, &c. On the other a large Farm-house half stone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Wash and Spring house, Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every necessary convenience for the 500 acres, a branch of Neshaminy creek runs through a part of the last described farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Also 110 acres of Wood-land, situate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield township, Chester county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibson's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-street.

Nov. 15.

Frederick Roorbach,

On Callow hill, or Arbuckle's-row, near the sign of the Black horse, in Second-street, Has for SALE, at the cheapest rate,

A very good two-horse Waggon and GEARS, and a second-hand RIDING CHAIR and HARNESS; also, a few DRY GOODS, such as red and yellow Flannels, Moreans, Callimancoes, figured Camblets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Oil-cloth Umbrelloes. He also takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he Makes and Mends Silk and Oil-cloth Umbrelloes, in the neatest and best manner, with care and dispatch.

JOHN STOCK,

In Chesnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite his Excellency the French Minister's,

MANUFACTURES

The best Ink-powder for Records; which he sells wholesale and retail, at a very reasonable rate, and makes considerable allowance to those who buy to sell again; and warrants it to be of the first quality. Also, has for Sale, a small Quantity of the best ALLEPO GALLS He also powders all sorts of Drugs and Medicines for Apothecaries and others.

P S Said Ink-powder is likewise Sold by Mr. John Young, in Market-street, and Mr. Andrew Geyer, in Front-street

---

To be sold, an healthy Negroe MAN, 25 years old; is a compleat Farmer, understands the management of Horses, and is a good servant. For further information, apply to JOHN CATMAN, in Lower Dublin township, near the Nine Mile Stone, or JAMES GREGORY, the corner of Stamper's Alley, Philadelphia.

Northumberland county, ss.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me, the subscriber, directed, will be put up and exposed to sale, on Monday, November 26th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Laughlin M'Carty, of Northumberland town, in this county, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, No. 5, situate in the said town and county, bounded westward by Northway, northward by lot No. 6, eastward by the Quay, and southward by Duke street, containing in breadth, on Northway, 50 feet, and in length, on Duke-street, 180 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Freeman, deceased, at the suit of James Hepburn, assignee. JAMES CRAWFORD, Sheriff

November 1, 1781. of Northumberland county.

A good Gardener will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 811.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 29th of November inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Dureons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

*** The ſale of the publick lots in this city, which was advertized to be held on Thurſday the twenty ſecond inſtant, is poſtponed to Monday the twenty ſixth inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Wanted immediately, in a ſmall genteel family in this city, a man to drive a carriage and attend a pair of horſes, and a maid to attend children. Proper recommendations will be expected with them. Enquire of the Printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire, judge of the ſaid court, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th of November, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine FANNY, burthen about eighty tons, lately commanded by Samuel Hollingshead, ſeized and taken in this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Robert M'Gee, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

Nov. 19, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Departments, in actual ſervice, [illegible] priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON, } Auditors, &c.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

UNIVESITY.

ON MONDAY, the 26th of November, inſtant, Dr. EWING'S Courſe of PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, for the Benefit of the Medical Students, and other young Gentlemen who may attend, will begin at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any demands on the Eſtate of ROBERT BURNETT, late of this city, Gardener, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with the ſubſcriber, within two months from this date.

ROBERT LUMSDEN, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1781.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Man and his Wife,

To Farm a ſmall Plantation near this City. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE STORE, well ſituated, on the North ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Gibſon and Aſheton, and now by White Matlack, and Co. Enquire at BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, near the Meal Market.

LONDON, July 26.

ADVICE is received from Antwerp, that the people continue to ſolicit the emperor to have it declared a free port; but they are now doubtful whether he will comply with their deſires, as the Dutch are doing all they can to prevent it; they ſee in what a flouriſhing ſtate Oſtend is already, and are afraid, if Antwerp is alſo made a free port, that the trade to Amſterdam and Rotterdam will ſuffer greatly.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, July 15.

"Laſt Sunday there was the greateſt blaſt that has been remembered by the oldeſt man now living. The fruit and other trees in general have been ſo burnt, that moſt of the leaves, that were on them the day before, quite green and in full bloom, were ſo dry that they might be rubbed to powder, and the barks of the trees turned to a blackiſh colour. The graſs, corn, potatoes, flax, hemp, and vegetables have ſuffered, though not ſo much as might have been expected from ſuch a violent exploſion as muſt have happened, which has left behind it in every ſhade of trees, a very diſagreeable ſulphurous ſmell, which ſhews it proceeded from ſome noxious vapours in the air. The wind was at S. W. and blew ſo hard that it threw down moſt of the apples and other fruit from the trees."

It was yeſterday reported that a number of China ſhips were taken from us; but though the rumour had ſpread, we did not find it at all traceable, upon our endeavouring to diſcover its origin. We hope therefore it is not true.

Teas roſe yeſterday in price, in conſequence of the report of the capture of the China ſhips.

It is a fact, that the firſt notice the Dutch had of the war, and of commodore Johnſtone's departure for India, was conveyed to them through the intelligence tranſmitted by La Motte to the court of France.

A private letter from Amſterdam, by the laſt mail, has the following article: "The city is much divided in opinion, ſome wiſhing for peace, and others for the continuance of the war, which cauſes frequent diſturbances; bankrupcies increaſe; trade is much hurt, and many people here are preparing to go to Oſtend to reſide there, warehouſes being building for them; and more ground is marking out for erecting not only warehouſes but dwelling houſes: ſo that in a few years Oſtend will be as noted for its extenſiveneſs of trade and commerce as any other port in Europe."

Advice is received from Oſtend, that the ground is marked out there for two long ſtreets and a ſquare, for a number of capital houſes for merchants; that carpenters and bricklayers flock from all parts, and are immediately employed; that good hands have high wages; and that the emperor is expected there very ſoon to take a view of the works carrying on.

Thurſday the 12th inſtant arrived at Sunderland, a complete ſet of new guns, with carriages, ſhot and ſtores of all kinds, for the north battery. This fort being ſituated on a high rock, is well adapted for the defence of the harbour mouth, and more particularly ſo for protecting of ſhips in Sunderland roads, which it commands to great advantage. At the ſame time arrived ſeveral new guns, &c. for the uſe of Hendon bay near Sunderland, together with ſeveral guns on travelling carriages; ſo that that important ſea port is now in a complete ſtate of defence.

The following are exact Copies of Letters found on board the Lord North Packet, taken on her paſſage from Charleſtown to England by captain L'Allement, from Cadiz.

Charleſtown, S. Carolina, 6th October, 1781.

SIR,

I WROTE you a very long full letter under the 9th Auguſt laſt, by our friend captain Clarke in the Charlotte packet: and to pay my debt to you, ſent eight wedges of ſilver, weghing 209 oz. 13 dwt. which I calculated would ſomething more than balance my account—the packet is unluckily taken by the grand French fleet off Virginia, and my ſilver I ſuppoſe loſt, but there was one chance in its favour, as ſoon as I know whether or not it fails, ſhall as occaſion may require, remit you a bill, mean time pray ſend me ſix pair of ſhoes, made large by my pattern.—The fate of America and the dominion of Britain over any part of it, depends much on this ſaid French fleet: its ſucceſs muſt be fatal to us, and hitherto I am ſorry to ſay it has been too ſucceſsful, in an engagement with our fleet about a month ago: we came off, not in the manner I would wiſh an Engliſh fleet to take leave of an enemy. Re-inforcements are expected by us; when they arrive we are taught to believe great matters will be done, and we are here in daily expectation of hearing at leaſt that ſome thing is done—meanwhile in this province our army though numerous, is a body without a

head, and in a late action, had the American general Greene but followed his blow with the same vigour it was at first made, the whole must have been cut off; as 'tis, we call it a victory, but Providence, that surely fought for us on this occasion, guard us from such another victory, which would entirely destroy us!—Whether the commander in chief is playing at push pin, or some other such manly employment, I know not; but unless a diversion, little to be hoped for from his activity or ability, is made, the truly great lord Cornwallis is in the most critical situation, exposed I fear to more than even he will be able to bear up against.—I know you will call this picture one of my own drawing, a mere cynical representation: but when all is at stake, and that trifled with daily, in a manner obvious to the most superficial observer, who can forbear complaining? My most sanguine wish is that I may shortly have foundation to write you better things: mean time give me leave to refer you to Mr. Kinlock, who has undertaken to deliver this letter, for a true and particular state of this province, and when you have heard him, thank your good fortune that you are not in it, and at least wish me and all your friends out of it. With the most perfect esteem I remain, sir,

Your most obedient and most faithful servant,
JOHN STOPTON.

Robert Levie, esq; at the house of
Messr. Greenwood and Higginson,
merchants, London.

Charlestown, S. Carolina, October 1, 1781.

I HAVE wrote a number of letters to dear Miss Wells, and also one to Mrs. Wells, but as we have an account that most, if not all the vessels that went from this place, are taken, I cannot expect you have received any of my letters since June. Mr. Russel and many others went in the William Henry packet, which we hear is taken and carried to Boston. I wrote you by Dr. Spence who went in the flag that carried governor Chester from Pensacola, who had permission to stop here: the governor left his secretary here and took major Benson, (who married Miss Garden) as his secretary and we hear the flag is taken in consequence of major Benson's being on board. I was in hopes my letters would have got safe, as flags are reckoned sacred; but when there is a breach of faith on one side the other will take the advantage of it. I am sorry to the trouble it gives Mrs. Garden who was loth to part with her daughter.

Miss Philp you have heard married a captain Camel, who ules her father, mother and herself most cruelly.

Miss Leigh is married to major baron Monsberg, an Hessian officer. Sir Egerton died a week past of a broken heart, empty purse and domestic indiscretion. Lady L. goes to England the first opportunity, to deliver with her own hand a petition to the king, in behalf of herself and children: I have no acquaintance with her myself, but by all accounts she is a thoughtless extravagant woman. Mrs. Carden (Judy Wregg that was) died a few days ago, very suddenly or at least with a slight illness.

I suppose you will have a particular account of the state of things in this province. The action at Eutaw between colonel Stewart of the guards and general Greene, though the former at last, by the assistance of colonel Cruger, got the victory, it does not redound much to the credit of the [illegible] known—an officer was heard to say in town, another such victory would ruin their army, I suppose you will hear the particulars first in England: the British army certainly had a most providential escape, which in fact, may be attributed to the rum which the Americans found in the British camp, and the timely arrival of colonel Cruger, with 500 men from a foraging party: the dying officers that were brought to town spoke hard things of their colonel. People in general seem dissatisfied, they think there is not that countenance and protection given to the loyalists as they had a right to expect, many who had taken protection are gone to the Americans, not altogether from choice but necessity, they were threatened by the Americans in the country, if they did not join them they would destroy their property, and those who had families and no way of subsisting them but upon their plantations, went with them rather than have their families starve, as the Americans at present have the command of the country and can go where they please. The army that was at Eutaw are now at Fludds, 12 miles beyond Eutaw. General Gold with some men, are gone up; he is to have the command, being higher in rank than Stuart; whether he will do any great good is a doubt, his character is not the most amiable, his conduct does not promise much. The plan of the Howe's seems to have prevailed too much in America; at New York they cannot stir 20 miles from the city, and here we cannot go five miles with any certainty of safety; John Lining was taken from his plantation last week, three miles below ours at Ashley river. Mr. Skottow at Mr. Billenger's was obliged to lie the greatest part of a night in the marsh at the Landing.

You cannot, my dear Miss, form any idea of this place: think what we must have suffered this summer which is a remarkable hot one, in this small dusty town, no fruit but water melons and mush melons, both extravagantly dear. I have not seen a tolerable peach, strawberry or apple this year: and it is very disagreeable walking from the ashes of the burnt houses, which almost choaks me. Happy are all that are in England, let them be truly thankful and not complain for trifles.

Mr. Saxby, I hear, has lost thirty of his best negroes who are dead his crop remained at the plantation when his attorney, Mr. Godfrey, went to Bermudas, but as both armies have been there it is reasonable to think he must have lost some. When the British left George Town the Americans sold what they found in it for 25,000l. sterling. There is no communication between lord Cornwallis and this place, neither is there any certainty where he is. There has not been any accounts from New York for some time. The American privateers kept on this coast, and took almost every vessel coming and going; we have frequently seen vessels taken in sight of the town, and the Blonde, commodore Berkely, who guarded the harbour on the inside, he had been so long on shore that upon going in a schooner, with some gentlemen, to pay his respects to lord Lincoln when he came here, Berkley was the first that was seasick on board the schooner. After the coast was clear he went to fetch general Lesley from Virginia, he took the Carysfort with him we hear they are both at New York. A complaint from the merchants went home against Berkeley, but unfortunately it was on board the Queen Charlotte packet, which, with many others is taken by the French fleet. Lord Rawdon, maj. Doyle and his lady, and Mrs. Clarke, were on board. I had almost forgot to tell you Mr. Champneys is married to the widow Wilson Harvey's daughter: John Tanno is to be married to Miss Rose, John Mills has taken to himself a wife.

I am much obliged to you on my girls account for the fashions. Your letters and mine are quite on different subjects: yours are the bright and pleasing side, mine the dark and gloomy. However such as it is I hope you will receive it one among the many I have sent. Mr. B. has been extreme ill but is now better, he and my girls join me in compliments to yourself and whole family. Yours sincerely, H B.

Dear Miss,

After I had sealed my letter, I opened it to mention what Mr. B. had desired me to do, and which I had forgot; he desires his compliments to your papa, and acquaints him he had wrote to him by Mr. Russel, and would have wrote now, but hopes he will excuse him, as he is obliged to attend the Board of Police that has not met for some time past, and what little time he has to spare has been employed in writing public letters: He feels much pain at times from his disorder, now especially after sitting long at writing.

Mr. Irving has been exceeding ill but is now better. Its just reported that col. Brown of Yorkshire is taken by the American militia; he was going to Savannah in a gun boat inland with 60 men on board.

Miss Wells,
Salisbury-Court, Fleet street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"As a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, &c. are ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep a government free; the people ought therefore to pay particular attention to these points in the CHOICE OF OFFICERS and representatives, and have a right to exact a due and constant regard to them from their legislators and magistrates, in the making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the state."
Declaration of Rights, Sec. 14.

AS it appears by the minutes of assembly, that a considerable offer, TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY, hath been made to the legislature for the place of City Auctioneer: I think myself in duty bound to alarm my fellow citizens, with regard to some inconveniencies and dangers which may be likely to arise from that office, unless timely and carefully attended to: bidding AT vendues has been common, but bidding FOR them, or selling THEM to sale, is entirely a novelty in Pennsylvania; it is therefore to be hoped it will be duly attended to by the people, and seriously considered by the legislature, before a step of that kind is adopted: it is true, the proposal has a fair appearance, and the bait may be allureing, but let not this alone induce us to accept it, for although at first, it may be thought a cheap penny worth to the public, it may at length be found a dear bargain, and "though sweet in the mouth may prove bitter in the belly;" the advice of Solomon is worth attention, "whatever thou undertakest, consider THE END and thou shalt never do amiss"—Precedents, in unjust cases, are dangerous; and power, once grasped, is tenacious as bird lime. It may indeed appear particularly pleasing at this time, while the people at large are considerably burthened with taxes, to find an expedient which may tend to alleviate them, but let us first consider whether the expedient is just: in order to illustrate this matter, we may consider the commission arising, or to arise to the public from the vendue-office, as a TAX, for a tax it certainly is, and without care may prove a heavy one. Now, it has ever been held, that taxation should always be as equal as possible, which I apprehend would be far from being the case, if the plan under consideration should be adopted. With regard to vendues, it proves necessary that people, sometimes, dispose of their property at public sale; this kind of sale (whatever may be the motive with some particulars) must come under the character of NECESSITY: here then a citizen of Philadelphia, for want of a private purchaser, or some other circumstance, is OBLIGED to dispose of his goods by public auction, and is required by the law to send them to, or have them sold by a certain person appointed for that purpose, for which he is OBLIGED to pay a certain commission, part of which is appropriated to the government. Now, let us observe, that NO OTHER PART of the people or inhabitants of the state are bound and restricted in this manner, but the people of Philadelphia; for throughout the country the inhabitants dispose of their houses, lands, stock, &c. at public sale, when, where, and by whom they will, to the amount of a hundred or a thousand pounds, paying only the wages of the cryer, which may be twenty shillings at furthest; while the commission or duty to which the citizen of Philadelphia is subject for the same sum, may amount to fifty pounds: here then is a monstrous inequality with regard to the people at large, or between the PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA and the rest of the community. But this is not all; for although my condition may require that I speedily sell a part of my property, which I cannot do but in a public way, why must I be obliged, from my necessity, to pay not only a high commission to a public auctioneer, but likewise a commission or tax, INCLUDED THEREIN, to the government, while the property of my neighbours, who are under no such necessity, goes free, which is really the case; and it will be in vain to say, that when the property is out of my hands, I pay no tax for it to the public; for beside the tax which I pay on the public sale, the goods are taxable in whosever hands they may be, in the same manner as though the property was not altered, or perhaps I have paid the common tax for them but a day or two before the sale; here then is another great inequality, even amongst the citizens of Philadelphia: and although it may not have been thought to affect the whole community, yet let us observe, that "where one member suffers all the members suffer with it."—These cases are so striking and obvious, that their inconvenience and danger must be immediately apparent; and the question is, whether any individual residing in the country, putting the case home, can apprehend it is equal or just? or whether any individual, after a due consideration of the matter, can desire to hold an office under circumstances so highly opposite to the interest of his fellow citizens? It may, indeed, be altogether proper, that goods designed for public sale in the city, should be sold at one place and by one person: the question then is, how it shall be done most consistent with private and public good? On this head, the safest and most equitable mode, and that which is most consistent with the true spirit of a free government, will be to demand no more than will be a rational, adequate compensation for the trouble of the auctioneer (unless we can suppose, that persons under that necessity are bound to pay more towards the public debt than their neighbours.) This will prevent that dangerous anxiety for office which is too prevalent, and will take away all occasion of complaint from the people: it was formerly thought, that five per cent. on the sale of common goods was proper, but if it appears to be more than is necessary, let the commission be docked in proportion, and instead of aiming to draw a REVENUE therefrom: let us devise such plans of taxation as will operate equally and alike on all the people; the sum collected by the auctioneer cannot be trifling; but, be that as it may, the nature of the case is the same, whether he collects one thousand or ten thousand pounds; the tax upon tea was not the less alarming to the confiderate part of the people, for being only three pence in the pound, than if it had been three times as high; and if the IMPOSITION be established, it may be no difficult matter to devise WAYS AND MEANS to discharge all the current expences of the government, in and by the city of Philadelphia ALONE: thus, as the plan or proposal now before the house, for the reasons already offered, must appear to be highly unequal and improper, I am bold to declare with the confidence, though not with the abilities of a HAMPDEN, that if it be carried into execution, it will in its nature and operation be subversive of the peace and liberties of the people; but since the above remarks were finished, I find what I had not before observed, that this Declaration is warranted by the express authority of the constitution itself; which in the 36th section ordains, "that whenever an office, through increase of fees or "otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many "to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by "the legislature;" which is nevertheless submitted to their consideration and that of the people, by

CANDIDUS.

At the Sign of

THE
VIRGINIAN's
Commission - Store,

In Water street, a few doors above Pine street,
GOODS will be received and sold, on the lowest Commission, and every Care taken to expedite and render the Sales acceptable.

I would purchase Tobacco for a Commission of five shillings per Hogshead. Those who will honour me with their Trust, may rely on having it carefully inspected, and put in the best order for shipping.

RICHARD GLASCOCK.

Alexander Quesnay de Glouvay,

According to the desire of many Gentlemen, proposes to open a FRENCH ACADEMY for young Ladies, on Tuesday next the 20th instant. Attendance will be given three times a week, from two o'clock till five in the afternoon, at his lodgings in Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia. Nov. 9.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the legion commanded by colonel Armand, two recruits: Benjamin Light, by trade a blacksmith, about five feet nine inches high, 32 years of age, swarthy complexion, blue eyes and black hair, born in Pennsylvania, Lancaster county; and Francis Fleury, by trade a barber and hair-dresser, about five feet and six inches high, born in Paris, twenty eight years of age, black eyes, fair complexion, black hair; had on when he went away, a red coat faced with blue, with yellow binding on the button holes, made after the British fashion, a small red cap, somewhat resembling a grenadiers, with the top tied down. Benjamin Light was dressed in common farmer's dress; he went away upon furlough, which has expired some time since. Whoever takes up said deserters, and will bring them to the subscriber, or confine them in any gaol, shall receive the above reward or ten dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN SHARP, captain in
Nov. 23. colonel Armand's legion.

Wants a place in Compting-house,
A Young Man, capable of keeping books, and who can be well recommended.
Enquire of the Printer.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Auguſt 4.

An account of the number of ſhips and other veſſels that ſuffered in the late gale of wind in the harbour of Kingſton, and from fort Auguſta to Green Bay.

HARBOUR of KINGSTON.

Drove on ſhore—13 ſhips, 6 ſnows, 12 brigs, 8 ſchooners, 9 ſloops; — of thoſe are got off, 6 ſhips, 4 ſnows, 5 brigs, 5 ſchooners, and 4 ſloops.

Sunk—2 brigs, 2 ſloops, 2 ſchooners: Of boats, wherries, and other ſmall craft, they reckon that about 120 are loſt.

Between Fort Auguſta and Green-Bay.

Drove on ſhore—29 topſail veſſels, and a great number of ſmall craft. By the very extraordinary and indefatigable exertions at Port-Henderſon, in unloading the diſtreſſed ſhips, 19 ſail have got off; 6 of which driven down the Port Hender on channel received but little damage: many of the others have ſuffered greatly, and muſt be hove down. Ten ſail were at firſt thought to be totally loſt, and that a very ſmall part of their cargoes would be ſaved, viz. the ſhips Claredon, Fame, Orange-Bay, and brigantine Montgomery; they were driven on the rocks near the Twelve Appoſtles. The ſhips Carnatic, Kingſton, George and John, and two brigs, ſugar loaded, and the ſhip ——, loaded with wine, drove on the St Andrew's ſhoal and coral rocks towards Auguſta. The Orange Bay, contrary to expectation, was on the 15th got off by the care and activity of John Henderſon, eſquire, and moſt of the cargo will be ſaved; only one life was loſt in that neighbourhood, viz. Mr Allen, mate of the Orange-Bay. A number of other veſſels, which did not yield to the force of the tempeſt, have been diſmaſted.

Monday Tueſday and Wedneſday ſailed from Port-Royal, the homeward bound fleet, under the protection of a powerful convoy.

His majeſty's ſhips Prince William and Torbay, ſailed with the fleet, and we hear are bound to America.

CHRISTIANSTED, (St. Croix) Octo. 24.

We hear from Philadelphia, that lord Cornwallis, with his army at York-Town in Virginia, is cut off from any retreat, being blocked up both by ſea and land, by the French fleet, and American and French armies combined. It is ſaid that his lordſhip's garriſon conſiſts of between five and ſix thouſand veteran regular troops, and one thouſand ſeamen beſides militia, and that he had plenty of proviſion except bread; in ſuch a ſituation he can receive no reinforcement, or ſuccours, and it was ſuppoſed he would be obliged ſoon to ſurrender to ſo powerful a force againſt him, unleſs relieved by the timely arrival of a Britiſh ſquadron, ſuperior to the French in the Cheſapeake.

From Charleſtown papers found in the late prize, we have taken the following.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 27.

We now give the public from authority, a detail of the important ſucceſs that has attended the loyal and animated exertions of our friends in North Carolina; who under the conduct and guidance of colonel Fanning and colonel Hector M'Neil, entered Hillſborough on the 13th inſtant, after a forced march of 45 miles, attacked the troops ſtationed there, killing colonel Hatterel and 15 men, and taking governor Burke with his ſuite and ſecretary, alſo 13 Continental officers, and between 50 and 60 privates priſoners; among the latter are cols. Drayton, Tharliſton, and Reid. On the return of the party with the priſoners, it was attacked by the rebel militia collected under a general Butler, to the amount of 600 men, poſted at Linley's Mills. The royal militia received three fires before they were enabled to make any oppoſition. when the charged with great reſolution, not the leaſt diſmayed by the unexpected fire of the rebels, who retired. A part of them rallying in a neighbouring field, were again charged, and inſtantly diſperſed, with the loſs of 60 killed, and many taken priſoners. On our ſide, 40 were left on the field. Such was the regularity and good order obſerved during this ſpirited action, that not a ſingle priſoner eſcaped.

Colonel M'Niel who fell in the firſt onſet, is moſt deſervedly regretted; his activity, conſpicuous zeal, and forwardneſs on every occaſion, merit the warmeſt acknowledgement.

Colonel Fanning was wounded in the affair, but not ſo much as to prevent his continuing in the command of his brave companions.

This gallant party met with no further interruption in the route from thence to Raft's Swamp, where it arrived with 200 priſoners, about the 20th, after a march of near 300 miles. Major Craig joined them on the 23d inſt. with troops from Wilmington.

The Highlanders behaved on this occaſion, as during the whole march with their uſual intrepidity. The loyaliſts were daily joined by numbers of their fellow-ſufferers, in ſuch manner as to render, at this inſtant, their force very formidable, and from which the moſt important and deciſive conſequences may be expected.

Yeſterday evening arrived here the ſhip Adventure, Captain Eves, from Kingſtown, Jamaica, after a paſſage of 22 days.—The evening before ſhe fell in with two rebel privateer ſchooners off the bar, one of 12, the other of 14 guns, who, on coming up received a broadſide, which ſeemed to cool them ſo much, that after firing a few ſhot they were very induſtrious in making all the ſail they could to get off. One man was killed and two ſlightly wounded on board the Adventure.

A cartel ſchooner returned on Monday evening laſt from Philadelphia, after a ſhort paſſage.—When ſhe ſailed from that place it was currently reported that a large detachment of the Britiſh army, conſiſting of 8,000 men, had paſſed over into New-Jerſey, and by the laſt accounts were advanced as far as Princetown; the news of which had ſuch an effect upon the virtuous citizens and truly patriotic Carolina exiles lately arrived in that metropolis, that they were very aſſiduous in packing up their valuables, to be in readineſs to move off to a place of greater ſafety on the ſhorteſt notice.

The Blonde frigate, captain Barkley, was ſafely arrived at New York, before the Solebay left it.

October 2. On Sunday the 23d ult. Qua's boat going to Savannah through the inland navigation, with captain Palmer of lord Charles Montague's regiment, and ſundry other paſſengers, was taken by a party of rebel militia, commanded by captains Field and Euſtace. Before the boat could be ſurrendered, captain Palmer's ſervant was killed by the fire from the rebels on ſhore. Their treatment of the priſoners in this inſtance, we hear has been more humane and generous than formerly uſual on ſuch occaſions.

Laſt Tueſday general Greene, with all his continental infantry, and ſome militia, was encamped on captain James's plantation, at the High Hills of Santee. Mr John Rutledge and his ſuit were then at Guidnard's houſe, in that neighbourhood.

The three months truce being expired which the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee had made with the enemy immediately after the troops were withdrawn from Georgetown, we are informed, a body of their militia have made an inroad into the rebel country on Great Pedee; and that a few days ago, major Horry, with a party of Marion's brigade, was detached from Laneau's ferry on Santee, to ſtop their progreſs.

The rebels above Ninety-Six having conſtructed two block houſes on Reedy river, where they had taken poſt with 30 men under captain Ridgeway, to check the incurſions of the loyal refugees from the mountains, were on the 5th inſt. attacked by a detachment of captain William Cunningham's party, when after a ſhort reſiſtance, they were obliged to ſubmit, with the loſs of captain Ridgeway, another officer whoſe name is not known, and eight privates killed. On this occaſion the loyaliſts did not loſe a man.

Several priſoners were brought to town laſt Saturday night, and committed to the provoſt. It is ſaid they were taken upon Lower Santee, by a party of loyal militia, amongſt them are ſome gentlemen of characters notorious for their zealous attachment to the cauſe of rebellion.

October 4. The Solebay frigate which ſailed from this port a few days ago in order to clear the coaſt of the rebel picaroons that have infeſted it ſo much of late, was yeſterday ſpoke with off the bar by one of our pilot boats:—they were all well on board.

October 6. We learn from the country, that captain Hezekiah Williams, with a party of loyal militia, lately attacked and totally routed a body of rebels, under the command of Mr. Le Roy Hammond, in the neighbourhood of Ninety-Six.

Mr. Rutledge, we are informed, has ordered the planters in the upper parts of the province, to deliver in to him or his agents, all their indigo, for which they are to be allowed three ſhillings ſterling a pound, in certificates that will be received in payment of taxes!

It is confidently ſaid, that a conſiderable quantity has been extorted in this manner from the inhabitants; and that it is to be tranſported in waggons to the northward. Our friends in N. Carolina will, no doubt, attend to this.

October 10. Yeſterday his majeſty's ſhip Solebay, returned from a cruize.

Same day arrived off our bar, from New-York, his majeſty's ſhips Santa Monica, captain John Linzee, and la Fortune, captain Chriſtian, of 44 guns each, with the Jane ſloop, captain Burr.

When theſe veſſels left New York, a large body of land forces were embarked on a ſecret expedition.

It was ſaid, they were to be eſcorted by the fleet under admirals Graves, Digby, Hood and Drake; and that the object of their deſtination is Virginia; there to act in co operation with the army under the command of our gallant and noble earl Cornwallis.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.

Joſeph Montgomery, Thomas Smith, Samuel Atlee, George Clymer, and Henry Wynkoop, Eſquires, are elected by the General Aſſembly, to repreſent this ſtate, the year enſuing, in the Congreſs of the United States.

Since our laſt major general Lincoln and brigadier general Knox arrived in town from Virginia. And

We are informed that this city will ſhortly be honored with the preſence of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Thurſday laſt the ſchooner Neptune, captain L'Allement, arrived here from Cadiz, after a paſſage of 70 days. She confirms the accounts (given in our paper of Tueſday laſt) of the Spaniſh armament deſtined for the reduction of the iſland of Minorca, having taken poſſeſſion of the whole of the ſaid iſland except the principal fortreſs of St. Philip, into which the garriſon had with much precipitation retired, and it was expected muſt ſhortly ſubmit, as they were not prepared for ſuch a ſudden attack.

Captain L'Allement, on his paſſage, took a packet from Charleſtown bound to London, with diſpatches from colonel Balfour to the Britiſh miniſtry; the diſpatches were thrown overboard; but a number of private letters were taken, of two of which, thoſe inſerted in this paper are copies: there are none other of a very material nature.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1781.

On MONDAY next,

the 26th inſtant, at ten o'clock, will be ſold, on Cuthbert's Wharff (the next wharff to Willing and Morris's)

A large and very general Aſſortment of SHIP CHANDLERY, a quantity of Paint, ſheathing and other Nails, Muſkets and Cutlaſſes, Copper-kettles, Copper and Tin in ſheets, Carpenter, Blockmaker, and Blackſmith's Tools: Cannon-ſhot of various ſizes, iron bound Water-caſks, a large Scale and Weights, Tar and Turpentine, a large quantity of wrought Iron, &c. &c.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction,*

On WEDNESDAY next, at XI o'clock, at the Coffee Houſe,

57 Artillery Horſes,

Belonging to the French Army.

Nov. 23. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire

PRESIDENT, and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their proclamation, bearing date the 26th day of October laſt, for the many great and ſolemn conſiderations therein mentioned, have "recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart the THIRTEENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, to be religiouſly obſerved as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, that all the people may aſſemble on that day, with grateful hearts to celebrate the praiſes of our Gracious Benefactor; to confeſs our manifold ſins: to offer up our moſt fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace—that it may pleaſe him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws,—to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in diſtreſs or captivity,—to proſper our huſbandmen, and give ſucceſs to all engaged in lawful commerce,—to impart wiſdom and integrity to our counſellors, judgement and fortitude to our officers and ſoldiers;—to protect and proſper our illuſtrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a ſafe, honourable and laſting peace,—to bleſs all ſeminaries of learning, and cauſe the knowledge of God to cover the earth as the waters cover the ſea."

Therefore as well in reſpect to the ſaid proclamation, as from the plain dictates of conſcience, publickly to acknowledge the favour and goodneſs of divine providence, and the duty incumbent on us to implore its further protection. We do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania, accordingly to ſet apart the ſaid thirteenth day of December next, for the pious purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid proclamation, and that they abſtain from all labour on that day.

Given by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency William Moore, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this 22d day of November, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one.

WILLIAM MOORE, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

God ſave the Commonwealth.

Juſt Imported, in the late Veſſels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING, By

William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Corner of Lætitia Court, A large ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following, viz.

BEST nine quarter green Rugs,
Blankets,
A variety of fine and ſuper fine Broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Fine Naps and Swanſkins,
Twilled and plain Flannells,
Baize and Serges,
Negro Cottons,
Mens and womens thread cotton, worſted and yarn Hoſe,
Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys,
Rattinets,
Camblets, Callimancoes, and Durants,
Black Ruſſels,
Jone's Spinning,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
Iriſh, Laval, and Holland Linens,
Britannias and Oznabrigs,
Seven-eighth and 3-4 German Dowlaſs,
Stripe & Bedtick,
Bed Bunts,
Seven-eighths, yard and apron wide cotton checks,
Dark and light ground Chintzes, printed Linens, Cottons, & Calicoes,
Striped Ginghams,
Ruſſia Linens and Diapers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fancy, figured, corded and India Demities,
India and coloured Jeans,
Manchester Gown-Patterns,
Catgut and Millinet,
Striped, plain, and figured Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Book and jaconet Muſlins,
Ell-wide India Perſians,
Luteſtrings and Mantuas,
Sattins, Modes, and Peelongs,
Sarſnets and Perſians,
Ribbands,
Polecat & Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Silk and cotton Romalls,
Check and printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Threads,
Silk Twiſt,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Silk Stockings,
Common ſewing Needles,
Kniting ditto,
A variety of childrens Books,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Stable, with a Coach-Houſe,

To be LET. Enquire as above.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands on the eſtate of ISSAC COREN, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to bring in their accounts, atteſted for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

RUTH COREN, Executrix.

Best possible image

Imported in the ship Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantz, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of all colours, with ſilk ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, and other ſuitable trimings.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Scarlet, yellow, and white flannels.
Sattinets, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuff.
A variety of velvets and velverets.
Durants.
Tamies.
Callimancoes.
Mens worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Yard and 5-4 muſlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Oznabrigs.
Black ſattins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
Perſians and ſarſnets.
A variety of neat ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bbandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
Black lace.
Gold ditto.
Buckrams.
Black ribbons.
Pins and needles.
Loaf ſugar.
Indigo.
And an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Shuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groſe, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quallity: a good neat ſulky &c. &c.
October 25th, 1781.

A Quantity of the

Very beſt BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, by

John Redman,

In Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,
Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horſes. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Fifth ſtreet. November 9.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of Wood, ſtanding

about four miles from the city on this ſide Schuylkill. Likewiſe a frame building, 60 feet long by 24 feet broad, can be divided into four tenements. For terms enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, with valuable improvements, four miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading from Franckfort to Germantown; containing one hundred and forty acres, on which Mrs. LAWRENCE now reſides, known by the name of

CLEREMONT.

On this place there is an elegant ſtone houſe, fifty-three feet front, and twenty-eight feet deep, finiſhed in the beſt manner; under the firſt floor, which is conſiderably raiſed from the ground, is a very large and convenient kitchen, pantry and cellars; at the back of the houſe a piazza fifty-three feet in length, commanding a view of the Delaware, from two or three miles above the city, to Red-Bank above the ſame diſtance below it, with an extenſive proſpect of the Jerſeys. There is a brick houſe on ſaid farm, within a ſmall diſtance of the manſion houſe, having one large room below, and two above, with a convenient cellar; alſo a large frame coach-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, conſiſting of a ſmoak houſe, corn-houſe, and ſpring-houſe, over the latter is a commodious granary; a good frame dwelling houſe, ſuitable for a tenant, is likewiſe on part of the land; the whole incloſed with cedar poſt and rail fence, and divided into ſeveral lots. There is between forty and fifty acres of orchard, bearing great plenty of choice fruit, and producing annually a large quantity of the beſt cyder. The garden contains two acres, well laid out, incloſed with a cedar board fence, and having a collection of the fineſt fruit. The terms and conditions of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Colonel JOHN SHEE, or to Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD.

The valuable Merchant

MILLS and SAW MILLS, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof is French burs of the beſt quality, the other colongne; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the drieſt ſeaſon, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek: the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare. Alſo, a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence: a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus Hook and Wilmington. Likewiſe, a Lot of Ground publicly ſituated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the ſubſcriber living at the mills, may know the terms.
BENJAMIN POWEL.
Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Nov. 9.

Came to the Plantation of the

Subſcriber, living in the Northen Liberties, about the beginning of July, a bay MARE, about four years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock: few white hairs on the forehead, paces and trots. Another bay MARE, five years old, 13 hands high, a ſtar in the forehead, no brand, her off hind foot white, paces and trots. A black MARE, about nine years old, 14 hands high, a ſtar on her forehead, paces and trots. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away.
DUNCAN LEECH.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careful driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merrian township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 3d inſt. a ſmall Bay STALLION, about 13 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a few white hairs in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid HORSE and THIEF, and ſecures them, ſo that the Owner gets his Horſe, and the Thief brought to conviction, ſhall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by
THOMAS DAVIS.
Nov. 9.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties near the Falls of Schuylkill, early this fall, a Dark Brown COW, marked on the horn G. A. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN RENSHAW.
Nov. 10.

Two Half Johanneſſes Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable (which was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant) a Grey MARE, Saddle and Bridle: the Mare is about eight years old, 14 and 3 4 hands high, has a ſmall neck, ſhort ſwitch tail, and a wart upon her left buttock; the ſaddle is old, its ſeat and ſkirts are covered with buckſkin, has a green ſaddle cloth, piſtol holſters and bearſkin cap. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, or half that ſum for either of them.
MATTHEW IRWIN.
Nov. 16.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, being inhabitants of Pittſburgh, take the liberty of informing the Public of the great ſucceſs in the cure of Cancers, on the Weſtern waters, performed by Doctor HUGH MARTIN, of this place, late ſurgeon of the 8th Pennſylvania regiment; ſince his retirement from public ſervice, and but a few months ſince, in which time we have ſeen to our great ſurprize, ſo many of the moſt inveterate caſes cured by him, that we look upon it our duty to a quaint our fellow citizens of it, that thoſe of them who are languiſhing under this deplorable diſorder may know where to find a ſafe, ſpeedy and ſure remedy: And what greatly adds to the honour of that ingenious perſevering young gentleman, is that the medicine he uſes in the cure, is his own diſcovery, which he has to our great ſatisfaction, found in this country in large quantities: Nor has his labours been leſs indefatigable and ſucceſsful in the cure of all other diſeaſes common to theſe parts, as well as his induſtry in cultivating and improving the many natural productions peculiar to this ſoil, to the great advantage of this new country, particularly thoſe things which belong to his own profeſſion.

A. FOWLER, auditor general weſtern department.
EWD. WARD.
JOHN IRWIN.
Wm. AMBERSON.
DEVEREUX SMITH.
JOHN ORMSBY.

BE it known to the public, that Doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has cured me of a cancer, which I had the ſpace of twelve months, and made ſuch progreſs as to eat away part of the palate and roof of my mouth, ſo that I had almoſt loſt my ſpeech and hearing, in ſpight of many others, who in vain attempted to cure me before I met with doctor Martin, who effected it in two months. My hearing I am perfectly recovered of, and my ſpeech nearly as good as formerly. He at the ſame time cured me of another cancer on my ſide, which is now perfectly well.
Given under my hand near Pittſburgh, the 26th of Auguſt, 1781. JAMES HAMILTON.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has effectually cured my wife Eſther Hamſtead of a cancer in her noſe, which had eat away a great part of it, and alſo her eye-lid, but is now perfectly reſtored to health: She had been afflicted with it theſe fifteen years, and without a remedy, tho' I applied to many to have her cured, but till now all remedies failed; and ſhe is in age upwards of ſeventy.
Given under my hand, near Hanna's town, this 25th day of Auguſt, 1781.
WILLIAM HAMSTEAD.

THIS certifieth, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has cured my mother Anna Perry of a cancer in her temple, which ſhe had for upwards of twelve months.
Given under my hand, at Lewickley ſettlement, Weſtmorland county, this 22th day of October, 1781. JAMES PERRY.

BE it known to all men, that doctor Hugh Martin, of Pittſburgh, has effectually cured my ſon Thomas Swearingen of a cancer on the noſe, which he had upwards of two years. VAN SWEARINGEN.
Auguſt 23, 1781.

I do hereby certify, that I have been cured by doctor Hugh Martin, of a cancer on my cheek, which I had for the ſpace of ſix years.
Given under my hand at Hanna's town, county of Weſtmorland, this 20th day of October, 1781. HANS IRELAND.

N. B. The Printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above, for the good of the Public.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

BROKE for ſtolen out of the ſtables, at John Shannon's tavern, on Maraſawney road, near Stony run, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 31ſt of October, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Brown HORSE, with Waggon Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one left hind leg, at the fetlock joint, is thicker than the other, no brand or ear mark; one other HORSE, a kind of a ſandy Roan, is ſomewhat blind of one eye, white mane and tail, no brand nor ear-mark; all ſtout able Horſes; the two laſt mentioned Horſes had likewiſe their Geers on. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, in Oley, Berks county John Shannon or Dieter Matthew, in Pottsgrove, Philadelphia county, ſhall be entitled to receive the above Reward; and if ſtolen, and the Thief is taken and ſecured in any jail, in this or any other ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief likewiſe.
JOHN HILL.
Oley, Berks county, Nov. 6, 1781.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

WHEREAS HANNAH, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. Nov. 16. JOSEPH BOUDER.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 812.

THE DANCE,

A Ballad, to the tune of "Yankey Doodle."

CORNWALLIS led a country dance,
The like was never seen, sir,
Much retrograde, and much advance,
And all with general Greene, sir.

II.
They rambled up, and rambled down,
Join'd hands, then off they run, sir,
Our general Greene to Charlestown,
The earl to Wilmington, sir.

III.
Greene, in the south, then danc'd a set,
And got a mighty name, sir,
Cornwallis jigg'd with young Fayette,
But suffered in his fame, sir.

IV.
Then down he figur'd to the shore,
Most like a lordly dancer,
And on his courtly honour swore,
He would no more advance, sir.

V.
Quoth he—my guards are weary grown,
With footing country dances,
They never at Saint James's shone,
At capers, kicks or prances.

VI.
Though men so gallant ne'er were seen,
While saunt'ring on parade, sir,
Or wriggling o'er the park's smooth green,
Or at a masquerade, sir.

VII.
Yet are red heels, and long lac'd skirts,
For stumps and briars meet, sir,
Or stand they chance with hunting shirts,
Or hardy veteran feet, sir.

VIII.
Now hous'd in York he challeng'd all,
At minuet or all'mande,
And lessons for a courtly ball,
His guards by day and night conn'd.

IX.
This challenge known, full soon there came,
A set who had the bon ton,
De Grasse and Rochambeau, whose fame,
Fut brillant pour un long tems.

X.
And Washington, Columbia's son,
Whom easy nature taught, sir,
That grace, which can't by pains be won,
Or Plutus' gold be bought, sir,

XI.
Now hand in hand they circle round,
This ever dancing peer, sir,
Their gentle movements soon confound,
The earl as they draw near, sir.

XII.
His music soon forgets to play—
His feet can move no more, sir,
And all his bands now curse the day,
They jigg'd it to our shore, sir.

XIII.
Now tories all what can ye say?
Come—Is not this a griper?
That while your hopes are danc'd away,
'Tis you must pay the piper.

FINIS.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 29th of November instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

Lost, on the 20th Instant,

November, near Walnut-street Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction,*

On WEDNESDAY next, at XI o'clock, at the Coffee House,

57 Artillery Horses,

Belonging to the French Army.

Nov. 23. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hospital and Medical Department, in actual service, prisoners (of the line of this state, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Assembly of this state, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjust and settle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which supplement was enacted the first day of October last. The Office is held in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all persons claiming the benefits of said act, are requested to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of such, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithstanding the considerable length of time this Office has been open for that purpose, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will also be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

At the Coffee house in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening; (if not before disposed of by private sale.)

A valuable plantation situated

in London Britain township, Chester county, near the plantation where the honourable John Evans, esq; resides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing stream running through the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a small expence. There are two log tenements, barn and stabling on the premises. The situation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Christiana bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of several good grist-mills. The present tenant John Hahn will shew the premises to any person applying to him.

Also, 12 1-2 acres of excellent upland, lately cleared and under good new cedar post and rail fence, situated aboue three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, esq.

If any person is desirous of purchasing by private sale before the day above appointed, the owner will take specie, state money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the first-mentioned premises will be sold with or without a considerable stock.

For farther particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-streets.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM JONES, House-carpenter, late of the district of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their respective accounts, that the same may be adjusted and settled agreeable to law, by

SARAH JONES, } Administratrix.
ISAAC JONES, }
BENJAMIN JONES, } Administrators

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1781.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glass-Ware STORE,

In Second-street, the third door below Market-street, and opposite the Quaker's Meeting-house.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quart, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.
Round and oval Dishes and Plates.
Tea and Coffee-Potts of different sizes.
Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.
Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots.
Pudding Pans and Slop Bowls.
Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.
Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN'S-WARE.

ROUND and oval Dishes, of all sizes.
Flat and Soup Plates.
Sallad Dishes and Fish Drains.
Pudding Dishes and Dish Covers.
Pepper and Mustard Pots, and Salts.
Round and oval Tureens, of all sizes.
Wash Hand Basons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.
Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.
Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, single and double Flint, plain and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.
Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.
Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.
Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and stemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glasses, with and without Covers.
Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glasses, of all sizes.
Table Wash Basons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Mustard Pots, and Salts.
Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, English, French, and Spanish Window Glass, by the box or smaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Consisting of,

WHITE and stained ivory, real and sham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.
Tortois shell, real buck, and stained horn Penknives.
Best cap'd and plain Raizors and Lancets.
Cutteau, shoe, and butchers Knives.
Scissars and taylors' Sheers,
Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.
Augers, Gouges, Chissels, Files, and Rasps.
Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.
Chest, H and HL Hinges, of different sizes.
Stock, chest, common, and bag Padlocks.
Gimblets, Brass Cocks, and Snuffers.
Kniting, sail, and sewing Needles.
Mens and womens Thimbles.
Fish Hooks, of all sorts and sizes.
Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and steel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.
Coat, vest and sleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

ALSO,

DURHAM Flour of Mustard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.
Long and short smoaking Pipes, by the box, groce, or dozen.
Best European mould Candles, by the box.
Green Paint, brown and yellow Oaker, ground in oil, by the keg.
Mariners Compasses, of different sizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Assiduity, Attention to Please, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Vessels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to dispose of, may meet with a Purchaser, as above.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE candour due to public character, of which unhappily there is too little in this ſtate, will prevent ſtrictures upon public proceedings when they do not tend to the advancement of ſome general intereſt of liberty or juſtice. And even then, they will be under the reſtraint of decency and reſpect. I am inclined to think as favourably of the preſent aſſembly as of any other gentlemen in office, but I fear they are ſliding into a moſt dangerous error, and ſubverting one of the moſt eſſential principles of natural juſtice. I cannot give my conſent to the eſtabliſhment of any precedent which may effect my own, or my fellow-citizens rights as electors or elected, and much leſs ſubject our characters and liberties to arbitrary or partial deciſions. A petition has been preſented to the houſe, and entered on the minutes, complaining in high, though general terms, of a violation of the freedom of election in divers particulars. But except in one, no perſons are ſpecified, there is no detail of facts, or preciſe charge, which any perſon can offer himſelf to meet. An inſpector is charged with miſconduct—there were a dozen of inſpectors or more. A perſon of LEGAL knowledge is alſo charged; it is preſumed there are many perſons of legal knowledge in this ſtate, and ſome who took part in the election; but who can be prepared to anſwer charges upon ſuch vague and uncertain deſcription? Hence the houſe, very properly, and agreeable to parliamentary uſage (as I ſhall ſhew hereafter) aſſigned a day for the hearing the petition, and alſo directed that the petitioners ſhould previouſly ſpecify the names of the perſons alluded to, and the facts on which the general allegations were founded. The juſtice and propriety of this reſolution was ſo obvious, that I doubt whether it was diſapproved by a ſingle perſon until the time aſſigned was nearly expired, and then four of the petitioners very plainly tell the houſe, they had no right to make ſuch an order, or to call upon them in this manner; that they do not mean to criminate perſons, but meaſures; and in ſhort, that the houſe is not competent to the enquiry as it reſpects delinquents; cannot try them if accuſed, or puniſh them if guilty, and that they muſt be referred to the ordinary courts of juſtice. Theſe are political hereſies unknown to our conſtitution and parliamentary uſage. Such is the nature of this complaint, as well as of moſt others in controverted elections when fraud or violence are ſuggeſted, that you cannot examine into the fraud or violence without inſtantly naming the perpetrators—both conſiderations are unavoidably involved in the ſame inquiry, and where mal-practice is proved, the delinquency of the agent and the cenſure, or other puniſhment, immediately follows the deciſion of the controverted election. The inſtances of this are innumerable in the journals of the houſe of commons. It is alſo a great miſtake to ſuppoſe the houſe not competent to the enquiry of the delinquency, or that a court of juſtice muſt be reſorted to; it happens to be directly the reverſe. It is their peculiar privilege, the breach of which they might reſent and puniſh if any other court took up the enquiry, except in caſe of actual breach of the peace. This is ſo clear and unqueſtionable that no perſon acquainted with the law and uſage of parliament, would deny it. What therefore can we ſay when we find the houſe with the order firſt made, in full view on their minutes proceeding to order the hearing at a future day, their reſolution for ſpecifying the perſons and objections, uncomplied with. I have ſaid it is a ſubverſion of natural juſtice, and moſt certainly it is ſo, to go into an enquiry which tends to injure the characters of men unheard. Can this election be ſet aſide without offering proof of the contents of the petition, and can that proof be offered and a deciſion be had, without criminating ſome perſons as guilty of fraud or violence? Will it be juſt to affix guilt upon them if abſent, if preſent with what colour of juſtice or reaſon could they be refuſed a hearing, and an opportuni y to diſprove by other teſtimony the facts alledged. Suppoſe the houſe, under the fallacious idea of examining meaſures not men, ſhould vote the election void for violence or fraud, and upon a farther hearing either before themſelves or elſewhere, the parties charged with this violence or fraud ſhould appear perfectly innocent—what ſhameful contradiction muſt appear? The election vacated for mal practices of which no perſon is guilty. A petition like the preſent would, I apprehend, have been rejected in England for its uncertainty: there the original petition is expected to ſtate facts and perſons; and before any hearing there muſt be a ſpecification of fur ther particulars if neceſſary. Whoever will take the pains to turn over the proceedings at the opening of every new parliament, will ſee with what particularity the petitions are framed. I will quote one or two out of 40 at the opening of the parliament in the year 1705:

Journal of the houſe of commons, vol. 15, page 10.

"A petition of ſir Simon Har ourt, knt. was preſented to the houſe, and read, ſetti g forth, that the "petitioner was duly elected to ſerve as a burgeſs in "the preſent parliament for the borough of Abingdon, "in the county of Berks, but through the partiali y of "Mr. Joſeph Spinnap, late mayor of the ſaid borough, "in admitting many perſons to poll who had no right, "and through divers other indecent p actices a majo"rity of votes was obtained. and taken for Grey Ne"vill, eſq: the mayor denying the petitioner a ſcrutiny "of the poll though he had promiſed it and to return "accordingly: And praying relief in the premiſes."

The very next petition ſtates, "That ſir Thomas "Bellot and Rowland Cotton, by themſelves, and Mr. "William Burſlem, receiver general of the taxes of the "ſaid county, Richard Welſh, Robert Rodes and others, "their agents, did by treaty, bribery, menaces and "other illegal practices, procure divers votes, &c."

In page 179 following, we learn the determination of the above election and the puniſhment of Mr. Burſlem, as follows, viz.

"Reſolved, That ſir Thomas Bellot is not duly elec"ted a burgeſs to ſerve in the preſent parliament for "the b rough of Newcaſtle"

"A motion was then made and the queſtion propoſed, "That Mr. William Burſlem, receiver-general of the "county of Stafford, is guilty of bribery in endeavour"ing to procure ſir Thomas Bellot to be elected," &c.

"Reſolved in the affirmative.

"Then reſolved, That an humble addreſs be preſent"ed to her majeſty to diſcharge the ſaid William Burſ"lem from his ſaid employment of receiver general."

Here we may obſerve the deciſion of the election, the examination into the conduct of thoſe parties, and the puniſhment, all involved in one enquiry and diſcuſſion.

But the petitioners ſay the houſe ought not to call upon them to appear in ſupport of their petition, or particularize their objections — In the ſame book, page 26 I find the following order as of courſe:

"Ordered, That Thomas Allen, jun. William Payn"ton, John Cox, &c. the perſons who ſigned the peti"tion complaining of an undu election for the bo"rough of Whitechurch, do attend this houſe on the "4th September next, when the matter of the ſaid pe"tition is to be heard," &c

And in ſupport of what I have advanced, that the law and uſage of parliament requires a farther ſpecification of perſons and objections, ſo as to give all parties an opportunity of being heard. I beg leave to offer one more quotation from the 23d vol. of the journals of the commons, 19th Nov. page 535.

Reſolved, That in all caſes of controverted elections, for counties in England or Wales, to be heard at the bar of the houſe, or before the committee of priviledge and elections, the petitioners do, by themſelves or their agents, within a convenient time, to be appointed either by the houſe or the committee of privileges and elections, as the matter to be heard ſhall be before the houſe or committee, deliver to the ſitting members or their agents, liſts of the perſons intended to be objected to, who vote for the ſitting members, giving in the ſaid liſts, the SEVERAL HEADS OF OBJECTION, and diſtinguiſhing the ſame againſt the names of the voters excepted to, &c

With much reſpect I muſt intreat the honourable members of the aſſembly and council, o conſider that theſe authorities are of no party; they have neither enemies to mortify nor friends to gratify; they ſpeak the genuine language of truth and reaſon, and cannot be departed from without ſubjecting the members of both houſes to the ſevere animadverſion of all men of learning and knowledge; and to the ſtill ſeverer remarks of the honeſt and unprejudiced part of mankind, who will feel and reſent the dangerous wound given to the cauſe of virtue and juſtice.

It is too ſerious a buſineſs for party to mingle in; what is convenient to day will be a rule to-morrow, and in juſtice be ſanctified to a precedent; let the parties charged be known, and the charges ſpecified; if guilty their puniſhment will be more exemplary, and the deciſion reſpected. But partial hearings and arbitrary votes will ſooner or later cover their authors with ſhame, and blaſt the honor of our public councils.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND FAIR ENQUIRY.

Drugs and Medicines.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Chemical, Galenical, and genuine Patent
MEDICINES,
TO BE SOLD, BY
William Smith,

At the MEDICINAL STORE lately occupied by Mr. JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below the Friend's Meeting Houſe. Among which are—

ARGENT. Viv.
Bals. Capivi,
——— Peruv.
——— Tolut.
Borax,
Calomel,
Camphor,
Cantharid.
Cort. Peruv. opt.
Crem. Tart.
Eſſ. Lemon,
Flor. Lavend.
—— Sulph.
F. I. Senæ,
Gum Ammon.
—— Aloes ſocot.
—— Arabic,
—— Aſſafœtid.
—— Benzoin.
—— Galban.
—— Guſaiac.
—— Myrrh,
—— Opium,
—— Scammon.
—— Tragacanth.
—— Gutt. Gamb.
Lap. Calaminar. ppt.
Magneſia,
Manna,
Merc. Corroſ. Subl.
Ol. Caryſphill.
Piper Long.
Rad. Jallop,
—— Ipecac.
—— Rhæi,
Raſ. C. C.
Sal. Nitri,
Semina varia,
Spt. Sal. Vol. Oleos.
Tart. Emet.
Terra Japon.
Vitriol. Alb.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills; Boſtock's and Godfrey's Cordial; Daffy's Elixir; Britiſh and Hearlem Oil; James's Powders; Walker's Jeſuits Drops; Turlington's Balſam; Bolderſon's and Ryan's Worm Cakes; Britiſh Teeth Powder; Hill's American Balſam; Elixir Bardana, and Balſam of Honey.

ALSO, Vials, Nipple Pipes, Urinals, Iſſue Plaiſter, Lavender and Honey Water, Ivory and Pewter Syringes.

With a ſmall VARIETY of
SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS, Viz.

TEETH Inſtruments,
Couching ditto,
Diſſecting Knives,
Beſt and common Lancets,
Trocaes and Canulas,
Male and Female Catheters, &c.

ORDERS from his former Correſpondents and others, who may pleaſe to apply to him, will be punctually attended to.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Ships or private Families, remote from a Phyſician, careſully put up, with ſuitable Directions.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At Southwark Auction-Store,
On THURSDAY, the 29th Inſtant,
A large Aſſortment of

Ship Chandlery:

Such as—Ships Braſs and Wooden Compaſſes, Sand Glaſſes, from four hours to quarter minute, Braſs and Iron Hinges of various kinds, Door, Cheſt, and Desk Locks, Weſt India Pilots, Daily Aſſiſtants, Mariner's Compaſs, Callenders, and a great number of other Articles, too numerous to inſert.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.
November 26.

Juſt Imported from France,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
Saſportas and Le Bœuf,

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, the following ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, blue, brown, and light-blue ſuperfine and ſecond-
Broadcloths,
Blue, green, buff, and brown common ditto,
Serges of all colours,
Wiltons and Duroys,
White Flannels,
Dark and light Chintzes,
Cotton Calicoes,
Buff and white Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Jeans of different colours,
Seven-eight and yard wide cotton Checks,
French and Iriſh Linens,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Gauzes,
Gauze and Catgut Handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Black and white Blond Laces,
Painted, figured, and plain Ribbons,
A Quantity of the beſt white ſilk Hoſe,
Artificial Flowers well aſſorted,
Coarſe and fine white Threads,
Broad and narrow Tapes,
Sail Duck.

With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO, Fifty Hogſheads of good Virginia and Maryland Tobacco.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1781.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee Houſe, on TUESDAY the 4th Day of December next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, A certain Brick MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, and Piece of GROUND, with ſeveral Back-buildings, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 108 feet, ſubject to a Ground-rent of fourteen Spaniſh, coined, Silver Pieces of Eight.

Alſo, another MESSUAGE and Lot or Piece of GROUND, adjoining the aforeſaid Lot, containing in breadth, on the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 220 feet; taken in Execution, as the property of Harry Gordon, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

An entire New Work.

Now Selling at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia:

THE
Revolution of America.

By the ABBE RAYNAL,
Author of the philoſophical and political Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhments and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

*** Variety of curious and uſeful BOOKS, in Hiſtory, Divinity, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Entertainment, may be had at ſaid BELL's Book Store.

Notice is hereby given, to ſuch

as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the ſaid County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the ſame, to the Subſcirber, being Treaſurer for the ſaid County, at the Houſe of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.
November 28, 1781.

WAS taken out of the houſe of the the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt of November, inſtant, a large Silver CREAM-JUG, the maker's name Fortune, marked in the bottom H. C. bottom of the foot broke off. Whoever ſtops it, if offered for ſale, or ſecures it, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR Reward, paid by JOHN CRAWFORD, in Marcus-Hook.

N. B. All Silverſmiths are deſired to ſtop it if offered for ſale. Nov. 22.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th October laſt, a Negro WENCH, named BELLA, aged 25 years, born in Barbadoes, ſpeaks good Engliſh, her dreſs unknown, as ſhe has a variety of cloaths with her. It is likely ſhe will paſs for a free woman, as ſhe is fond of dreſs and very talkative, and formerly was the property of Captain Kelly, in Almond ſtreet. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Wench, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

GEORGE GOODWIN, Southwark.
Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Tranſlation of a diſcourſe delivered on the 4th inſtant, in the catholic church in this city, before the honourable the Congreſs, his Excellency the Miniſter of France, and many other gentlemen of diſtinction. By M. de Bandole, chaplain to the embaſſy of France.

GENTLEMEN,

A Numerous people aſſembled to render thanks to the Almighty for his mercies, is one of the moſt affecting objects, and worthy the attention of the Supreme Being. While camps reſound with triumphal acclamations, while nations rejoice in victory and glory, the moſt honourable office a miniſter of the altars can fill, is to be the organ by which public gratitude is conveyed to the omnipotent.

Thoſe miracles which he once wrought for his choſen people are renewed in our favour; and it would be equally ungrateful and impious not to acknowledge, that the event which lately confounded our enemies and fruſtrated their deſigns, was the wonderful work of that God who guards your liberties.

And who but he could ſo combine the circumſtances which led to ſucceſs? We have ſeen our enemies puſh forward amid perils almoſt innumerable, amid obſtacles almoſt inſurmountable, to the ſpot which was deſigned to witneſs their diſgrace; yet they eagerly ſought it as their theatre of triumph!

Blind as they were, they bore hunger, thirſt, and inclement ſkies, poured their blood in battle againſt brave republicans, and croſſed immenſe regions to confine themſelves in another Jericho, whoſe walls were fated to fall before another Joſhua. It is he, whoſe voice commands the winds, the ſeas and the ſeaſons, who formed a junction on the ſame day, in the ſame hour, between a formidable fleet from the ſouth, and an army ruſhing from the north, like an impetuous torrent. Who but he, in whoſe hands are the hearts of men, could inſpire the allied troops with the friendſhips, the confidence, the tenderneſs of brothers? How is it that two nations once divided, jealous, inimical, and nurſed in reciprocal prejedices, are now become ſo cloſely united, as to form but one? Worldlings would ſay, it is the wiſdom, the virtue, and moderation of their chiefs, it is a great national intereſt which has performed this prodigy. They will ſay, that to the ſkill of the generals, to the courage of the troops, to the activity of the whole army, we muſt attribute this ſplendid ſucceſs: Ah! they are ignorant, that the combining of ſo many fortunate circumſtances, is an emanation from the all perfect mind; that courage, that ſkill, that activity, bear the ſacred impreſſion of him who is divine.

For how many favours have we not to thank him during the courſe of the preſent year? Your union, which was at firſt ſupported by juſtice alone, has been conſolidated by your courage, and the knot which ties you together is become indiſſoluble, by the acceſſion of all the ſtates, and the unanimous voice of all the confederates. You preſent to the univerſe the noble ſight of a ſociety, which, founded in equality and juſtice, ſecure to the individuals who compoſe it, the utmoſt happineſs which can be derived from human inſtitutions. This advantage, which ſo many other nations have been unable to procure, even after ages of efforts and miſery, is granted by divine providence to the United States; and his adoreable decrees have marked the preſent moment for the completion of that memorable happy revolution, which has taken place in this extenſive continent. While your counſels were thus acquiring new energy, rapid multiplied ſucceſſes have crowned your arms in the ſouthern ſtates.

We have ſeen the unfortunate citizens of theſe ſtates forced from their peaceful abodes; after a long and cruel captivity, old men, women and children, thrown, without mercy, into a foreign country. Maſter of their lands and their ſlaves, amid his temporary affluence, a ſuperb victor rejoiced in their diſtreſſes. But Philadelphia has witneſſed their patience and fortitude; they have found here another home, and though driven from their native ſoil they have bleſſed God, that he has delivered them from their preſence, and conducted them to a country where every juſt and feeling man has ſtretched out the helping hand of benevolence. Heaven rewards their virtues. Three large ſtates are at once wreſted from the foe. The rapacious ſoldier has been compelled to take refuge behind his ramparts, and oppreſſion has vaniſhed like thoſe phantoms which are diſſipated by the morning ray

On this ſolemn occaſion, we might renew our thanks to the God of battles, for the ſucceſs he has granted to the arms of your allies and your friends by land and by ſea, through the other parts of the globe. But let us not recal thoſe events which too clearly prove how much the hearts of our enemies have been obdurated. Let us proſtrate ourſelves at the altar, and implore the God of mercy to ſuſpend his vengeance, to ſpare them in his wrath, to inſpire them with ſentiments of juſtice and moderation, to terminate their obſtinacy and error, and to ordain that your victories be followed by peace and tranquillity. Let us beſeech him to continue to ſhed on the counſels of the king your ally, that ſpirit of wiſdom, of juſtice, and of courage, which has rendered his reign ſo glorious Let us intreat him to maintain in each of the ſtates that intelligence by which the united ſtates are inſpired. Let us return him thanks that a faction, whoſe rebellion he has corrected, now deprived of ſupport, is annihilated. Let us offer him pure hearts, unſoiled by private hatred or public diſſention; and let us, with one will and one voice, pour forth to the Lord that hymn of praiſe, by which chriſtians celebrate their gratitude and his glory.

BOSTON, November 15.

A gentlemen arrived in this town laſt Monday from Charleſtown, (S. C.) where he had for ſome time been a priſoner on parole, which place he left the 11th of laſt month; by him we learn, that the Britiſh ſuffered greatly in the late action between them and general Greene, and that their loſs was not leſs than 1200 killed, wounded and priſoners. This gentlemen ſaw 6 veſſels loaded with wounded men come down the river, and were landed at Charleſtown ſoon after the engagement: he further adds, that there were not more than 200 troops, including Britiſh and Heſſians, in Charleſtown, and thoſe were all ordered to Monk's-Corner, except a few Heſſians: the inhabitants were all obliged to do duty in the city: They were all in expectation of being attacked by general Greene: the merchants were diſpoſing of their effects as faſt as poſſible: vendues were plenty, but purchaſers ſcarce: when he left that city, general Greene lay about 3 miles from Monk's Corner, as he was informed by ſome of the people who came from that place.

When the veſſels laſt arrived from France left that kingdom, the prevailing reports from perſons of good authority were, that all apprehenſions reſpecting the cauſe of the allies in the preſent war, ariſing from the death of the late empreſs of Germany, and the views of the imperial court were now over; the emperor having been in France three months, and ſecretly ſettled with his moſt chriſtian majeſty all material points concerning the general arrangement of affairs: that though it was prudent in the late ſituation of affairs for France to keep a very large part of her forces at home, and ready for any contingence, yet now all matters being amicably adjuſted with the only power that Britain had any hopes of employing in her favour, it was in the power of France greatly to augment her force in America: accordingly it was ſaid that a large body of troops were deſtined to be embarked for theſe coaſts, and might in no great length of time be expected here.

On Tueſday laſt captain Collier arrived at Salem, in 34 days from Nantz. The letters are not yet come to town; but by a gentleman who came paſſenger in this veſſel we are informed, that the Spaniards continue vigorouſly to puſh the ſiege of Gibralter; that the forces which were employed for the reduction of Minorca, after poſſeſſing themſelves of the whole iſland, to the environs of St. Phillips, had carried their approaches very near that fortreſs, and cut off the water from the garriſon, which it was expected would ſoon ſurrender. That the combined fleet having cruized for ſome time in the channel, where no Britiſh ſquadron had ventured to face it, at length ſeparated; the French returning to Breſt, and the Spaniſh ſhips to Cadiz.

By a gentleman of intelligence lately returned from Europe we learn, that the Britiſh news writers were working double tides to contradict, or explain away all the accounts that had been received there of general Greene's ſucceſs; and to puff away lord Cornwallis's military talents and atchievements, while the reputation of Clinton was on the decline; that while the Britiſh affairs wore a gloomy aſpect in all quarters, in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, towards the Baltick, in the channel, and in the diſpoſition of all the courts of Europe, the chief dependence of that infatuated nation was upon lord Cornwallis, who was to perform wonders, by carrying his conqueſts before winter from South-Carolina to Philadelphia, and in this way retrieve all their affairs: Thus all their expectations and boaſtings which have rung ſo loudly through Europe, have in the end only ſerved to add weight and brilliancy to the glorious conqueſt of the allied army in Virginia.

Our inveterate enemies the Britons, are greatly diſappointed in two things; they expected that our paper money would ſoon produce a fatal convulſion in our affairs; this has been proclaimed in parliament and throughout their political writings. They muſt be aſtoniſhed to know that this ſame paper money, after carrying on the war, and ſupporting the American cauſe for a number of years, has at laſt, by common conſent, been quietly interred, and by its declenſion and death paid off an immenſe debt upon the United States. They expected alſo that from national and religious prejudices, and from their own machinations, a coolneſs muſt ſoon enſue between France and her allies the United States. They muſt be equally chagrined to find, that inſtead of this, the Americans have had ſenſe enough to compare the fidelity and generoſity of their new friends, with the perfidy and cruelty of their former oppreſſors; and that in conſequence of this common ſenſe, and a mutual inſeperable intereſt, and alſo as the natural effect of reciprocal aſſiſtance and civilities, the friendſhip of the allied nations grows ſtronger every day.

FISH-KILL, November 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near the lines.

"I have the pleaſure to forward the account of an inſtance of partizan bravery on the coaſt, which, though it may have its equal, is ſeldom exceeded.

"On the morning of the 13th inſtant, a party conſiſting of about twenty continental troops, under the command of lieutenant de Foreſt, of the Connecticut line; and fifteen volunteers under captain Lockwood, late of the continental army, with lieutenants Hull and Mead, went on board a ſmall unarmed veſſel which lay in Eaſtcheſter-Bay, and made chaſe after a fleet which appeared off, between them and Long-Iſland. They came up with a privateer well equipped, mounting 10 carriage guns, ſecured by a ſtrong netting, 12 feet in height above her gun wale, with 25 regular troops on board, of the regiment of Anſpach, armed with ſpears for their defence. On ſeeing her ſtrength and equipment, they found there was no other way to reduce her, but by the cloſeſt action: they accordingly threw their little veſſel along-ſide of her, and commenced the attack, and with that determined bravery which knows no repulſe, in the ſpace of a few minutes, with their knives and bayonets, made themſelves a paſſage through her netting, and properly vindicated their ſuperiority. Unfortunately lieutenant Mead, (who like the true ſoldier, was among the foremoſt on board) received a wound, which it is feared is mortal: ſeveral others of the party, the captain of the privateer and 4 others of the crew, were alſo wounded.

"In the time of the attack, ſome boats, who were alſo of the party, under captain Jones, and Mr. Mattbie, took ſix of the convoy, two of which were ranſomed; the reſt, with the privateer, are arrived in Stanford harbour.

"Though this is an inſtance of the petite guerre, yet the difficulty of the object, compared with the ſituation of the aſſailants, does no leſs honour to the individuals in point of reputation as ſoldiers; and ſhews that they ſhare the ſame ſpirit of military ardor and enterprize, which has crowned us with the ſucceſſes and expectations of the preſent day."

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Sept. 25.

Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in Fenwicke's buildings on White Point, which conſumed the ſame; but was happily prevented ſpreading any farther.

Same evening arrived his majeſty's frigate Solebay, —— Everitt, eſquire, commander, and the Savage ſloop of war. We are informed that on the 5th inſtant off Cape-Fear, the Savage fell in with a Rebel frigate of 32 guns, named the Congreſs, which ſhe engaged, and after a ſevere action, which laſted for ſix glaſſes, and during which her mizen maſt was ſhot away, and her hull and rigging very much damaged, ſhe was obliged to ſtrike to ſuch a vaſtly ſuperior force. The Savage had the maſter (Mr. Whiteman) and 4 men killed, and 13 wounded. The loſs on board the Congreſs, was 13 killed, and 26 wounded. The Congreſs and her prize were proceeding to the northward, when the Solebay eight days after hove in ſight, and gave them chaſe. The rebel commander, as ſoon as he perceived the veſſel bearing down upon him was a frigate, very prudently made all the ſail he could, and eſcaped. The Savage being unable to carry ſail enough to keep up with her, in conſequence of the damage ſhe had ſuſtained, was ſoon after retaken without any oppoſition. Captain Stirling and moſt of the officers belonging to the Savage, was on board the Congreſs.

BALTIMORE, November 20.

A few days ago died at Abingdon, near Alexandria, ſhortly after his return from the ſeige of York and Glouceſter JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, Eſq; ſtep ſon to his excellency general WASHINGTON. The death of this amiable and accompliſhed gentleman, in the bloom of life, hath involved his relations and numerous friends in the deepeſt affliction.

The French troops which aſſiſted in the reduction of the Britiſh army in Virginia, are quartered at Hampton, York-Town, Glouceſter, Williamſburg, and Newcaſtle, in the above mentioned ſtate.

Major general St. Clair, and brigadiers gen. Wayne, Muhlenburg, and Giſt, with about 3000 Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Maryland troops, lately marched from the vicinity of York Town, to join major general Greene, in South Carolina.

On the 8th inſtant the count de Graſſe, with the fleet under his command, ſailed from Cheſapeake Bay.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

Yeſterday Afternoon his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with his Lady, arrived in Town from Virginia. In the Evening the Bells were rung, and other Demonſtrations of Joy were ſhewn by People of all Ranks.

About the ſame Time a Body of American Forces paſſed thro' the City, on their way northward.

We hear that Mr. Charles W. Peale will this evening exhibit, at his houſe, the corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreets, ſundry TRANSPARENT SCENES, deſcriptive of the glorious events, &c. which have occurred in the courſe of the American revolution. On account of the late arrival of his Excellency, theſe pleaſing tokens of the author's reſpect, could not be prepared laſt evening.

Mr. ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that on Monday, the 26th of November, he propoſes to open an evening ſchool for the teaching of the French language, which will begin at ſix o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he ſhall pay to the perfecting of his pupils in the various branches of this univerſal and elegant language, will entitle him to the public favour; and that his pupils will find this a very agreeable and inſtructive manner of ſpending their evenings. The long experience which he has had in the education of youth, and his extenſive travels will enable him to teach the young gentlemen a variety of of other elegant and philoſophical amuſements.

Mr. Robins has hired a ſuitable houſe in Sixth-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the north corner of Market-ſtreet, where he will hold his ſchool. His name is over the door.

His exerciſes will be divided; half the week in teaching the rules of grammar, and tranſlating French into Engliſh, and vice verſa; with improving converſation in the French language, agreeable to the preſent idiom.

Mr. Donnelly,

AT the ſolicitation of a number of his friends, propoſes to open School, on the third of December next in Gray's Alley, near Second ſtreet, for the inſtruction of a ſelect number of young ladies, in the rudiments of Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. The hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. He alſo continues to teach in private families the after part of the day.

Such as may pleaſe to honour him with the education of their children, will pleaſe to leave a note for him at Captain LANG'S, in Market ſtreet, or at Mr. BAILEY'S printing office, and they ſhall be waited upon immediately. Nov. 27.

their favours.

George Hughes, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on the south side of Market-street, next the wharf,

OLD cane-juice Spirits,
West-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Mountain, & Teneriffe } WINES,
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, and Spanish } SUGARS,
Gunpowder and Hyson in chests of 12 pounds, Soushong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Flour,
Indigo,
Salt,
Copperas,
Allum,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Mace,
Nutmegs, and
Cinamon:

With sundry other ARTICLES, all of the very best Quality, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second street, the second door below Chesnut-street, has just opened an Assortment of

Superfine and second Cloths,

of the most fashionable Colours,
Cassimers, Mens Silk and Worsted Stockings, Corduroys, Leastings, &c. &c.

Reed *and* Forde,

At their STORE in Front-street, two doors above the Market, have opened

A fresh Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they continue to Sell for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency:

Among which are

BEST superfine Cloths, of all colours,
Second and coarse ditto, ditto,
Spotted and plain Swanskins,
Red and white Flannels and Baizes,
Duffils and Halfthicks,
Pink, crimson, black, green, and blue Callimancoes and Durants,
Shalloons and Rattinets,
Three-quarters, 7-8 and yard wide Irish, French, and Dutch Linens,
Towelling and Table-linen,
Cambricks and Lawns in patches and pieces,
Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Barcelona, Romall, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of dark ground, low priced, Calicoes, Chintzes, and Cottons,
Mens, womens, and childrens worsted and cotton Hose,
Mens strong milled Hose,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black, blue, green, pink, and white Lutestrings, Sarinets, and Persians,
Half-ell, 3 4, and yard wide black Modes, &c. &c.

N. B. Tobacco, Flour, and Bar Iron will be received in Payment, at the Market Prices. Nov. 14.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, beautifully situated,

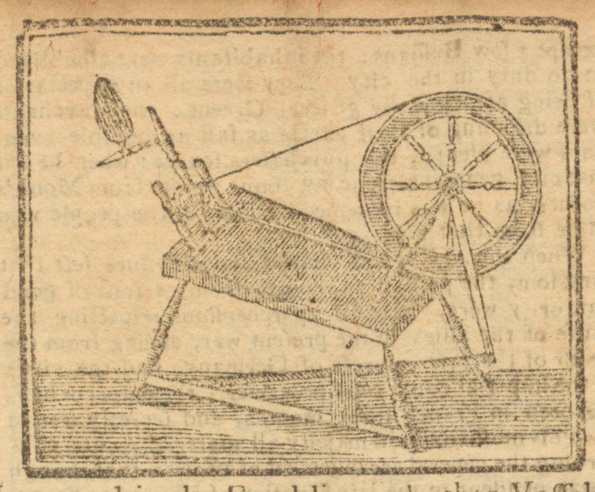
on the Banks of Delaware, about midway betwixt the mouth of Neshameny-creek and Bristol, containing about 120 acres, whereof about 40 acres are supposed to be as good banked meadow-ground as any on the river, well drained and partly improved, the rest fit for plough or pasture, including 8 or 9 acres of woodland. The dwelling-house and sundry office-houses, all lately built of timber and well finished. The house has a piazza, in front, upwards of 52 feet in length, commands a fine prospect of the river, of the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol; from the two last distant little more than two miles, from Philadelphia 18, and the great road passes within a mile of the house; there is a large good garden, and young orchard of choice grafted fruit trees; for fishing and fowling, in their different seasons, this place is, perhaps, equal to any, and superior to most on the river. For further particulars apply on the premises, to GEORGE GILLESPIE.

Also, A FARM in Hunterdon county, West Jersey, on the Old-York road, about two miles from Robinson's ferry, containing near 80 acres of good land, in a thick settled part of the country. It has a stone dwelling-house, barn, &c. with sufficiency of orchard and meadow, all in good fence. It will be sold very cheap, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply as above.

FOR SALE,

A Two story Brick House, having four Rooms on each floor, and good Cellars under the whole house. Also a wooden tenement on the same lot; which is 47 feet on Second-street, and 200 feet deep, situate between Queen and Christian-streets, Southwark; subject to a ground rent of 5l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

N B. Part payment will be taken in Merchandize. For farther particulars, enquire of C. W. PEALE, corner of Third and Lumbart-streets.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Vessels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boston, a larrge and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third streets, viz.

SCARLET superfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, superfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured second Cloths.
Grey and brown, strong English Knaps.
London brown, buff, scarlet, white and striped Cassimers.
London brown, striped, purple, and a variety of Forrest Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Plush.
Green, scarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Plush fashionably ribbed.
A variety of spotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and striped Coatings.
Black Everlastings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worsteds, suitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of silk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embossed Serges.
Embossed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and spotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanskin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worsted, cotton & silk Hose of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful assortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common English Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. sadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marseilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimson, pink and striped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduasoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimson ell-wide Persians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimson Sarsnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the best quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and scarlet Princess Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and spotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damascus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens English Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large assortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarse and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Russia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineness.
Long Lawn.
Plain and striped Muslins, corse and fine.
Twist of different colours.
Mens coarse Hose & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muslins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the first quality, in cases, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chrystals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An assortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Brass Candlesticks.
Cast Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake stones, &c. Also,
Cinnamon, Raisins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogsheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberless other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant assortment of the most fashionable silk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his most grateful Thanks to those who have generously favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to assure them it will be his constant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

By GRAFF and LINDSEY,

The corner of Market and Second-streets,

A neat assortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chinese, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with sliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and brass taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Cork-screws, steel Spurs, door Bolts, and brass Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and sundry other articles.

Cordage Lemon-juice, Brandy,

and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD

By Lacaze & Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street.

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the first day of December next inclusive, for supplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the post of West Point, and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the first day of January to the last day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Also one quart of salt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of soap, and three pounds of candles, to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations. The payments to be made, in gold or silver, at the times stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices, and longest terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

WANTED, FOR THE

Bank of the United States of

North-America, the following OFFICERS, viz.

A Cashier and Accomptant,

a Teller and an Out-Door Clerk.

Persons of established Reputation, willing to undertake either of the said Offices, will please to apply to THOMAS WILLING, Esquire, President of the Board.

On Saturday the third instant,

November, a certain person, name unknown, came to the sign of the Swan and Ball on Lancaster road, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and went away late in the evening, leaving in possession of the subscriber a Bay Horse, been twelve and thirteen hands high, has never been docked, has neither brand nor ear marks, has a star in his forehead, and several saddle spots, supposed to be between 6 and 7 years old. Also, a Cloth Portmanteau, which had in it some papers of pins, some tea, a bundle of sewing silk, and some other things. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be sold to pay charges in four weeks from the date hereof, by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

WANTED,

either to hire or purchase,

A Good COOK, also a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but those who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of John Lukens, esquire, Gwinneth township, Philadelphia county, about six weeks ago, a Red COW, with a white face, near ten years old, and quite dry. The owner is desired to come to the subscriber, at the above place, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 9; WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

Wanted immediately as a wet

NURSE, A Woman that can be well recommended; none else need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trust ANN CLARK, the late wife of the subscriber, as we have parted, and I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. MICHAEL CLARK.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

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THURSDAY, THE NOVEMBER 29, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 813.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 29th of November instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickfets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancors,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damasks,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toffels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At Southwark Auction-Store,
On THURSDAY, the 29th Instant,
A large Assortment of

Ship Chandlery:

Such as—Ships Brass and Wooden Compasses, Sand Glasses, from four hours to quarter minute, Brass and Iron Hinges of various kinds, Door, Chest, and Desk Locks, West India Pilots, Daily Assistants, Mariner's Compass, Callenders, and a great number of other Articles, too numerous to insert.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

November 26.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1781.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-House, on TUESDAY the 4th Day of December next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, A certain Brick MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, and Piece of GROUND, with several Back-buildings, situate on the south side of Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, from the river Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Walnut-street, aforesaid, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 108 feet, subject to a Ground-rent of fourteen Spanish, coined, Silver Pieces of Eight.

Also, another MESSUAGE and Lot or Piece of GROUND, adjoining the aforesaid Lot, containing in breadth, on the North side of Walnut-street, 24 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 220 feet; taken in Execution, as the property of Harry Gordon, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Lost, on the 20th Instant,

November, near Walnut-street Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hospital and Medical Department, in actual service, prisoners (of the line of this state, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Assembly of this state, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjust and settle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which supplement was enacted the first day of October last. The Office is held in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all persons claiming the benefits of said act, are requested to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of such, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithstanding the considerable length of time this Office has been open for that purpose, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will also be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

Two Half Johannesses Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable (which was broke open on the night of the 12th instant) a Grey MARE, Saddle and Bridle: the Mare is about eight years old, 14 and 3 4 hands high, has a small neck, short switch tail, and a wart upon her left buttock; the saddle is old, its seat and skirts are covered with buckskin, has a green saddle cloth, pistol holsters and bearskin cap. Whoever secures the Mare and Thief, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, or half that sum for either of them.

Nov. 16. MATTHEW IRWIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties near the Falls of Schuylkill, early this fall, a Dark Brown COW, marked on the horn G. A. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 16. JOHN RENSHAW.

Mr. CLAYPOOLE,
Please to insert the following in your paper.

To the IMMORTAL MEMORY
OF
ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, Esquire,
Colonel of the First Regiment of New-Hampshire:
Formerly Adjutant-General of the American Army:
Who commanded a Regiment of Light-Infantry,
At the
SIEGE of YORK;
Where, in performing his Duty gallantly,
He was unfortunately captured,
and,
Afterwards, mortally wounded.
He expired October 6th, 1781. Anno Ætatis 39.

What tho' no Friend could ward thine early Fall,
Nor guardian Angel turn the treach'rous Ball;
Blest Shade be sooth'd! thy Virtues all are known,
Thy Fame shall last beyond this mould'ring Stone;
Which conqu'ring Armies from their Toils return'd,
Rear'd to thy Glory while thy Fate they mourn'd.

MARTINICO, August 23.

Extract of a letter dated at Maracayho, in the province of Venzuela, the 26th of June.

"THEY write from Carthagena, that a part of the inhabitants of Vera Crux had revolted the 17th of last month. The intendant was under the necessity of flying to avoid the fury of the rebels. This banditti were bold enough to attack a detachment sent against them by the governor; they surrounded abody of 600 men, and obliged them to lay down their arms, plundering as well soldiers as officers, and making themselves masters of ten thousand piasters in specie, which were intended for the payment of the troops. The spirit of rebellion has likewise broke out upon the frontiers of our province; the insurgents have broke open the custom-houses, burnt the papers, and sold the different goods found in the stores: They have appointed among themselves chiefs, captains-general, and other officers. The last letters from Lima inform us, that an Indian, named Tupa Amaro, had put himself at the head of the rebels, calling himself a descendant of the Caciques. He has made himself master of a small town, where he found upwards of six hundred thousand piasters: Woe be to those who fall into his hands! He spares no one. We hope that our government, convinced by fatal experience, will do every thing to restore peace and prosperity to this continent, &c."

CHARLESTOWN, September 25.

About a fortnight ago, captain Butler of the militia, made an excursion over Santee to Pudding Swamp, one of the heads of Black River, where the oppressed inhabitants immediately rose in arms, and prepared to embody themselves under him; but a negro belonging to one of the loyalists having given general Greene notice of their intentions, he sent a strong party among them so suddenly, that it prevented them from making a junction. Captain Butler was therefore obliged to retreat with such of the inhabitants as were embodied, being about 30 in number, and having crossed Santee at Murray's Ferry, got safe to our post at Monck's Corner.

By the latest advices from the back country, we learn, that general Greene's army is in the greatest distress for want of salt; that they search every house for that article, and when they find any, leave only a single handful for the use of a family.

Captain Jephtha Williams of the militia made an inroad lately from the Forks of Edisto, into the enemy's country, beyond Ninety Six, and having received intelligence that a considerable party of rebel militia were embodied and patroling on Turkey creek, a branch of Savannah river, betwixt Ninety Six and Augusta, he came up with them on the 6th instant, killed and wounded ten, and dispersed the rest. He afterwards returned in safety, without the loss of a man.

When the first news of the late action reached the back country, it was reported and believed, that the king's troops were entirely defeated. Upon this occasion colonel Richard Hampton of the rebel militia at the Congarees, conveyed some copies of a proclamation among the inhabitants of the Ridge, Orangeburgh, and the adjacent country, graciously promising a full and free pardon for all their treasonable past offences against the united states, provided they would lay down their arms, and afterwards take an active part, in what he calls the cause of their country; and

as a further proof of his benevolent intentions, he gave assurances, that such of them as were found unworthy to be admitted to the previleges reserved for their virtuous community, should be allowed a reasonable time, and passports to convey themselves within the British lines. It is almost unnecessary to add, that this proclamation was treated with the contempt it merited.

The Solebay sailed about four weeks ago from Sandy-Hook, in company with the fleet under the command of admiral Graves, consisting of 19 sail of the line, one 90 gun ship, and several frigates, in quest of a fleet of French men of war, said to be laying in Chesapeak-Bay. The British fleet appeared off Cape-Henry the morning of the 5th instant, upon which the French fleet then at anchor in Lynhaven bay, immediately slipt their cables, and stood out to sea; in the mean time one of our frigates run into the bay and cut away their buoys, by which they must inevitably have lost all their anchors. After several manœuvres on both sides to gain the weather gage, part of the British fleet got nigh enough to engage the rear of the French line. The French admiral as usual, avoiding as much as lay in his power a close engagement, the action proved undecisive, no material injury being done to a single ship on our side, although the firing continued for above an hour. Ten or twelve ships of our fleet could only be brought to action, but we may reasonably suppose the ships they were opposed to must have suffered a very considerable loss of men, as the fire was directed chiefly against their hulls. Our whole loss in killed and wounded amounts to 133 men.

The two fleets were not more than one league distant from each other when the Solebay left them 17 days ago.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Betsey from Bermuda, by her we learn that a number of prizes have lately been carryed in there: one of them a large Dutch snow from Amsterdam, bound for Baltimore, by the privateer brig Hammond, with a full cargo of dry goods, which sold for near twenty thousand pounds sterling; a Spanish ship & polacre from Havanna, laden with cocoa, &c. by the Hornet sloop of war, and a schooner from Baltimore with 500 barrels of flour.

A boat arrived on Sunday morning from Wilmington, North Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By NISBET BALFOUR, esquire, lieutenant colonel of his majesty's 23d regiment or royal Welch fuzileers, commandant of Charlestown, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the enemy are in the greatest want of all sorts of supplies for their army, which cannot be procured but with infinite difficulty, except from this town; and as it is the indispensable duty of every friend to the British government to use his utmost endeavours to prevent their receiving such essential assistance: I do therefore call upon all his majesty's subjects resident here, to exert themselves for that purpose: and whereas I have reason to suspect, that divers persons in this town, as well as in other parts of the province, seduced from their allegiance through avarice, or actuated by baser motives, have secretly supplied the rebels with arms, ammunition, warlike stores, salt, medicines, boots, and every article of saddlery: I do give notice, that all persons detected in such criminal practices, or furnishing the enemy with any kind of supplies whatever, will most assuredly be punished as traitors to their king and country: and for the more effectual suppression of an evil so prejudicial to his majesty's service: I do hereby offer a reward of 500 guineas to any person or persons who will give information of such attrocious offenders, so that they may be made examples of public justice.

Given under my hand at Charles-Town, this tenth day of September 1781, and in the twenty-first year of his majesty's reign.

N. BALFOUR. *

* The REBELS have been effectually supplied with sundry necessary camp equipage, from the British garrisons of York and Glocester; and we are told lord Cornwallis has not followed the example of Mr. Balfour, in issuing a proclamation for apprehending the persons who have supplied these REBELS.

The following letters (the originals of which were found in the Lord North packet, lately taken by captain L'Allament, on his passage from Cadiz) are re-published, by particular desir, from our paper of last Saturday, on account of two or three errors.

Charlestown, S. Carolina, 6th October, 1781.

SIR,

I WROTE you a very long full letter under the 9th August last, by our friend captain Clarke in the Charlotte packet; and to pay my debt to you, sent eight wedges of silver, weighing 209 oz. 13 dwt. which I calculated would something more than balance my account—the packet is unluckily taken by the grand French fleet off Virginia, and my silver I suppose lost, but there was one chance in its favour, as soon as I know whether or not it fails, shall as occasion may require, remit you a bill, mean time pray send me six pair of shoes, made large by my pattern.—The fate of America and the dominion of Britain over any part of it, depends much on this said French fleet; its success must be fatal to us, and hitherto I am sorry to say it has been too successful, in an engagemant with our fleet about a month ago, we came off not in the manner I would wish an English fleet to take leave of an enemy. Reinforcements are expected by us; when they arrive we are taught to believe great matters will be done, and we are here in daily expectation of hearing at least that something is done—meanwhile in this province our army though numerous, is a body without a head, and in a late action, had the American general Greene but followed his blow with the same vigour it was at first made, the whole must have been cut off; as 'tis, we call it a victory, but Providence, that surely fought for us on this occasion, guard us from such another victory, which would entirely destroy us!—Whether the commander in chief is playing at push pin, or some other such manly employment, I know not; but unless a diversion, little to be hoped for from his activity or ability, is made, the truly great lord Cornwallis is in the most critical situation, exposed I fear to more than even he will be able to bear up against.—I know you will call this picture one of my own drawing, a mere cynical representation; but when all is at stake, and that trifled with daily, in a manner obvious to the most superficial observer, who can forbear complaining! My most sanguine wish is that I may shortly have foundation to write you better things: mean time give me leave to refer you to Mr. Kinlock, who has undertaken to deliver this letter, for a true and particular state of this province, and when you have heard him, thank your good fortune that you are not in it, and at least with me and all your friends out of it. With the most perfect esteem I remain, sir,

Your most obedient and most faithful servant,

JOHN HOPTON*.

Robert Levie, esq; at the house of Messr. Greenwood and Higginson, merchants, London.

* This Mr. Hopton was in England at the time the alliance with France was concluded, he came back to Carolina, and willingly offered to take the oaths to the state declaring he did so from conviction.

Charlestown, S. Carolina, October 1, 1781.

I HAVE wrote a number of letters to dear Miss Wells, and also one to Mrs. Wells, but as we have an account that most, if not all the vessels that went from this place, are taken, I cannot expect you have received any of my letters since June. Mr. Russel and many others went in the William Henry packet, which we hear is taken and carried to Boston. I wrote you by Dr. Spence, who went in the flag that carried governor Chester from Penfacola, who had permission to stop here, the governor left his secretary here and took major Benson, (who married Miss Garden) as his secretary and we hear the flag is taken in consequence of major Benson's being on board. I was in hopes my letters would have got safe, as flags are reckoned sacred; but when there is a breach of faith on one side, the other will take the advantage of it. I am sorry for the trouble it gives Mrs. Garden who was loth to part with her daughter.

Miss Philp you have heard married a captain Camel, who uses her father, mother and herself most cruelly.

Miss Leigh is married to major baron Monsberg, an Hessian officer. Sir Egerton died, a week past, of a broken heart, empty purse and domestic indiscretion. Lady L. goes to England the first opportunity, to deliver with her own hand a petition to the king, in behalf of herself and children: I have no acquaintance with her myself, but by all accounts she is a thoughtless extravagant woman. Mrs. Carden (Judy Wregg that was) died a few days ago, very suddenly or at least with a slight illness.

I suppose you will have a particular account of the state of things in this province. The action at Eutaw between colonel Stewart of the guards and general Greene, though the former at last, by the assistance of colonel Cruger, got the victory, it does not redound much to Stewart's credit: the numbers of the dead and wounded are not known—an officer was heard to say in town, another such victory would ruin their army, I suppose you will hear the particulars first in England: the British army certainly had a most providential escape, which in fact, may be attributed to the rum which the Americans found in the British camp, and the timely arrival of colonel Cruger, with 500 men from a foraging party: the dying officers that were brought to town spoke hard things of their colonel. People in general seem dissatisfied, they think there is not that countenance and protection given to the loyalists as they had a right to expect, many who had taken protection are gone to the Americans, not altogether from choice but necessity, they were threatened by the Americans in the country, if they did not join them they would destroy their property, and those who had families and no way of subsisting them but upon their plantations, went with them rather than have their families starve; as the Americans at present have the command of the country and can go where they please. The army that was at Eutaw are now at Fludds, 12 miles beyond Eutaw. General Gold with some men, are gone up; he is to have the command, being higher in rank than Stewart; whether he will do any great good is a doubt, his character is not the most amiable, his conduct does not promise much. The plan of the Howe's seems to have prevailed too much in America; at New York they cannot stir 10 miles from the city, and here we cannot go five miles with any certainty of safety: John Lining was taken from his plantation last week, three miles below our's at Ashley river. Mr. Skottow, at Mr. Billenger's, was obliged to lie the greatest part of a night in the marsh at the Landing.

You cannot, my dear Miss, form any idea of this place; think what we must have suffered this summer, which is a remarkable hot one, in this small dusty town, no fruit but water-melons and mush-melons, both extravagantly dear. I have not seen a tolerable peach, strawberry or apple this year; and it is very disagreeable walking from the ashes of the burnt houses, which almost choaks one. Happy are all that are in England, let them be truly thankful, and not complain for trifles.

Mr. Saxby, I hear, has lost thirty of his best Negroes, who are dead. His crop remained at the plantation when his attorney, Mr. Godfrey, went to Bermudas, but as both armies have been there, it is reasonable to think he must have lost some. When the British left George Town, the Americans sold what they found in it for 25,000l. sterling. There is no communication between lord Cornwallis and this place, neither is there any certainty where he is. There has not been any accounts from New-York for some time. The American privateers kept on this coast, and took almost every vessel going and coming: we have frequently seen vessels taken in sight of the town, and the Blonde, commodore Berkely, who guarded the harbour on the inside, he had been so long on shore that upon going in a schooner, with some gentlemen, to pay his respects to lord Lincoln when he came here, Berkley was the first that was sea sick on board the schooner. After the coast was clear he went to fetch general Lesley from Virginia, he took the Carysfort with him we hear they are both at New York. A complaint from the merchants went home against Berkely, but unfortunately it was on board the Queen Charlotte packet, which, with many others is taken by the French fleet. Lord Rawdon, maj. Doyle and his lady, and Mrs. Clarke, were on board. I had almost forgot to tell you Mr. Champney is married to the widow Wilson, Harvey's daughter; John Tanno is to be married to Miss Rose, John Mills has taken to himself a wife.

I am much obliged to you on my girls account for the fashions. Your letters and mine are quite on different subjects: yours are the bright and pleasing side, mine the dark and gloomy. However such as it is I hope you will receive it one among the many I have sent, Mr. Bull* has been extreme ill but is now better, he and my girls join me in compliments to yourself and whole family. Yours sincerely, H. BULL.

Dear Miss,

After I had sealed my letter, I opened it to mention what Mr. B. had desired me to do, and which I had forgot; he desires his compliments to your papa, and acquaints him he had wrote to him by Mr. Russel, and would have wrote now, but hopes he will excuse him, as he is obliged to attend the board of police that has not met for some time past, and what little time he has to spare has been employed in writing public letters: He feels much pain at times from his disorder, now especially after sitting long at writing.

Mr. Irving has been exceeding ill but is now better. Its just reported that col. Brown of Yorkshire is taken by the American militia; he was going to Savannah in a gun boat inland with 60 men on board.

Miss Wells,
Salisbury-Court, Fleet street.

* This gentleman was formerly lieutenant-governor under the crown, has lately returned from England, with great condescention officiates as one of the board of police, under the infamous Balfour, with his former commission in his pocket.

BOSTON, November 8.

SCAMMELL is DEAD.

WHEN the good man, the just, the generous and the brave, and one who hath from a *sense of duty*, founded in the reflections of a virtuous and enlightened mind, and in defence of his country's freedom, faced death in all its forms, is suddenly snatched from the scenes of this life; the eye of liberty weeps a mournful tear, and the heart of virtue swells with a rending sigh.—

In the late siege of York Town, fell, that accomplished soldier, and beloved citizen, ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, esq colonel of the first battalion of the New-Hampshire line.—He was born at Mendon, in the state of Massachusetts, and educated at Harvard-College—where at all times he had the approbation, and applause of the governors, and the universal esteem of his fellow-students—when after his education was completed, he was introduced to the world.—such was the softness of his manners, and the ease of his address, that all persons of politeness and sentiment, to whom he was introduced, coveted nothing more than his intimate acquaintance. So sincere was he in his friendship, that those to whom he professed it, enjoyed him with the most unreserved confidence—he breathed the sentiments of civil liberty at so early a period of his life, that it might be easily foreseen, he was peculiarly formed for the most important and honourable purposes.—He took an early and decident part in his country's cause, and readily flew to her aid, on the *first* commencement of hostilities—he served as brigade major to general Sullivan, and afterwards as aid to the same general, and to general Lee—and was afterwards appointed a colonel in the New Hampshire line; but that place not giving sufficient scope to his extraordinary abilities, he was made adjutant general of the American army; and thereby becoming one of general Washington's family, he was so happy as to obtain the approbation of the greatest character now in the world; he had the general's entire confidence, and was highly honoured by being ranked among his peculiar friends; a situation at the same time coveted, and envied by some of the greatest characters in Europe and America;—with this birth he became dissatisfied, because it often excused him in time of action from those dangers to which others were exposed,—he therefore prompted by a peculiar generosity of sentiment, again joined his battalion; and in the late expedition, was honoured with the command of the light infantry,—but early in the siege, as he was reconnoitering the enemy's position, he received a shot, which put an end to his useful and well improved life.

Though no bust or sculptur'd stone, shall dash his memory on the traveller's curious mind; his patriot virtues, shall live in the memory of his grateful country, while freedom dwells on earth, and his distinguished character shall furnish the history of this glorious war with many a brilliant page; our independence shall often point to all his many wounds, and be the lasting monument of all his fame.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1781.

TO-MORROW,

The 30th of November, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

WILL BE SOLD,

On Cuthbert's Wharf, the next to Willing and Morris's Wharf.

A large and very general Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY, a quantity of Paints, sheathing and other Nails, Musquets and Cutlasses, Copper Kettles, Copper and Tin in sheets, Carpenters, Blockmakers and Blacksmiths Tools, cannon Shot of various sizes, iron-bound Water-casks, a large Scale and Weights, Tar and Turpentine, a large quantity of wrought Iron, &c.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

NEW YORK, November 21.

The report of the death of lieutenant James Moody proves a miſtake, he being now in this city, but his brother John Moody, after being ſeized at Philadelphia, was put to death by the rebels and his body carried for interment to his diſtreſſed father and relations at Egg-Harbour.

Yeſterday arrived here in the ſhip Cochran, from Virginia, the right honourable lieutenant general earl CORNWALLIS, with his lordſhip's ſuite, and a number of officers of the army.

On Thurſday ſe'ennight, a major Williamſon, captain Hendricks, and three other rebels, went in a boat to reconnoitre the ſound, on purpoſe to catch ſome London traders (as they are called in Jerſey), they ſo far ſucceeded as to ſeize a boat with about twenty pounds worth of goods in it; but being obſerved by David Oliver, with four other refugees, in the neighbourhood where the boat was got, took them for traders, and on perceiving them making off, hailed them and told them he was David Oliver their friend, at this they croſſed Tawniſon's creek, when they had got on the oppoſite ſide they fired on the refugees, the latter returned the fire, and immed ately croſſed the creek to purſue the enemy, who fled and concealed themſelves in the high reeds: on the ſide of the creek, here the rebels were obliged to pull off their ſhoes to keep them from freezing, and ſtood in the water in the moſt ſilent manner, while the refugees were ſearching for them, but in vain; by this means the boat with the goods was retaken, and reſtored to its owners. Major Williamſon received a ſhot, which grazed his cheek, and carried away part of his ear, it is than part of the ear where rogues are marched. There is to doubt but the major will always remember the night he went to plunder the poor traders; it is alſo worth remarking that the major's brother was a loyaliſt, and died the day before at New York, whoſe corps was carried to Elizabeth Town the very night of the major's adventures.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.

Tueſday laſt arrived capt. Paul, from the Weſt Indies, who ſays, that on the 7th inſt. in lat. 35. 7. long. 72. 30. he was brought too by a French ſhip of war, who informed him, that the fleet then in ſight where the French fleet from Cheſapeak, and that they were in chaſe of a fleet ſuppoſed to be Engliſh. The headmoſt chaſing ſhips o' the Freuch fleet were the Iris and Hermoine.

By a gentleman from Cape-May we learn, that on Saturday, the 17th inſtant, the wreck of a ſloop, bottom upwards, was drove on the bar, off Corſon's inlet; it is ſuppoſed there were between 30 and 40 ſouls on board; 13 dead bodies were taken up the next day on Ludlam's beach, and buried, viz eleven men, one woman, and a negroe lad. By ſome papers found they appear to have been priſoners of war to the United States, on parole bound from Virginia to New-York, as paroles were found on moſt of thoſe that were buried. The following is a copy of one of them.

"I Andrew Bruce, as ſubject to the king of Great-Britain, do acknowledge myſelf a priſoner of war to the United States of America, and having permiſſion, when my effects are diſpoſed of, to go to New York on parole, to endeavour to effect an exchange for an American ſea captain or ſeaman, or any other proper perſon, do pledge my faith and word of honour, that while I remain a priſoner on parole, I will neither do or ſay any thing injurious to the intereſt of the ſaid ſtates or army thereof; and that whenever required by the commander in chief, or the commiſſary of priſoners; I will repair to ſuch place or places as they or either of them ſhall require.

ANDREW BRUCE.

Given under my hand, in York-Town, Virginia, November, 1781.

(Copy) T. DURIE, D. C. P."

Yeſterday his Excellency the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate, waited on his Excellency General Waſhington, and preſented the following addreſs:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, eſquire, General and Commander in Chief of the allied army:

SIR,

OUR cordial acknowledgements are ever due to your excellency for the great and diſintereſted ſervice you have rendered our common country; but on this occaſion we approach you with peculiar pleaſure, and can only regret, that the common language of congratulation, will too imperfectly convey our grateful ſenſe of the late eminent diſplay of your military virtues, in the capture of a Britiſh general and his whole army. We are at a loſs which moſt to admire, the wiſdom of the plan, or the ſkill and gallantry of the execution, and are too ſenſible of the important conſequences flowing from this great event, to wiſh to reſtrain the effuſion of gratitude to your excellency, to our brave and generous allies, and to our gallant countrymen, thus led by their beloved general to victory and glory.

Our prayers ſhall ever be, that heaven may diſtinguiſh you with its choiceſt bleſſings, as the beſt reward of ſuch great and glorious ſervices.

WILLIAM MOORE, Preſident.

In Council, Philadelphia,
November 27, 1781.

To which his Excellency the General was pleaſed to make the following anſwer:

To his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, eſquire, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania:

SIR,

I Conſider this very polite addreſs of the ſupreme executive council, as a freſh mark of that attention which I have ever experienced from them.

My ſervices I conſider as my country's due, and when they meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I ſhall ever eſteem myſelf happy in ſo agreeable a reward.

The late ſucceſs of the American arms at York-Town, in Virginia, ſo vigorouſly aided by the noble exertions of our generous ally, if properly improved, will, I doubt not, be attended with the happieſt conſequences.

I moſt ſincerely thank you, ſir, for your kind wiſhes for my perſonal proſperity, and beg you to be aſſured, that a full eſtabliſhment of peace, liberty and independence to this, and the other united ſtates of America, is the moſt ardent wiſh of, ſir,

Your moſt obedient and
very humble ſervant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Whereas the Eſtates of Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, all late of the county of Lancaſter, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice to the ſaid Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, That all their real eſtates within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz. One two ſtory Brick HOUSE, ſituate in the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of the ſaid Chriſtian Voght.

One Frame HOUSE, ſituate in the town of Lebanon, in the moſt public part thereof, in a corner near the market; the Houſe is about 27 feet by 38, and hath been an old accuſtomed tavern; the Lot is about 64 feet by 176, with Sheds, Stables, &c. ſubject to a ground-rent of one ſhilling ſterling per annum; likewiſe, one LOT, containing about 5 acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid town of Lebanon, the greater part whereof is good meadow, ſubject to a ground rent of 7s. and 6d. currency per acre per annum; late the property of the ſaid Nicholas Houſſecker.

One undivided tenth Part of 500 Acres of Land, ſituated in Donagal, Mountjoy, and Derry townſhips, on the road leading from Lebanon to Harris's-ferry, on both ſides of Conawago creek; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Carr. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 11th Day of January next, at the Court-Houſe, in the ſaid county of Lancaſter. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole be ſold. The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One-fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid within ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourths thereof to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed; and to prevent all difficulties with reſpect of payment the Agents will attend at the Court-houſe, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth; and the Agents alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby Notify all Claimants to the ſaid Premiſes, or any part of them, and Creditors to the ſaid Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES HALL,
GEORGE STEWART, } Agents.

Whereas the Eſtate of John Reid, late of the county of Bucks, having by due courſe of Law, been forfeited and ſeized for the Uſe of the ſtate. I the ſubſcriber, Agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, That the Eſtate of the ſaid John Reid, late of the ſaid county; conſiſting of the following Tract of Land and Tenement, ſituate in the townſhip of Tenacum, containing about 1400 Acres improved, with ſeveral Tenements, and which will be divided into Lotts, for the more conveniency of the purchaſers; a Plan of which will be ſhewn on the Day of Sale; late the Eſtate of the ſaid John Reid, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, on the 15th Day of January next. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the Premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; and the remainder within one month after ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the ſtate, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates being produced for the payment from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect of payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe of the ſaid county, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And I, the agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby Notify all the Claimants to the Premiſes, or any part of them, and Creditors to the ſaid John Reid, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horſes. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Fifth ſtreet. November 9.

Thurſday, November 29, 1781.

THIS EVENING,

And for ſeveral EVENINGS ſucceſſively,

Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentaliſts,

CONSISTING of a Variety of excellent ancient and modern AUTHORS in Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels and Entertainment, will be exhibited by Auction, at the Store of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet.

*** Hours of Sale each Evening from Six to Nine o'clock, at which Movements of Time, the Books will inſtantaneouſly either be ſold or ſacrificed, according to the taſte of the company.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale.

A Furnace and Forge to be Let.

Mary-Ann Furnace, with a great plenty of Ore, alſo Spring-Forge, both ſituate in York county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, with all the improvements thereto belonging, likewiſe a ſufficient quantity of Meadow, arable and wood land, to carry on the works very extenſive, adjoining each. There is alſo a Griſt Mill belonging to the furnace. For further particulars enquire of JOHN STEINMETZ, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

Fifteen Pounds Specie Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Raccoon ford, in Orange county, Virginia, the 24th September laſt, a very likely Mulatto SLAVE, named DICK, about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches high, has been uſed to all ſorts of houſe buſineſs, and in taking care of horſes; he is very fond of dreſs, and keeps his head neatly combed, and often ties his hair; he is a tolerable good ſhoemaker, and carried off his apron and tools with him; as he is a very fair Mulatto he will endeavour to paſs as a freeman; he cuts very well with the ſcythe and cradle, and laſt harveſt cut his knee-pan with a ſcythe, by which a ſmall ſcar remains; he had on and carried with him, a coat and jacket of white cotton filled in with black wool, and lapelled with blue cloth, had pewter buttons down each ſide the breaſt, a ſcarlet cloth jacket, an old hunting ſhirt dyed black, a new ſtraw hat, &c. but as he will change his dreſs he will be eaſieſt diſcovered by the cut on his knee (about a week before he run off, he ſold or lent a Mare, Saddle and Bridle, of mine, to one William Donaldſon, who deſerted the ſame night, below Frederickſburg, from a party of the Fauquier militia; ſhe is a ſorrel, with a ſtar in her forehead, 14 hands high, about 6 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a ſmall key; the ſaddle-tree was broke acroſs and plated on both ſides with iron, the ſkirts were ſewed to the ſeat with ſhoemakers thread.) I will give Five Pounds reward for the Fellow, if taken up and ſecured ſo that I get him again, or Ten Pounds if brought home and delivered to me; and Five Pounds for the Mare, &c. if brought home. JAMES ROBB.

N. B. Alſo, A Mulatto WOMAN SLAVE, the property of major Benjamin Porter, about 28 years of age, pitted much with the ſmall-pox, loſt her upper foreteeth, full eyes, long hair, which ſhe is fond of combing; ſhe is well made. A Reward of Ten Pounds Specie, will be given to any perſon who will deliver her to Mr. Nicholas Daſon, near Frederick-town, or the ſubſcriber, Orange county, Virginia, if ſhe is taken out of the ſtate of Virginia. Octo. 26.

Thirty Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living near Raccoon-ford, in Orange county, Virginia, the 2d of September laſt, Three NEGRO SLAVES, viz. GEORGE, a dark Mulatto fellow, about 17 years of age, near or quite 6 feet high, has a ſour, down look: had on and carried with him, a white yarn coat turned up with blue, one pale blue coat, one ſtriped, Virginia cloth coat, one pair green cloth breeches, and one pair breeches cotton filled in with thread. HARRY, about the ſame age with George, a low, well-ſet fellow, ſprightly and quick ſpoken, and is very black; his cloathing, an old white coat, a new white hunting ſhirt, and an old Maccaroni hat. CHARLES, a black, about 16 years of age, ſlimer than Harry, has a pleaſant countenance, and ſpeaks ſlow: had on a common felt hat and black hunting ſhirt; he ſpins very well on the foot-wheel; we have reaſon to believe there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat, with buttons down each ſide the breaſt, and an old Maccaroni hat, the other parts of his dreſs we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds Reward for each or either of the Slaves, if taken up and ſecured ſo that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them if brought home and delivered to us.

JOHN BLEDSOE,
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG.

Octo. 26.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE STORE, well ſituated, on the North ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Gibſon and Aſheton, and now by White Matlack, and Co. Enquire at BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, near the Meal Market.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Lands & Houſes for Sale.

Bedford Court-houſe, Virginia, Oct. 26, 1781.

THE Subſcriber wants to ſell a valuable Plantation in the Forreſt, within three and an half miles of this place, agreeably ſituated in point of health, good water, abundance of excellent timber and good range, convenient to church and ſeveral good griſt and ſaw-mills. The tract contains upwards of 800 acres, there is not over 50 acres of the ſame but what lies well. The ſoil is good and capable of producing tobacco, hemp, or any kind of grain, eſpecially wheat, equal to any high land in this part of the country. The whole of the land has remarkable heavy timber, and affords ſeveral fine ſituations for building that lies high and level, a grey ſoil, and has as good ſprings of water as can be wiſhed for: The Plantation has the following improvements—Upwards of 100 acres cleared and under extraordinary good fence, quite freſh, little of the ſame being cleared over 3 or 4 years; a peach orchard, capable of yielding 600 gallons of brandy in a ſeaſon, and is remarkable for ſeldom failing of fruit; alſo, a ſmall apple orchard, with a conſiderable nurſery of young trees, of excellent fruit, ready to plant out; there is an excellent barn, quite new, covered with heart ſhingles, and ſhedded all round; alſo, a new ſtill-houſe, with a heart ſhingled roof, remarkably convenient in point of ſituation to the other buildings: a commodious overſeer's houſe and Negro quarters; ſome meadow and paſture ſowed with rye graſs. Along with the land may be had, a thriving Stock of young Cattle, Hogs, and Horſes, with a plentiful crop of Corn, Oats, Wheat, and Fodder, &c. Alſo, one or two Stills, Oxen, Sheep, Plantation Tools, &c. Contiguous to this tract is a Survey of Land, whereon is abundance of pine timber, which may alſo be had with the ſame. It may be neceſſary, for the information of ſtrangers, to obſerve, that this place lies weſt of Richmond and Peterſburg 135 miles, on the ſouth ſide of James river, within 12 miles of the river, and the ſame diſtance from Stanton river, from both of which plenty of fiſh may be had, there being ſeveral fiſheries on each river, within a few hours ride. The produce of the land may be ſent to Richmond by water, James river being navigable as high as this, and for many years paſt the chief part of our crops of tobacco, from this part of the country, has gone to market by water-carriage. I will alſo Sell or Rent (though preference will be given to a Sale) A valuable and well-improved TENEMENT where I now live, adjoining the town of New-London and the Court-houſe lands, with the following Buildings, &c. A neat and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, 30 feet ſquare, with two rooms and a paſſage at one end, below, and the ſame above, with three fire-places, and all convenient office-houſes, ſuch as kitchen, dairy, ſmoke houſe, ſtables, and corn-houſe; alſo, a ſtore-houſe, 40 by 20, with a counting-room at one end, with fire-places above and below; a lumber-houſe, 24 by 20, with ſheds at the back and both ends thereof; there is a well of excellent water in the yard: the whole is in good repair and little worſe than new; alſo, a garden and yard, well paled in. There is along with this tenement 10 Acres of Paſture Land; under good fence, within leſs than a quarter of a mile of the houſe, and upwards of 300 Acres of Land within about two miles, on which grows abundance of timber, to ſupport the place with fire-wood, &c. for ages. The ſituation of this place, for inland trade, is ſurpaſſed by none in the country, that is equally remote to navigation, being, in a great meaſure, the key of the counties; weſt hereof, on the ſouth ſide of James river, on account of the convenient gap in the mountain, on the main road leading through this place. Alſo, one other Tract of 560 Acres, near Talling river, in the lower end of the county, on the main road from hence to Peterſburg, 25 miles ſouth-eaſt of this, on which is the following improvments, in good repair, and little worſe than when new; a Store and Dwelling-houſe, under one roof, 44 by 18, a room at one end 16 by 18, below, and the ſame above, with fire places in each, a cellar under half the houſe, a kitchen with a brick chimney and under-pinned; a dairy and ſmoak-houſe, both under-pinned with brick, and the whole painted and well finiſhed: alſo, a ſtable, corn houſe, lumber-houſe, and ſhed. There is a ſmall Plantation and Peach Orchard on the tract, with a fine ſtream of water running through the plantation, and a fine mill-ſeat thereon. The land lies level, has a fine growth of pine timber, convenient to a ſaw-mill; the ſoil is good for corn, ſmall grain, and likewiſe for orchards; is remarkable healthy, has good water, and conveniently ſituated for trade or a tavern. SLAVES, TOBACCO, or Specie, will be received in payment; and credit may be had, if required, for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money; though a much better bargain may be had if payment is made in ſlaves, &c. at negotiating. For Terms apply to DAVID ROSS, near Peterſburg, or to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN HOOK.

Frederick Roorbach,

On Callow-hill, or Arbuckle's-row, near the ſign of the Black-horſe, in Second-ſtreet, Has for SALE, at the cheapeſt rate,

A very good two-horſe Waggon and GEARS, and a ſecond-hand RIDING CHAIR and HARNESS; alſo, a few DRY GOODS, ſuch as, red and yellow Flannels, Moreans, Callimancoes, figured Camblets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Oil-cloth Umbrelloes. He alſo takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he Makes and Mends Silk and Oil-cloth Umbrelloes, in the neateſt and beſt manner, with care and diſpatch.

Notary Public and Conveyancer's Office.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Attorney at Law, and one of the Publick Notaries of this State: formerly an Attorney and Notary of the City of New-York; at his office in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, draws Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leaſes, Articles of Agreement, Aſſignments, Arbitration-Bonds, and Awards, Articles of Copartnerſhip and ſeparation, Charter Parties of Aſſignment, Bottomry Bills, Settlements, Special Letters of Attorney, Memorials and Petitions. And does every other Buſineſs incident to the Office of Conveyancing. And, as

A PUBLIC NOTARY,

Draws Mercantile and Maritime Proteſts, Regiſters, Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory Notes, Letters of Attorney, and other Writings reſpecting Trade; Authenticates Powers of Attorney, and Accounts under the Notarial Seal, which are to be ſent beyond Sea; Draws ſpecial Notifications, for the ſpecific Performance of Executory Contracts, agreeable to the Mode purſued by Foreigners, and Proteſts againſt joint Owners, and others, for unneceſſary Detention of Veſſels, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, within one mile of Græme Park, and about twenty one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a ſquare, and at preſent divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The ſoil is equal to any in the township, the land is free from ſtones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful proſpect. There is on one of the places a Farm-houſe, an excellent ſpring and a large ſtone Spring-houſe, with Hay-barracks, ſtabling, &c. On the other a large Farm houſe half ſtone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Waſh and Spring houſe. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every neceſſary convenein-cy for the 500 acres, a branch of Neſhaminy creek runs through a part of the laſt deſcribed farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Alſo 110 acres of Wood-land, ſituate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibſon's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-ſtreet.

Nov. 15.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Draſts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank-Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits	Anniſeed Water,
Weſt India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy,	Cinnamon ditto,
Raſberry ditto,	All Fours,
Geneva,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture. without, as beſt ſuits, until the ſpring. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE, being ſeveral years. Enquire of the Printer.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A Large, commodious three-ſtory HOUSE, in a good ſtand in Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printer.

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given, that propoſals will Be received in this office, from the date hereof until the firſt day of December next inclusive, for ſupplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the poſt of Weſt Point, and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the firſt day of January to the laſt day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Alſo one quart of ſalt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of ſoap, and three pounds of candles, to every ſeven hundred rations.

The contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations. The payments to be made, in gold or ſilver, at the times ſtipulated in the contract. The propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices, and longeſt terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

WANTED, FOR THE Bank of the United States of

North-America, the following OFFICERS, viz.

A Caſhier and Accomptant,

a Teller and an Out-Door Clerk.

Perſons of eſtabliſhed Reputation, willing to undertake either of the ſaid Offices, will pleaſe to appply to THOMAS WILLING, Eſquire, Preſident of the Board.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,

Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from FRANCE, and TO BE SOLD at the Store of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET, Philadelphia,

By the BALE, viz.

Royal and Laval Linens, Britannias, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Callicoes, Check, Pins, &c.

ALSO,

Madeira Wine, Sugar, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Ground Ginger, &c.

JOHN STOCK,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, oppoſite his Excellency the French Miniſter's,

MANUFACTURES

The beſt Ink-powder for Records;

which he ſells, wholeſale and retail, at a very reaſonable rate, and makes conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again; and warrants it to be of the firſt quality. Alſo, has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of the beſt ALLEPO GALLS. He alſo powders all ſorts of Drugs and Medicines for Apothecaries and others.

P S. Said Ink-powder is likewiſe Sold by Mr. John Young, in Market-ſtreet, and Mr. Andrew Geyer, in Front-ſtreet.

To be ſold, an healthy Negroe MAN, 25 years old; is a compleat Farmer, underſtands the management of Horſes, and is a good ſervant. For further information, apply to JOHN COTMAN, in Lower Dublin townſhip, near the Nine Mile Stone, or JAMES GREGORY, the corner of Stamper's Alley, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecondhand Phaeton

And harneſs, complete. Enquire of William Dean, at the George-tavern, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

On the night of the 29th of October laſt, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was BROKE OPEN, and Robbed of MONEY, to the amount of ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS, amongſt which was Two Hundred and Fourteen Hard Dollars, the reſt in Gold. The Robbery was committed by two Fellows, the one about 5 feet 10 inches high; the other ſhort and chuncky. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Robbers in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of SIXTY POUNDS Specie, paid by

DANIEL PETTET, Collector.

Salſbury, Bucks county.

Genteel Boarding and Lodgings, by Mrs. ELLIOT, four doors above Third-ſtreet, in Vine-ſtreet.

A Coachman is wanted to hire or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.